

THE ROYAL DESCENT'S
OF THE
FOSTERS OF MOULTON
AND THE
MATHESONS OF SHINNESS
AND LOCHALSH

W. E. FOSTER
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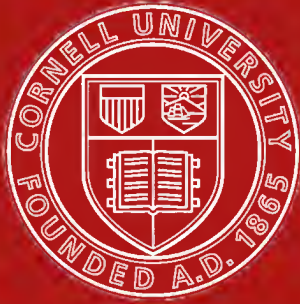
+ Royal descents of the Fosters of Moulton



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THE ROYAL DESCENTS
OF THE
FOSTERS AND MATHESONS.



THE LATE MRS. THOMAS FOSTER
SUSANNAH MARY HUNNINGS.

THE
ROYAL DESCENTS
OF THE
FOSTERS OF MOULTON
AND THE
MATHESONS OF SHINNESS & LOCHALSH.

COMPILED BY

WILLIAM EDWARD FOSTER, F.S.A.,

HON. MEMBER OF THE SPALDING GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY.



LONDON: PHILLIMORE AND COMPANY, LIMITED, 194, CHANCERY LANE.

1912.

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PREFACE.

MR. FOSTER'S book is a splendid example of what can be done by any keen genealogist who will really take the trouble and pains to work out the history of his paternal and maternal ancestors, *ad infinitum*. Most genealogists who are writing a family history confine their efforts to the pedigree of their paternal ancestors of one line only, and these are, in the majority of cases, persons unknown to history. The possession of a royal descent from the Kings of England, which many affect to despise, is, of course, very common. The Marquis of Ruvigny, in the introduction to his *Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal*, computed that there are at least 50,000 persons living to-day who are descended from Edward III. The number of those who are descended from John, Henry III or Edward I, is, of course, very much greater. The value of a royal descent does not consist in the mere fact of being descended from such and such a King, but rather in the fact that every royal descent implies a descent from great warriors, eminent statesmen, knights of the garter, canonized saints, and makers of history—men whose tombs are to be found in our great fanes, and of whose doings we read in the pages of history. Surely it is a source of legitimate pride to a man to know that these great men of whom he reads and whose tombs he visits, were his ancestors, and it should spur him on to make an effort himself to imitate their deeds and make a mark in the world.

In the present work, Mr. Foster has shewn how a descent from Henry III and Edward I brings to him, as his direct ancestors, such distinguished families as those of de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, Audley, Segrave, Mowbray, Despenser, Stafford, Welles, Fitzwilliam, Skipwith, Willoughby de Eresby, and the Champion Dymokes. He has confined himself, however, almost exclusively to those families which were connected with his native county, Lincolnshire. Had he gone further afield, and given notes of ancestral families belonging to other counties, the work would have been extended indefinitely.

It is only occasionally that a genealogist can be found who is sufficiently interested in the subject to work out the history of so many allied families as Mr. Foster has done in this book. It requires immense pains, almost an inspiration, to face the task. The mere work of collecting the materials about so many families must have been very laborious; but in the generations to come his descendants will feel grateful to his memory for what he has done, and they will have a permanent record of all that could be ascertained with respect to their family and ancestry in the past.

W.G.D.F.

TO THE MEMORY

OF

MRS. THOMAS FOSTER

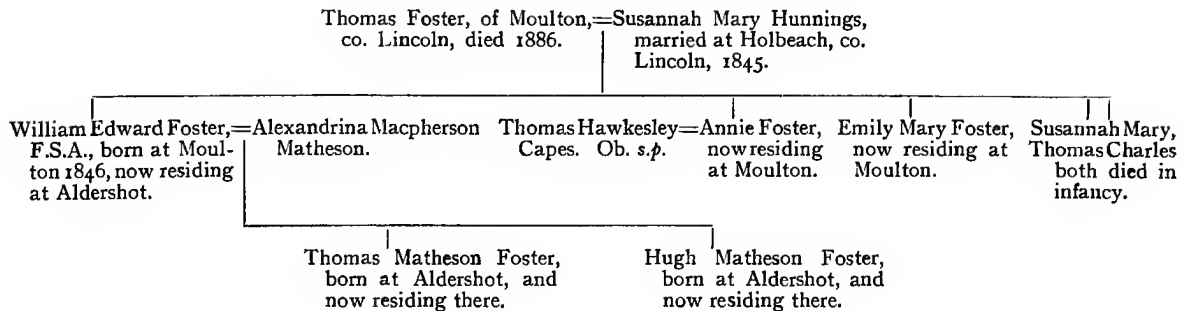
SUSANNAH MARY HUNNINGS,

THROUGH WHOM THE FOSTERS OF MOULTON

DERIVE THEIR ROYAL DESCENT.

BORN AT DONINGTON, 9TH JANUARY, 1819,

DIED AT MOULTON, 16TH MARCH, 1900.



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INTRODUCTION.

IN *Notes on The Foster Family of Dowsby and Moulton*, I mentioned the priceless value that the late Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, published by the Harleian Society, is to everyone, who takes an interest in the families of Lincolnshire. His book makes the study of the history of nearly all the families of the upper and middle classes, who made that county their home, a comparatively light task. I may frankly state that I, personally, could not have given the time which would have been necessary, to collect the material for compiling this book without the aid of the Canon's work.

It may be hoped that this effort to trace the Royal and other Ancestors of the Fosters may induce others to follow the example and trace the history of the very many Lincolnshire families who have Royal Descent. Those who have such a desire may be assured that there is plenty of material at hand for them to work on. Canon Maddison's, Canon Foster's, and the late Mr. Gibbons' books on the Wills in the Lincoln Registry alone, will give students a good start, and with The Herald's Visitations, which have been published in *The Genealogist*, Gibbons' *Notes on the 1634 Visitation*, and the *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* as their guides, they will make rapid progress.

One often hears it stated that we are lacking in topographical books relating to Lincolnshire; this might have been true some years ago, but it certainly is not so at the present time, and there is plenty of material for others if the historian will only seek it. Let him go to Lincoln in the first instance, for the city is a mine of historic documents and books relating to the county, which are, day by day, being made more accessible to the student, who, when he has exhausted that mine, can continue his researches in London, at the British Museum, the Record Office and Somerset House.

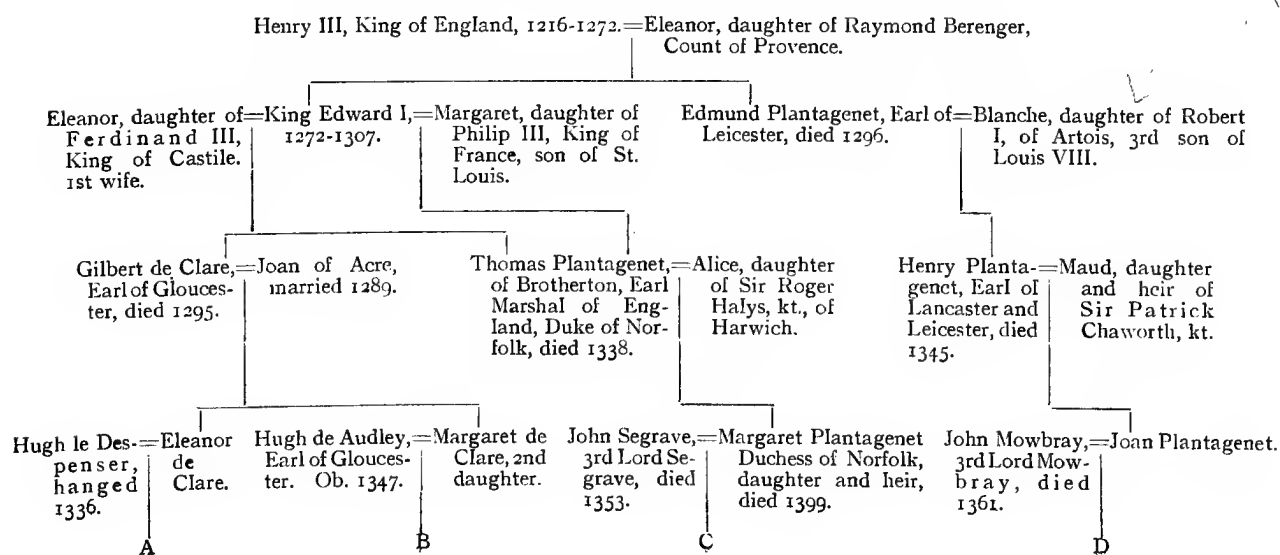
So far as I could, I have chiefly made use of Lincolnshire topographical books and records for my materials, and I have treated all the families who were connected with the county "of mere and fen" in greater detail than I have those families who had little or no interest in the county, but it must not be understood that Lincolnshire records and books have been solely relied on by me. Among books, I have made great use of the well-known quarterly, *The Genealogist*, and from its pages I have taken the various pedigrees from the Plea Rolls—these are most valuable to anyone wishing to learn anything of his family; Burke's and G.E.C.'s *Peerages* have been largely resorted to, and for the Matheson pedigrees I have made requisition on a large number of Scottish antiquarian publications.

I trust the reader will realise that many of the pedigrees that are given are of considerable interest, for they clearly show, not only how the Royal Families of England and Scotland intermarried, but how the nobility of both kingdoms followed their example. Through these

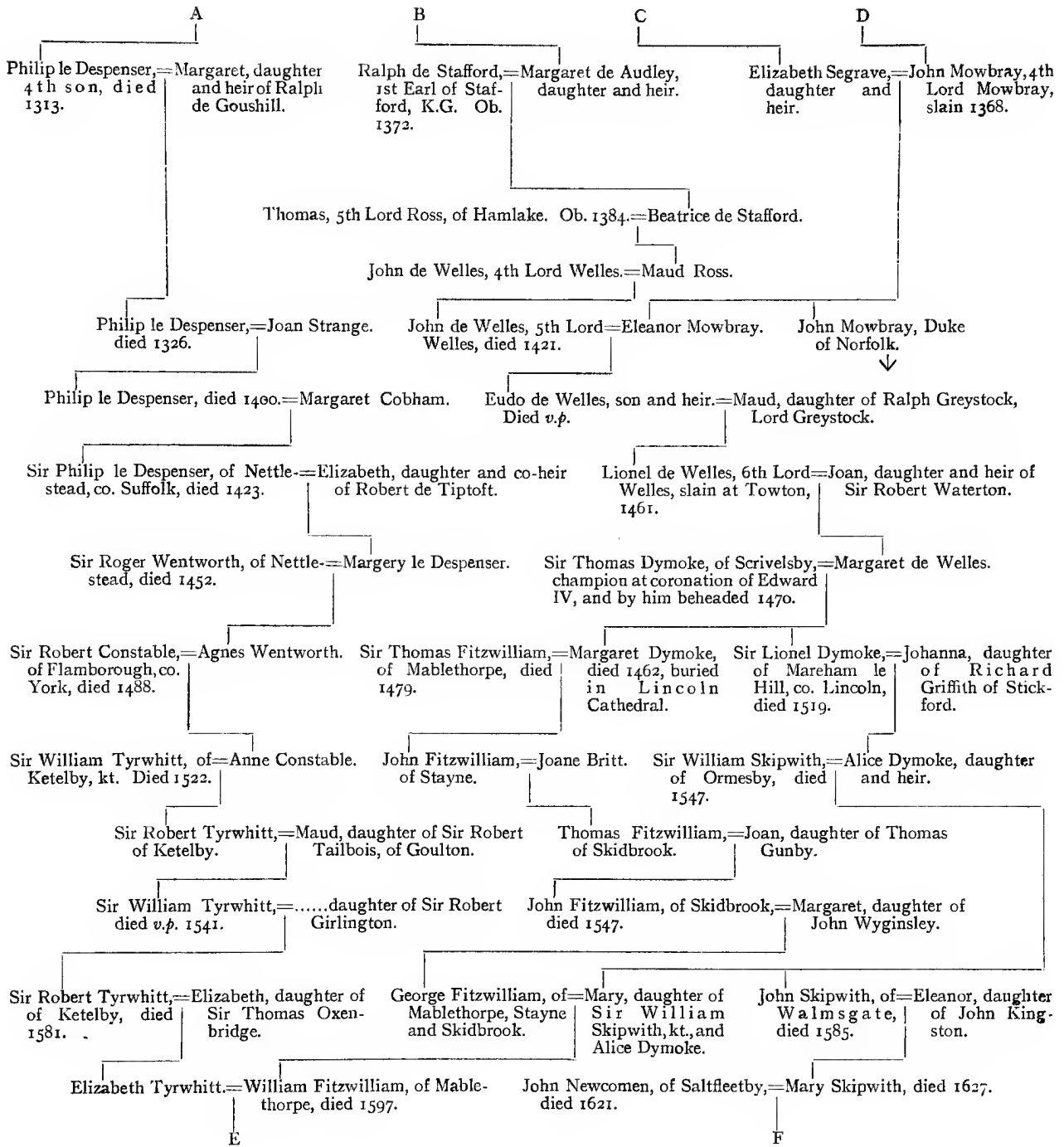
intermarriages the well-known Highland family of Matheson not only have many ancestors in common with the South Lincolnshire family of Foster, but the Mathesons are themselves descended on the female side from a South Lincolnshire family—The Lords Wake, of Deeping; and the Fosters have as ancestors The Earls of Buchan and the Earls Angus, the two premier Earls of Scotland. Furthermore the ancestors the two families have in common are numerous, including Henry III, King of England, and his Queen, Eleanor; Edward I, King of England, and his two Queens, Eleanor of Castile, and Margaret of France; Joan de Acre and her husband, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; Edward Crouchback, son of Henry III, and his wife, Blanche; Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, and his wife, Maud Chaworth; Eleanor Plantaganet and her husband, Richard Fitzalan; besides King Robert Bruce of Scotland, and Hawise de Quincy.

The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Vicar of Oxon, near Shrewsbury, the author of *The History of the Newcomen Family* and of works on Royal Descents, first drew my attention to the Royal Descent of the Fosters. This well-known antiquary, when he acknowledged the receipt of a copy of *Notes on the Foster Family*, wrote: "I am sorry your Royal Descent was not worked out before your book was published, you might have included it in the book with your wife's. It comes to you through the Ludlows, Dymokes, Tyrwhitts, Fitzwilliams and Wentworths, all families of the first water." Mr. Fletcher soon afterwards sent me a pedigree, a copy of which I give, for I feel it is far better for an author, when writing an account of his *own* family, to quote as largely as he can from well-known experts, whose words carry weight, and not ask the reader to rely on his own statements only.

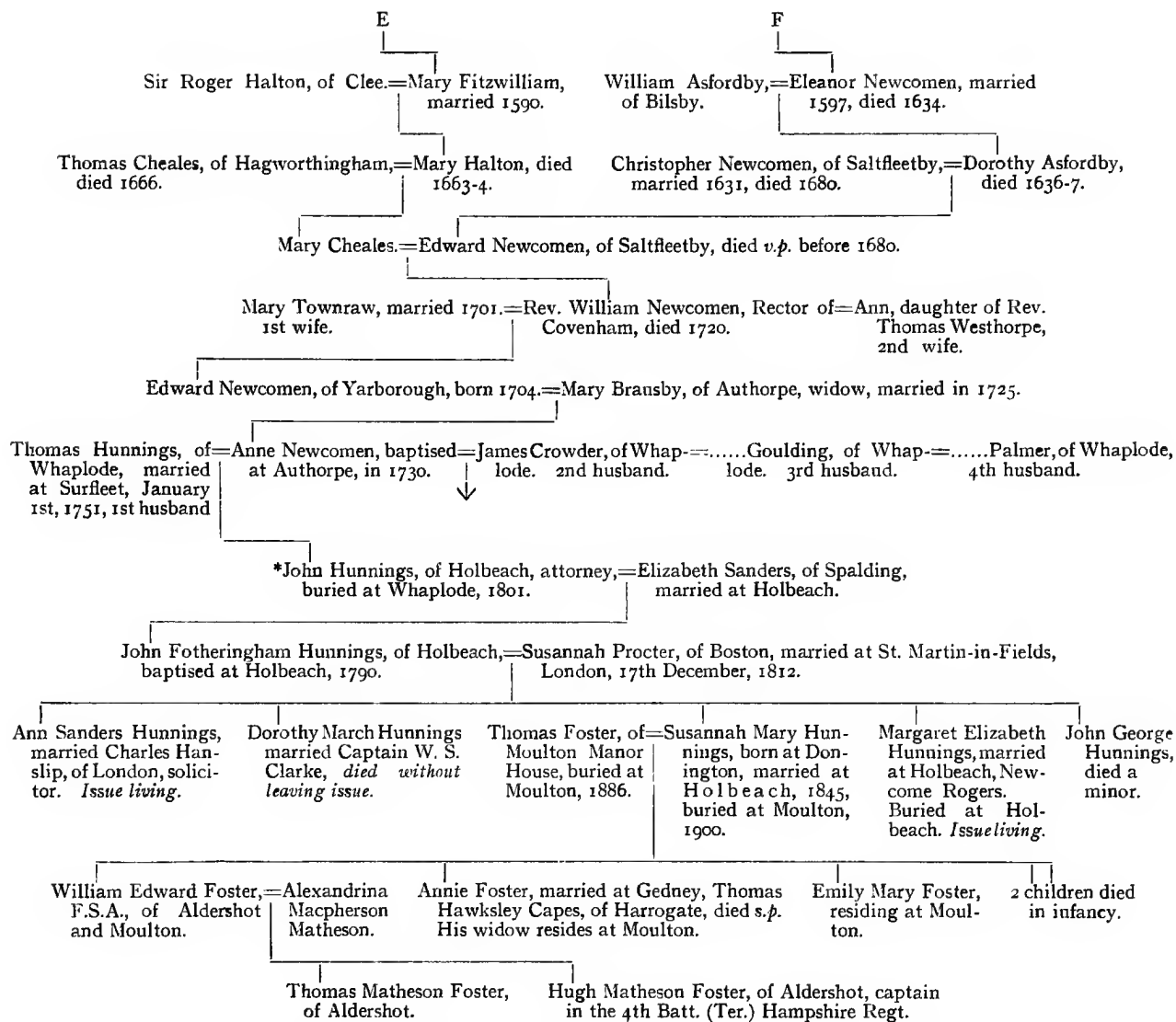
Pedigree sent by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.



INTRODUCTION.



INTRODUCTION.



The following interesting extracts are taken from *How to Trace a Descent from Royalty*, by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher.

“Probably most families that possess a pedigree of seven or eight generations in the paternal line have at least one descent from the Kings of England, perhaps many lines of descent, even though they may be quite unaware of it. The difficulty is to trace it out and prove your descent.”

* The Pedigree from John Hunnings is taken from vol. 19 N.S. of *The Genealogist*, page 164.

“The working out of a royal descent is, to my mind, a pursuit far more interesting than working out a pedigree of one’s paternal ancestors. The ordinary pedigree is too often merely a string of the names of persons almost unknown. Every royal descent necessarily implies the possession of distinguished historical personages as ancestors, men and women whose doings we read about in the pages of history. It gives a keener interest to the visitor to Westminster Abbey or Winchester Cathedral, or to the student of English history, if he knows that he is descended in a clear unbroken line from the kings and great men who lie buried in those sacred fanes, and of whom he reads in history, and if he feels that he is united by the ties of blood to the sovereign of these realms. It is sometimes urged that, after all, the quantity of royal blood that flows in any person’s veins must be infinitesimally small; the same holds true of the blood of our paternal ancestors. During the reigns of the Plantagenet kings, princes and princesses of the blood royal frequently intermarried with English nobles and knights, and it is from these unions that the strain of royal blood flows in so many English families to-day. The earliest monarch (Mr. Fletcher does not include the descendants of Gundrada, who married William de Warrenne) from whose younger children descent can be traced is King John, whose daughter Eleanor married Simon de Montfort. The last monarch from whom descent can be traced is Henry VII, whose daughter, Mary Tudor, Queen Dowager of France, married Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. No commoners can trace legitimate descent from the Stuarts or the Guelphs except through morganatic marriages, for since the year 1515 until quite modern days our princesses have intermarried only with foreign royalties and princelings. In our own time we have witnessed the marriage of the Princess Louise to the Duke of Argyle, and the Princess Royal to the Duke of Fife, so perhaps we are reverting to the happy custom that was in vogue in the 13th and 14th centuries.”

“There are twelve royal personages, the younger children of Kings John, Henry III, Edward I, Edward III, and Henry VII, from whom descent can readily and usually be traced.”

“John, 1199-1216, was father of:—

“(1) Eleanor, the wife of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.

“Henry III, 1216-1272, was father of:—

“(2) Edward Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster and Leicester.

“Edward I, 1272-1307, was father of:—

“(3) Eleanor, wife of Henry, Count of Bar, in France.

“(4) Joan de Acre, wife of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

“(5) Elizabeth, wife of Humphrey of Bohun, Earl of Essex and Hereford.

“(6) Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk.

“(7) Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent.

“Edward III, 1327-1377, was father of:—

“(8) Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence.

“(9) John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

“(10) Edward of Langley, Duke of York.

“(11) Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester,

“ Henry VII, 1485-1509, was father of:—

“(12) Mary, Queen-Dowager of France, wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

“ A descent from any of these implies of course, a descent from William the Conqueror, Alfred the Great, and Egbert, from several Scottish Kings, and from the Emperor Charlemagne, and the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa.”

“ The descent from Edward III, or from Eleanor de Bar, Joan of Acre, or Elizabeth de Bohun, implies a descent from the canonized Saint Ferdinand III, King of Castile (Edward II and these three ladies being his grand-children), whilst a descent from Thomas of Brotherton, and Edward of Woodstock, or from Edward III, implies a descent from Saint Louis, of France, Edward I's second queen being a grand-daughter of Saint Louis, and Edward II's queen, his great-grand-daughter. Descent from Hugh Capet and a long line of French Kings is opened up.”

Each of these twelve royal children has left many children living to-day. It will be well to take those in order from whom the Fosters and Mathesons claim descent, and it will be the object of these pages to show how the royal blood has flowed down.

“ No. 2. Edmund Crouchback married Blanche, Queen-dowager of Navarre, a niece of St. Louis, of France. He had a daughter Joan, wife of John, 3rd Lord Mowbray, from whom sprung the Howards, Berkeleys, and many other families” (including the Fosters).

“ No. 4. Joan of Acre married firstly, Gilbert de Clare, 3rd Earl of Gloucester, and had three daughters and co-heiresses, Alianore, wife of Hugh le Despenser the younger, and Margaret, wife of Hugh de Audley (from both of whom the Fosters claim descent), and Elizabeth de Clare, wife successively of John de Burgh, Theobald de Vernon, and Roger d'Amory.”

“ No. 6. Thomas of Brotherton, left an only daughter, Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, who married John, 3rd Lord Segrave, and had issue, a daughter Elizabeth, wife of John, 4th Lord Mowbray, ancestor of the Howards, Berkeleys, and many other families” (including as will be seen, the Fosters, and the Mathesons).

“ No. 7. Edmund of Woodstock, left an only daughter, Joan, ‘ The Fair Maid of Kent,’ who married firstly, Sir Thomas de Holland, K.G., Earl of Kent, and by him left numerous descendants, one of whom was Thomas de Holland, 2nd Earl of Kent, who married Lady Alice Fitz-Alan, a great grand-daughter of Edmund Crouchback.” (From this marriage the Mathesons claim a royal descent).

“ No. 9. John of Gaunt married firstly, Blanche, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster (grandson of Edmund Crouchback (see 2), by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, and by his third wife, Katharine Swynford, John of Gaunt had issue, John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, and Marquis of Dorset, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, by whom

“he had a daughter, Johanna, who married as her first husband, King James I of Scotland, and as her second husband, Sir James Stewart, ‘The Black Knight of Lorne.’”

As the Mathesons have a royal descent from Thomas of Brotherton, Thomas Matheson Foster and Hugh Matheson Foster, of Aldershot, derive through their mother, Alexandrina Macpherson Foster, née Matheson, a royal descent from Thomas of Brotherton, as well as through the Fosters, and also have another line of royal descent through their mother, from Edmund of Woodstock, and John of Gaunt, “Time honoured Lancaster.”

Speaking of the different counties, Mr. Fletcher writes “that it will be found that in many counties, the strain of royal blood which permeates the families of those counties, was in the first instance brought in by one or two families, who have since widely intermarried with other families. In Lincolnshire the strain was brought in by Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, and Tyrwhitt, of Kettleby, and disseminated throughout the county by these two families and also by Fitzwilliam.”

With regard to the families of Foster and Hunnings, they have for several centuries resided in Lincolnshire, and in nearly every instance intermarried with Lincolnshire families, as I found when I prepared accounts of the various families. The *Lincoln Probate Registry* made my task comparatively easy, and with the various parish registers, which as a rule are well cared for, I was enabled to give an account of most of the families from whom the Fosters took their wives.

If I had been writing on any other family than the one of which I am a member, and that of the Mathesons, to which my wife belongs, I should have been tempted to have dwelt on the many prominent parts some of the families played in the making of English history, as well as that of Scotland. It would have been interesting to point out the feuds which from time to time took place between the various families and the cruelties and bloodshed that took place between them, and how the Wars of the Roses, the Lincolnshire Rebellion, the wars between Scotland and England, and the Parliamentary Wars, brought death and ruin to many members of the families treated on.

As may be judged by my previous remarks, I have tried, so far as the ancestry of the Fosters is concerned, to confine this work mainly to the families settled in my native county, Lincolnshire, but I have been from time to time tempted to show the connection of many of the families with the county of Southampton, in which I have resided for forty years, and in which my sons were born. In almost every century since the conquest, many of the families mentioned have held estates and possessed influence in Hampshire. To give but a few instances, William the Conqueror gave to his trusty subject, Roger, Earl of Arundel, the manor of Chalton, which was afterwards the property of William de Albini, and of the Strange family. Isabella, the wife of Patrick Chaworth, brought her husband estates at Somborne and Stockbridge, and it would be interesting to trace her family, also of Margaret de la Forte, and of William Brerere, one of the barons of the time of Richard I, who was sent by that King to conclude a

treaty of peace with France, from both of whom Isabella derived her Hampshire estates. Much might be written on the connection of many whose names appear in these pages with the Castle of Odiham. It was given by Edward I to his second Queen, Margaret of France. She resided and held her court there. Members of the Le Despenser, Le Strange, and other families were governors of the castle, and King David Bruce of Scotland, after his capture at the Battle of Neville's Crosse, 1346, was confined as a prisoner there. A great number of notes might have been given showing the connection of the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, including Gilbert of Gaunt, with Hampshire, in which they held large possessions.

Much might also be written showing the connections of the Le Despenser family with Hampshire. Some members were even Earls of Winchester, and the family had great possessions and church patronage in that county. At Winchester, in the year 1236, the head of Hugh le Despenser was to be seen over one of the city gates; he had been hung at Bristol by the partisans of Queen Isabella, the "she wolf of France," and they had sent the head of their victim to awe the citizens who sympathised with the King's cause. The townspeople would not only see the head but also see Le Despenser's estates at Barton Stacey, but a few miles off, forfeited. One can imagine that many of the citizens must have seen this same Hugh le Despenser, but a few years previously, depart with his retainers from Barton Stacey to take part in the disastrous battle of Bannockburn, where he fought for his lawful King, Edward II.

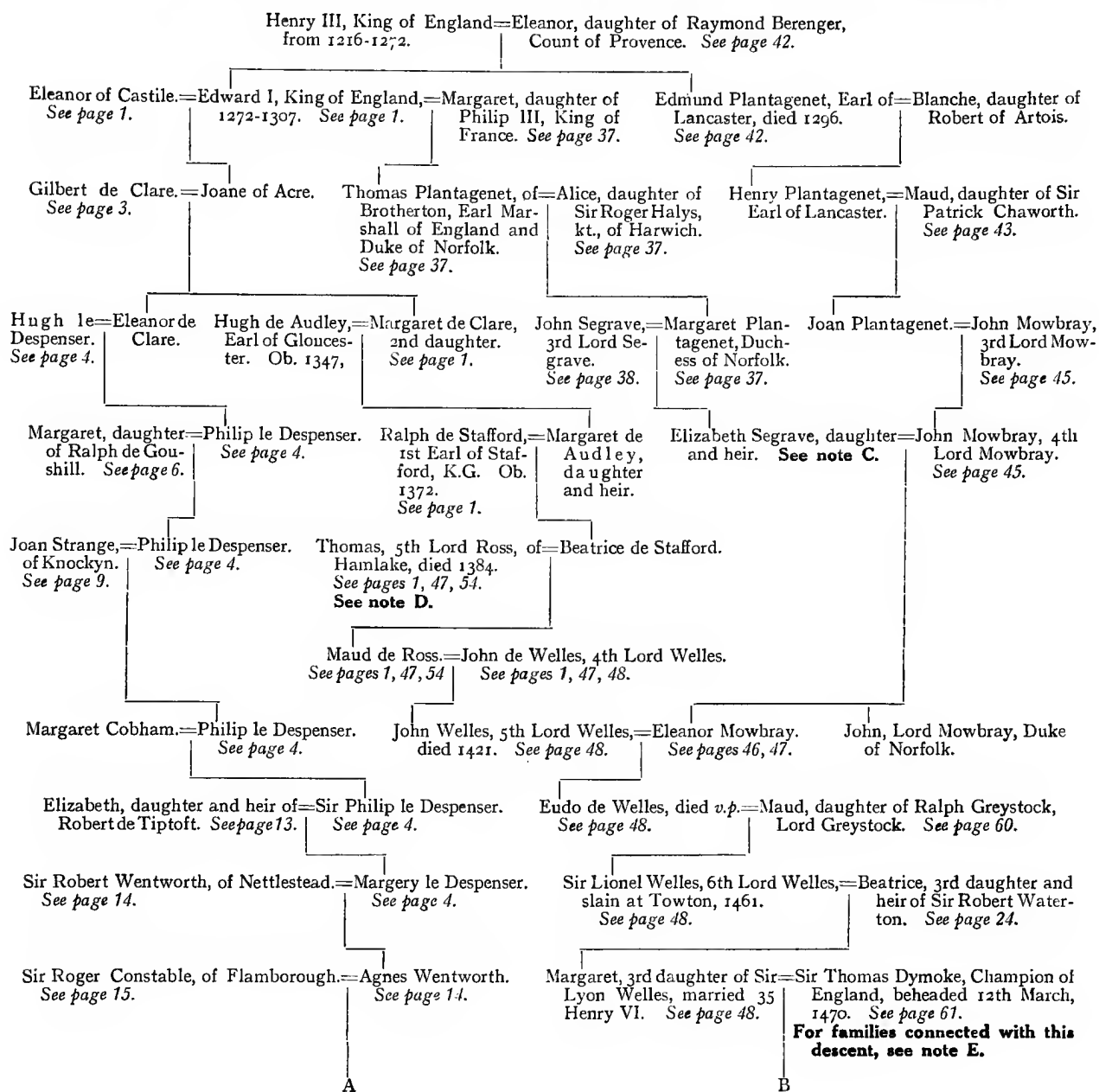
I have to thank the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher for the aid he has given me in respect to the Fosters' descent and for writing the Preface, also the Marquis de Ruvigny and Major Lyall, late R.A., for the help they have afforded me in the preparation of the Mathesons' descents. Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore has also given me great assistance, and has most kindly, with Mr. Fletcher, revised the proofs.

W. E. FOSTER.

LINDUM HOUSE,
ALDERSHOT,
July 3rd, 1912.

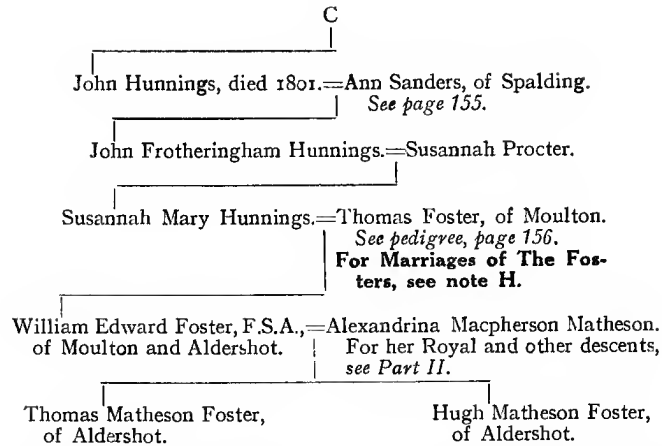
KEY PEDIGREE OF THE FOSTERS OF MOULTON,

giving references to the pages containing accounts of the various families.



KEY PEDIGREE.

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For Marriages of The Fosters, see note H.

A.—Pedigrees and Notes are given of the following families connected with the Tyrwhitts, and ancestors of Elizabeth Tyrwhitt, who married William Fitzwilliam, of Mablethorpe.

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| The Kelke family | ... | p. 21 |
| The St. Quentin family | ... | p. 22 |
| The Lords Lumley | ... | p. 23 |
| The Waterton family | ... | p. 24 |
| The Tailbois family | ... | p. 25 |
| The Girlington family | ... | p. 28 |
| The Oxenbridge Family | ... | p. 29 |

B.—Pedigrees and Notes are given of the following families connected with the Tailbois family, and ancestors of Elizabeth Tyrwhitt, who married William Fitzwilliam of Mablethorpe.

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| The Earls of Angus | ... | p. 31 |
| The Earls of Buchan | ... | p. 33 |
| The Earls of Winchester | ... | p. 34 |
| The Heron family | ... | p. 36 |

C.—The Lacy family, ancestors of Elizabeth Segrave, see page 41.

D.—Notes on the families of Albini, see page 58.

E.—Pedigrees and Notes are given of the following families connected with the Dymoke family and ancestors of Sir Thomas Dymoke, who married Margaret, 3rd daughter of Lyon, Lord Welles.

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|---------------------------------|-----|-------|
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| The Hebden family | ... | p. 67 |
| The Rye family, of Gosberton | ... | p. 68 |

F.—Pedigrees and Notes are given of the following families connected with the Skipwiths, and ancestors of Mary Skipwith, who married George Fitzwilliam, of Mablethorpe.

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| The De Arches family | ... | p. 86 |
| The De Flinton family | ... | p. 87 |
| The De Nevill family | } | p. 88 |
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| The Constable family | ... | p. 110 |
| The Kingston family | ... | p. 111 |
| The Fitzwilliam family | ... | p. 111 |

G.—Pedigrees and Notes are given of the following families connected with the Newcomens, and ancestors of Edward Newcomen, who married Mary Cheales.

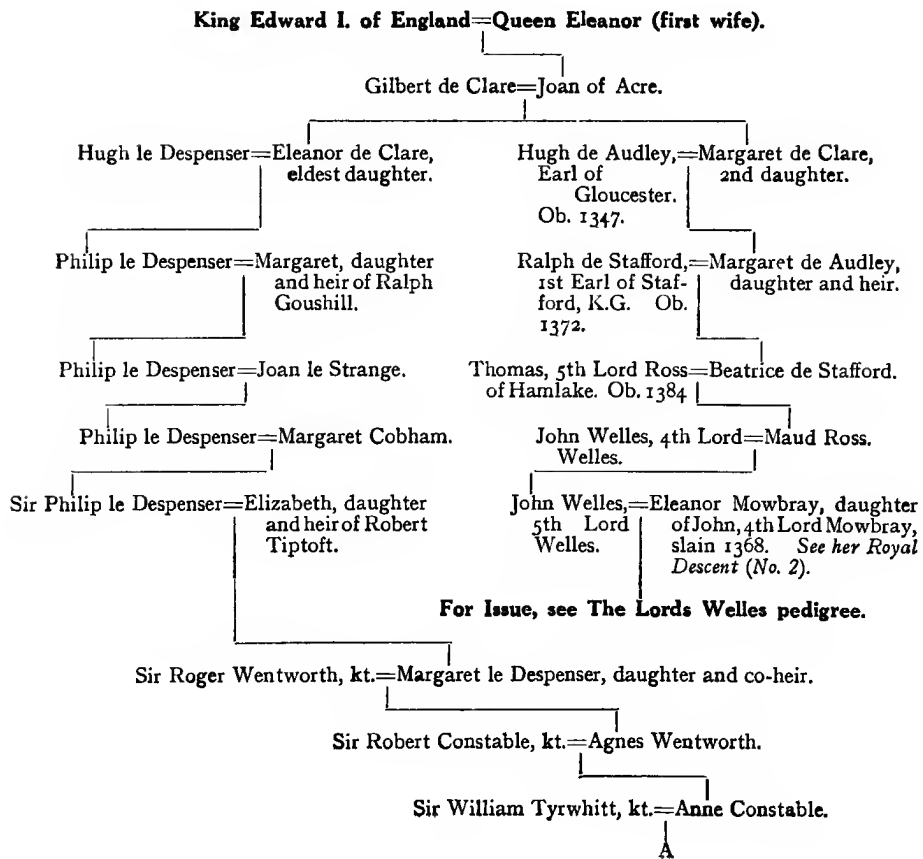
| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|--------|
| The Somercotes family | ... | p. 123 |
| The Blunderville family | ... | p. 123 |
| The Cracroft family | ... | p. 124 |
| The Raithby family | ... | p. 125 |
| The Gascoigne family | ... | p. 126 |
| The Vavasour family | ... | p. 128 |
| The Thorndyke family | ... | p. 130 |
| The Asfordby family, of Bilsby | ... | p. 131 |
| The Langton family, of Langton | ... | p. 134 |
| The Quadring family | ... | p. 138 |
| The Billesby family | ... | p. 140 |
| The Sandon family | ... | p. 142 |
| The Fulnetby family | ... | p. 143 |
| The Heneage family, of Hainton | ... | p. 145 |

H.—For the marriages of the Fosters and ancestors of Thomas Foster who married Susannah Mary Hunnings, see *Notes on the Foster Family of Dowsby and Moulton*. On page 157 there should have been added this note: In 1774 was passed "An Act for vesting part of the settled estates of William Foster and Levina Davey Foster, his wife, in Holdingham and New Sleaford, in the said William Foster in fee simple; and for settling other estates of the said William Foster in Algarkirk of greater value in lieu thereof."

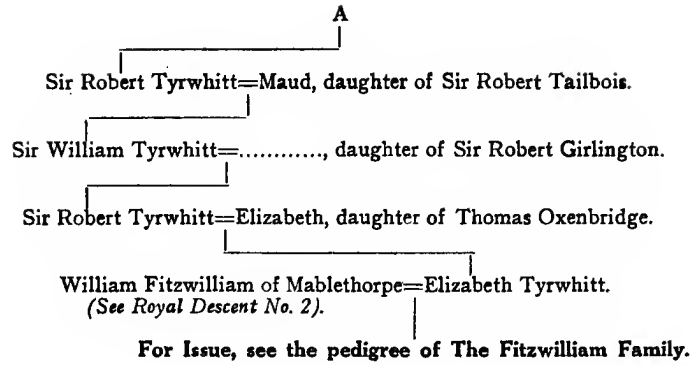
| | | |
|--------------------|-----|--------|
| The Burrell family | ... | p. 158 |
|--------------------|-----|--------|

ROYAL DESCENT No. 1.

FROM KING EDWARD I
AND HIS WIFE,
QUEEN ELEANOR OF CASTILE.



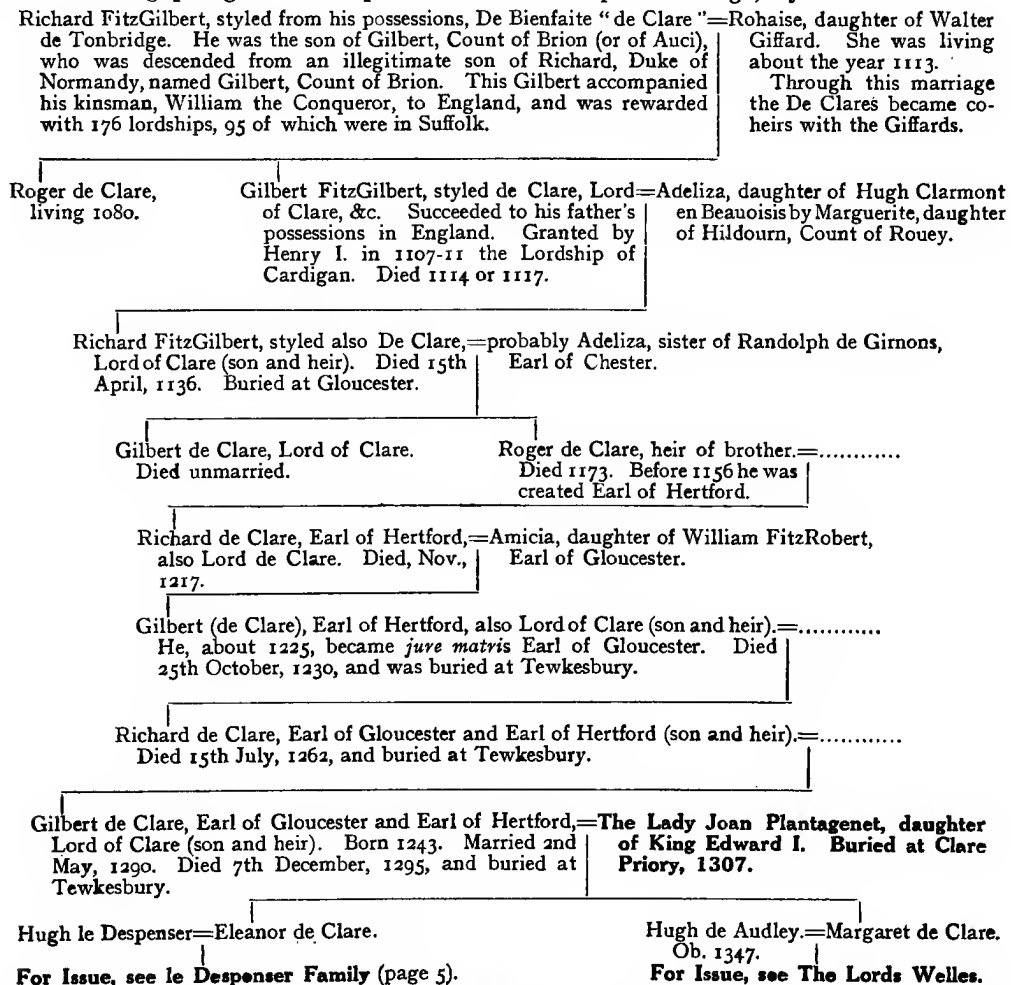
THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF



THE FAMILY OF DE CLARE, EARLS OF GLOUCESTER.

The first family from whom the Fosters claim descent, that we propose to consider, is De Clare. This descent came, firstly, through the marriage of Eleanor de Clare, the daughter of Gilbert de Clare, with Hugh le Despenser; and secondly, through the marriage of Margaret de Clare, sister of Eleanor, with Hugh de Audley. Their mother was Joan of Acre, the daughter of King Edward I. by his wife Queen Eleanor of Castile, who married Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in the year 1289. The marriage was a short one, as the Earl died in 1295, but his widow survived till 1307.

The following pedigree is compiled from the *Complete Peerage*, by G.E.C.:



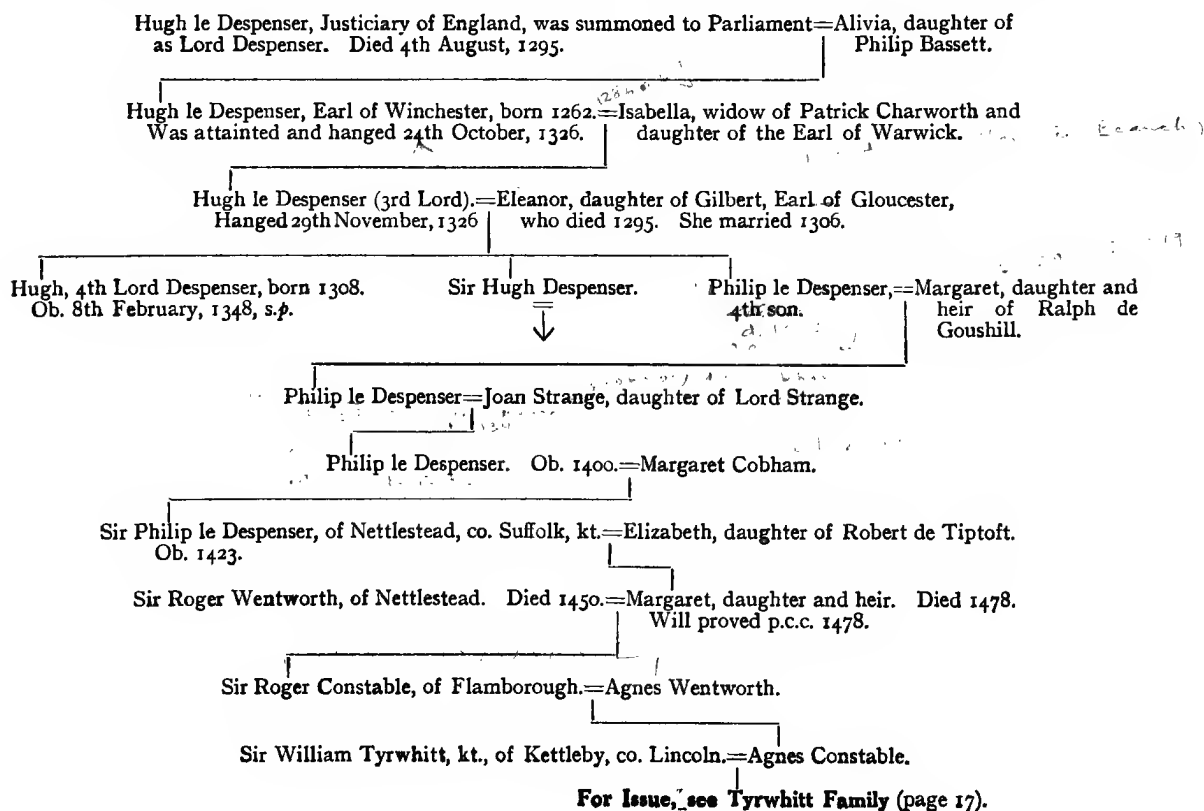
The De Clare family, though they held property in Lincolnshire, were little associated with that county, and there are few references to them in the local records. They were, however, a family possessed of great wealth and power during the 11th and 12th centuries.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF THE FAMILY OF LE DESPENSER.

The next family with whom we have to treat is that of "Le Despenser," from whom the Fosters are descended through the marriage of Margery, the daughter and heir of Philip le Despenser, with Sir Roger Wentworth, of Nettlestead, Suffolk.

The Despenser family, intimately connected as they were with Lincolnshire from the time of the Conquest, were of Norman origin. The first member who settled in England was Robert le Despenser. It is thought that this Robert was the ancestor of the Earls of Gloucester, but there is no legal proof. At the time the *Domesday Survey* was compiled, Robert held, in Lincolnshire, 15 lordships, among which were Scrivelsby, Thornton, Tathwell, Haughton, &c. Some writers have considered that Robert le Despenser was the same person as Robert Marmion, but Mr. Round is of opinion that the Beauchamps and Marmions were descended from Robert's brother, Urso. Robert Marmion was the successor of Robert le Despenser at Scrivelsby and other places in Lincolnshire.

The following pedigree of the Le Despensers is prepared from Burke's *Extinct Peerage* :



Notes on Le Despenser Family.

In Massingberd's *Lincolnshire Final Concords* we find, in 6 Henry III. (2nd November, 1222), a final concord between Gilbert Mallore, complainant, and Hugh Tureville, deforciant, of the advowson of the church of Waletton.

It was on the petition of Hugh le Despenser, in whose custody Hugh de Tureville was.

Lincolnshire Final Concords.

Three weeks before Holy Trinity, 34 Henry III.

Between Clementia and Matilda, daughters of Walter le Despenser, plaintiffs, against Reginald, Abbot of Grymsby, tenant by Herbert of Saltfleetby, put in his place, of a toft and a bovate of land at Tatlenay.

Clementia and Matilda quit-claimed all right to the Abbot and his successors for ever, and for this the Abbot gave them 20/-.

Oldfield, in his *History of Wainfleet*, writes :

Hugh le Despenser, the unhappy minion of Edward II., held Wainfleet manor in 1327. In that year a commission was issued to William de Clif and others to make enquiry what goods Hugh le Despenser, junior, possessed at the time of his banishment, in the Manors of Greattham, Thorley, Wainfleet and Boothby, co. Lincoln.

Hugh le Despenser was hanged on a gallows 30 feet high, in his coat of armour, at Hereford, by order of Queen Isabella and Mortimer.

In *Parliamentary Writs*: Frampton Manor (Boston).

Thomas de Welleby, accused of having made a forcible entry upon Hugh le Despenser's (the younger) Manor of Frampton, in the County of Lincoln. Renewed commission to try the offenders tested at Greenhow, 29th August. 17 Edward II. (1323).

In Planché's *Roll of Arms*, Hugh le Despenser's arms are given as follows :

Quarterly Arg, and Gu., in the second and third quarters, frettée Or, and over all a baston Sa.

The following pedigree is given in *The Genealogist* (viii. p. 86), prepared from the *Plea Rolls* :

```

Berks    ...    Gilbert de Clare=Joan.
                        |
                        Aleanora.
                        |
                        Hugh le Despenser.

```

In 50 Edward III., Philip le Despenser had a grant of a market and fair at his Manor of Goushill, as cousin and heir of Giles de Goushill.

The following **Wills of the Le Despensers** are in the Lincoln Probate Registry :

Edward le Despenser, kt., dated 12th March, 1348. Mentions Anne, his wife.

Philip le Despenser, kt., 16th March, 1359. Commission to William de Asbeby, Canon of Lincoln, to appoint guardians for Hugh, aged 12, and Harvise, aged 14, children of deceased.

Edward le Despenser, kt., of Elsham, 1342.

Edward, Lord of Glamorgan, 1375.

Hugh le Despenser, kt., of Warwick and Staff., July 1st, 1400.

Philip le Despenser, 6th August, 1401.

In the Will of Philip le Despenser, dated 1st August, 1401, at Goushill, the testator mentions his sons, Philip, John, Robert, and directs he should be buried at Goushill. Supervisor, Sir John le Despenser.

Philip le Despenser was a supervisor of the Will of Robert de Wyloughby, dated 5th June, 1395.

Sir Hugh le Despenser, kt., was an executor of the Will of William la Zouche, Lord of Tottenneys, which was proved at Stowe, 4th June, 1396.

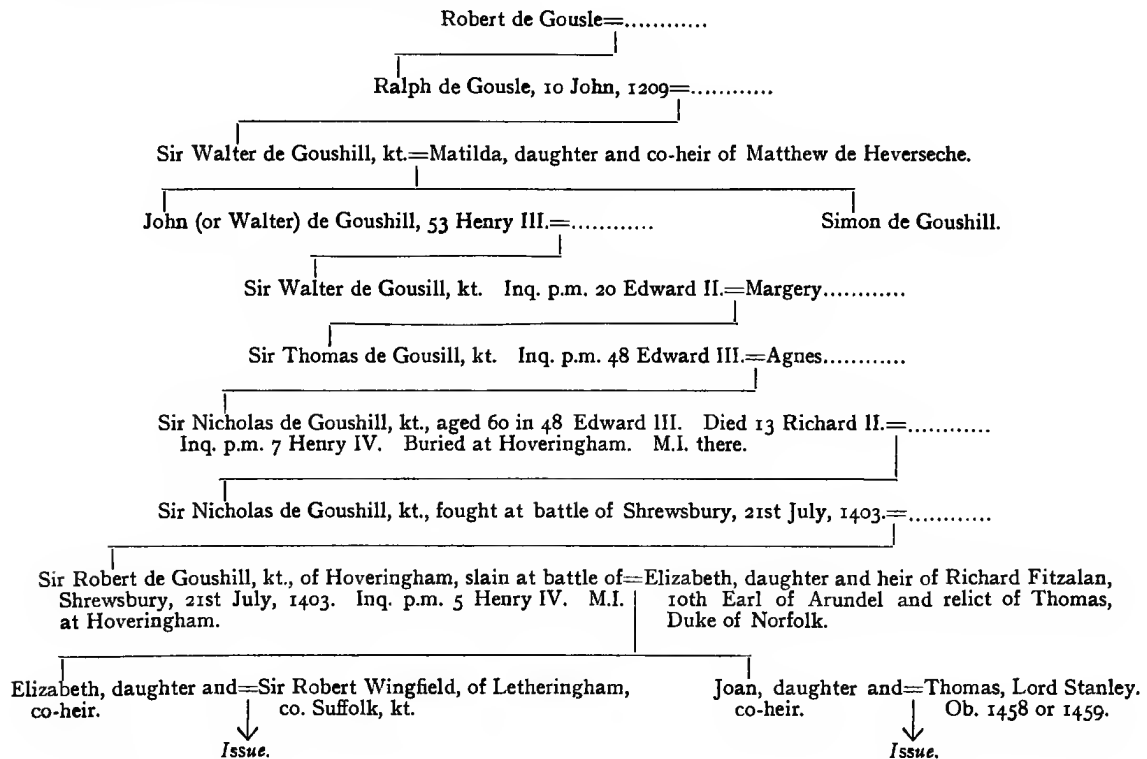
By Will of William de Ross, of Beivoir, dated 22nd February, 1413, he gives his eldest son, John, an annuity of 40 marks, which he had by grant of Sir Philip le Despenser in Gedney. The Will was proved 15th September, 1414.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF GOUSHILL.

The Fosters claim descent from this family through the marriage of Margaret, daughter and heiress of Ralph Goushill, with Philip le Despenser, as we have previously seen in the pedigree of the Despensers.

The following pedigree of the Goushill family is taken from Thoroton's *History of the County of Nottingham* (vol. 3, p. 62), but there is no mention in it of Margaret, who married Philip le Despenser.

Arms—Barry of 6 Or and Gules a canton ermine.



Though Thoroton does not show the descent of Margaret, the daughter and heir of Ralph de Goushill, who married Philip le Despenser, that omission is supplied by the *Plea Rolls*, in a most interesting case, relating to the advowson to the Church of Gedney in South Lincolnshire.

Pedigree prepared from the *Plea Rolls* (De Banco, Easter, 7 Edward III.)

Lincoln.—James de Ross sues the Abbot of Croyland for the advowson of the Church of Gadeneye (Gedney).

Falk de Oyry, temp. Henry III.
 |
 Emecina.
 |
 Giles de Gousille, 35 Henry III.
 |
 Peter.
 |
 Ralph.
 |
 Ralph.
 |
 Margaret=Ralph le Despenser.

In the following year (Curia Regis, Hilary, 8 Edward III.) we get the following pedigree.
 Lincoln.—The King sues James de Ross for the next presentation to the Church of Gadeneye, which he claimed as guardian of Ralph de Goushille.

Fulk de Olry, temp. Henry III.
 |
 Emytine.
 |
 Giles de Goushille, 35 Henry III.
 |
 Peter.
 |
 Ralph.
 |
 Ralph, under age, and in charge of the King.

The following pedigree of the Goushill family is prepared from the *Plea Rolls* (12 Richard II.)

Derby.—Robert Dayncourt sues Nicholas de Goushille, kt., for the next presentation of the Church of Whitewell.

Robert de Meywell.
 |
 Emma.
 |
 Matilda, temp. Henry III.
 |
 John.
 |
 Walter.
 |
 Thomas Goushill, presented by Edward III.
 |
 ┌───────────┴───────────┐
 Edward. Ob. s.p. Nicholas Goushille, the defendant.

Again, from the *Plea Rolls* (De Banco, Mich., 8 Henry IV.), we get the following:

Derby.—Joan Goushill, Elizabeth and Joyce, her sisters, sued Nicholas, son of Nicholas Goushill, kt., for the Manors of Barleburgh and Kynwalmersh, and other lands, which they claim as heirs of Robert de Goushill.

Nicholas Goushill, kt.
 |
 ┌───────────┴───────────┐
 Robert. Nicholas, the defendant.
 |
 ┌───────────┴───────────┐
 Joan. Elizabeth. Joyce.

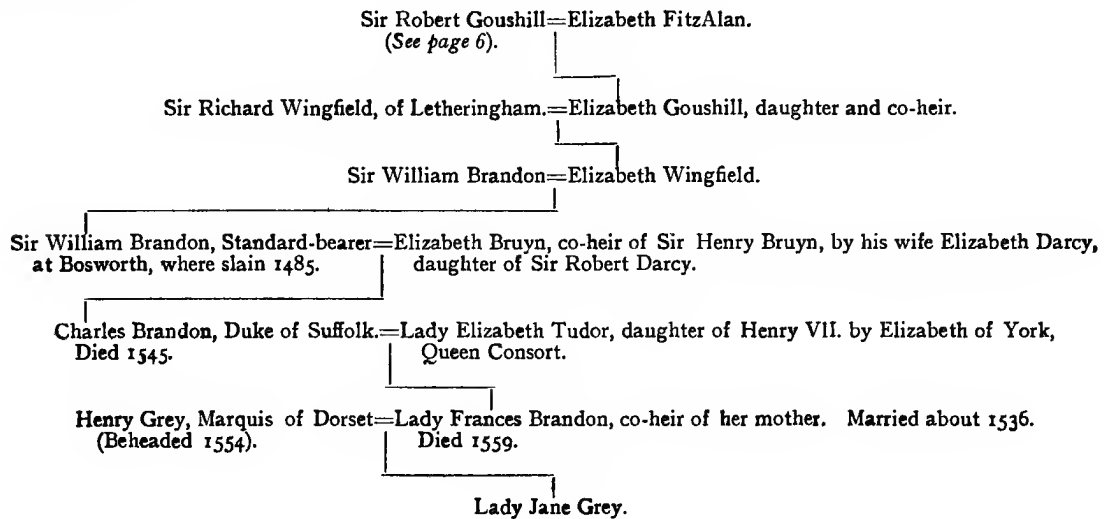
The suit to stand over till the full age of plaintiffs.

There is, in the Lincoln Probate Registry, the Will of Philip Goushill, of Gedney, dated in the year 1401.

Writing on the Manor of Gradby, in the parish of Dowsby, in the County of Lincoln, a correspondent to *The Genealogist* (vol. 13, p. 135) says:

“In Henry III.’s time the wealthy family of Goushill held this Manor. It went to the “Despensers through marriage (4 Edward II.) of Margaret, daughter and heir of Ralph de “Goushill, with Philip le Despenser.”

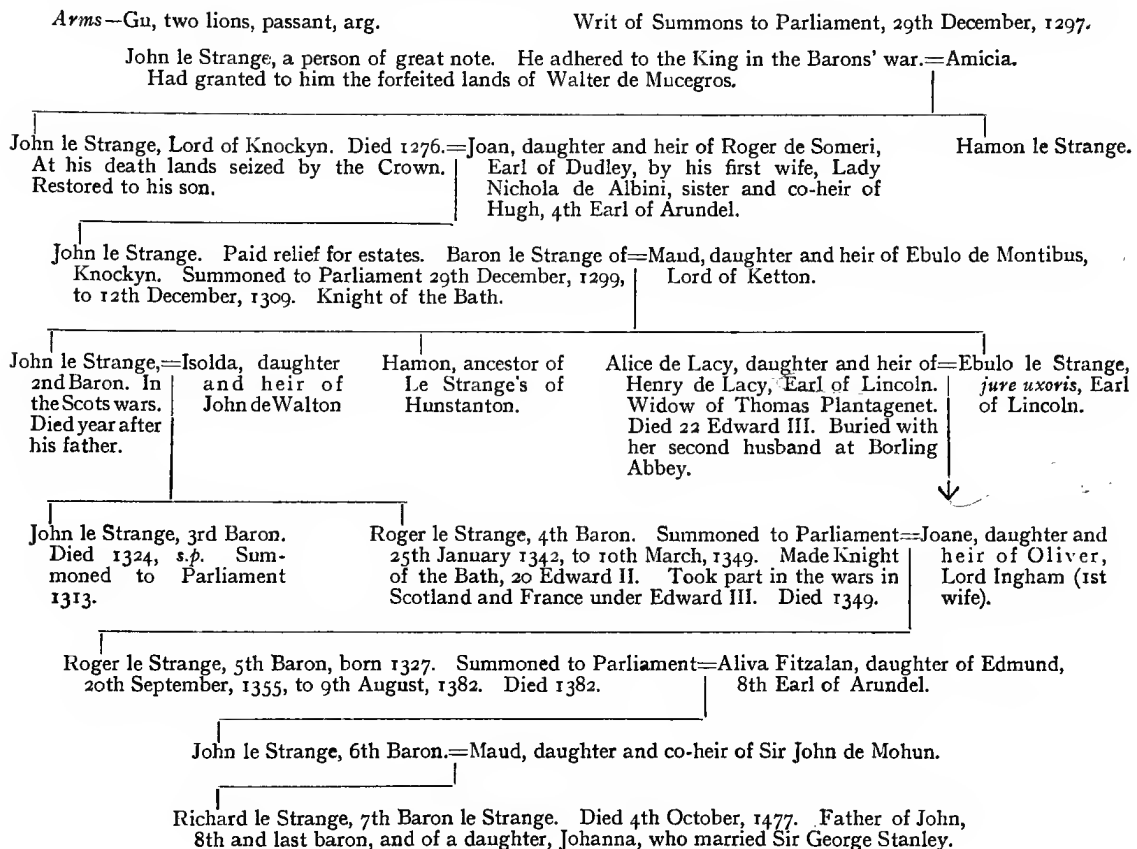
The following pedigree, showing descent of Lady Jane Grey from the Goushill family, is interesting:



THE FAMILY OF LE STRANGE.

The Fosters claim descent from The Lords Strange of Knockyn, in the County of Salop, through the marriage of Joan le Strange with Philip le Despenser, as we have seen in the Despenser pedigree. A well respected descendant of this family is Mr. Hamond le Strange, of The Hall, Hunstanton, a large land-owner in that part of the County of Norfolk. He is principally known to Lincolnshire people as the Chairman of the Joint Fishery Board for the counties of Norfolk and Lincolnshire, and as the freeholder of the town of Hunstanton, a favorite sea-side resort of Lincolnshire folk.

The following pedigree of the Le Strange family is taken from Burke's *Extinct Peerage* :



Notes on Le Strange Family.

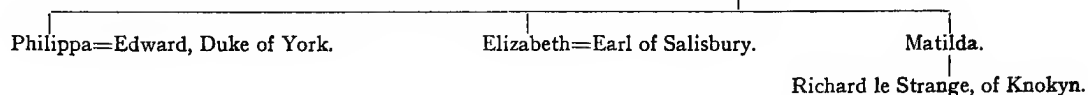
Though owning property in Lincolnshire prior to the 13th century, the family acquired great estates in the county owing to Ebulo le Strange marrying Alice, widow of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, the daughter and sole heiress of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, which family were the Lords of Spalding, and were descended from the Countess Lucy, the Saxon heiress, who was the wife of Ivo Tailbois—a relative of the Conqueror and Norman Lord of Spalding.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF

From the *Plea Rolls* we obtain the following pedigree.

Devon.—Edward, Duke of York, and Philippa, his wife, Elizabeth, Countess of Salisbury, and Richard le Strange of Knokyn, sued William Lorying for the Manor of Tigelouegh.

John de Mohun, of Dunster, seized 22 Edward II.=Joan.

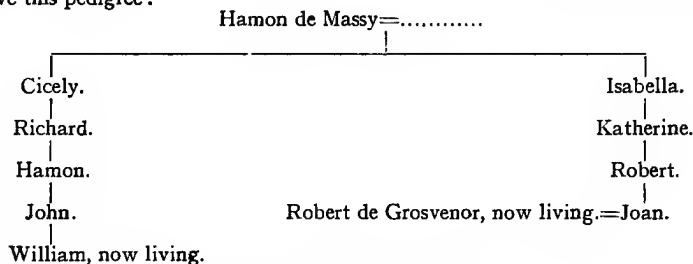


We also get the following pedigree from the *Plea Rolls* (9 and 10 Richard II.)

Chester.—Thomas Fenton, of Grouseworth, sued John, son and heir of Roger le Strange, kt., of Knokyn, for the Manors of Dunham, Kilshale and Budeston, which Hamon de Massy, kt., held, temp. Edward II.



The defendant gave this pedigree :

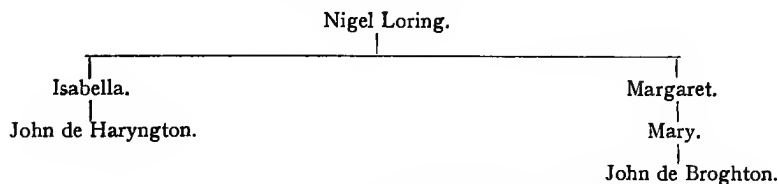


Thomas stated that the two daughters of Hamon were illegitimate.

The jury found that Thomas Fenton was the nearest relation to Hamon and that the daughters were illegitimate.

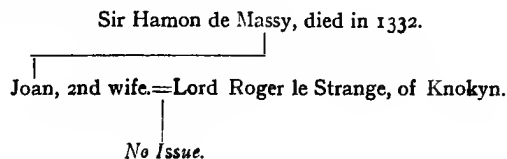
Thomas, afterwards, by deed dated 4th April, 9 Richard II., quit-claimed to John, Lord le Strange, and to his heirs, the Manors with others, and the advowson of the Priory at Berkhed, county Chester.

William, called to warranty John, Lord Haryton, John Broughton, kinsmen and heirs of Nigel Lorying, and gave this pedigree :



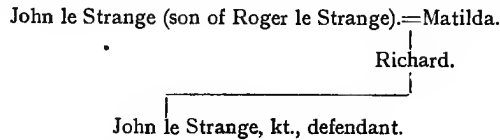
The suit was made a remanet till full age of John de Brogton, who was an infant.

Representation of the Barons of Dunham :



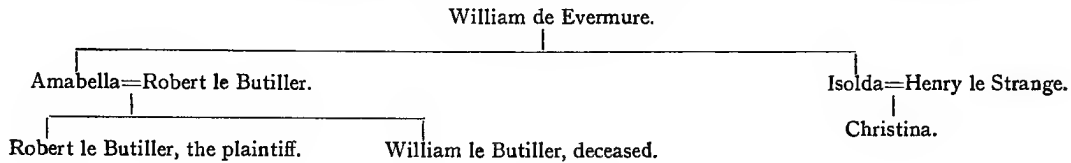
We get the following information from *Plea Rolls* (Hilary, 16 Edward IV.):

London.—John Broughton and three others sued John le Strange, kt., for a forcible entry into two messuages in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn. It appeared by the proceedings that one Ebulo le Strange and another had granted the premises to one John le Strange (son of Roger le Strange) and Matilda his wife, and the heirs of their bodies.



We obtain the following pedigree from the *Plea Rolls* (Curia Regis Roll), 27 Henry III.

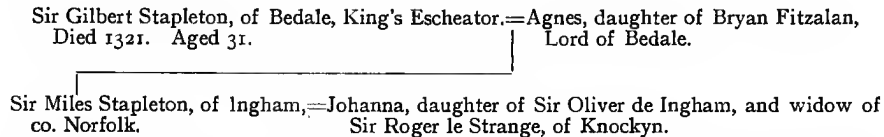
Leicester.—Robert le Butiller sued the Abbot of Croxton for the custody of half of two carucates of land in Eyton, formerly held by William le Butiller of him by a knight's fee.



From the *Calendarium Genealogicum* we learn :

Inquis. post mortem, 1309, of John, Lord Strange.

Dugdale's *Yorkshire Visitation* furnishes us with the following :



Ingoldsby Manor, county Lincoln.—Ebulo le Strange was possessed of this Manor in right of his wife, Alice.

Thompson, in his *History of Boston*, records a Roger le Strange, merchant, of the Staple, as residing at Wrangle, county Lincoln, 1360.

Oldfield, in his *History of Wainfleet*, states that Ebulo le Strange in 1327, married Alice, the widow of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. She was the daughter and sole heir of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who, in her right, claimed the seaport of Friskney, with right of wreck and royal fisheries.

And again, that in the year 1335, in consequence of malefactors causing inundations of the sea upon his land, Ebulo le Strange obtained £100 damages.

In reign of Edward I., Walter de Frishenl, was one of the King's justices itinerant, and as such, was appointed to enquire whether the patronage of Spalding Priory belonged to Ebulo le Strange, in right of his wife Alice, or the Abbey of St. Nicholas, at Angiers in Normandy.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF

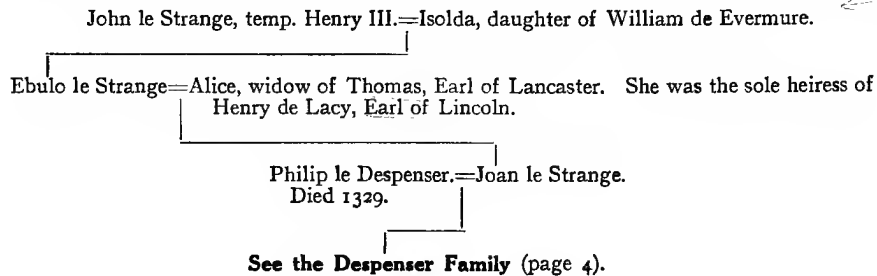
We find the following in *The Ingoldmells Manorial Court Rolls* (by Massingberd) :

Tied to *The Ingoldmells Court Roll*, 16th November, 1325, on a narrow piece of parchment, is the following :

Edward, by the Grace of God, King, to the Bailiffs of Ebulo le Strange, of Ingoldmells, as to appointment of attorneys, &c., to do suit of Court.

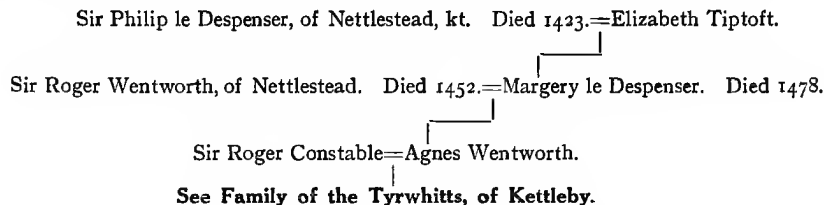
Ebulo le Strange was Lord of Ingoldmells Manor on 5th November, 1341.

We have prepared the following pedigree of the Le Strange family from the *Plea Rolls* :



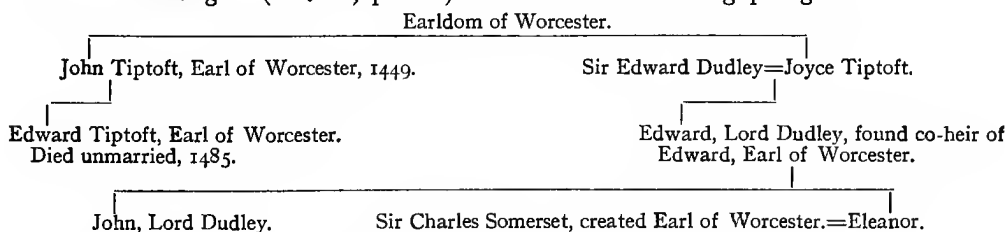
THE FAMILY OF TYPTOFT OR TIPTOFT.

We have seen by the pedigree of the Despensers, that through the marriage of Elizabeth Tiptoft with Sir Philip le Despenser, the Fosters are descended from the ancient family of Tiptoft, who, however, were not connected with Lincolnshire.



Notes on the Tiptoft Family.

From *The Genealogist* (vol. 18, p. 220) we take the following pedigree :



From the *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* we quote the following :

Feet of Fines, 3 Henry V.

On the morrow of St. John the Baptist.

Between Henry, Bishop of Winchester ; Thomas, Bishop of Durham ; Thomas, Earl of Dorset ; John Tiptoft, kt., and others, plaintiffs, and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and others, deforciant.

The Manor of Helwell, county Lincoln, &c. The Duke acknowledged the castles, Manor, &c., to be the right of the plaintiffs, for which they gave £20,000.

From Planché's *Roll of Arms*.

Robert de Tiptoft. Argent as paltire engrailed, gules.

There is a pedigree of the Tiptoft family given in Davy's *Suffolk Collection of Pedigrees*, in the British Museum.

By Dugdale's *Yorkshire Visitation* we learn that Sir Stephen le Scope, of Bentley, near Doncaster, who died in Ireland in 1408, by his Will, dated 6th January, 1405, married Millicent, daughter and co-heir of Lord Tiptoft.

Plea Rolls (De Banco, Mich.), 12 Henry IV.

Dorset.—William Fortescue and Elizabeth, his wife, and Ralph Chalons, sued John Tiptoft, chevalier, and Philippa, his wife, for two parts of the Manor of Rym.

Plea Rolls.

Devon.—John Wadham sued John Tiptoft and Philippa, his wife, for the next presentation to the Church of Silverton.

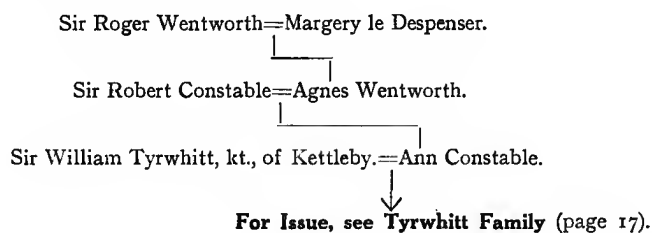
Plea Rolls. Trinity, Henry VI.

Kent.—William Beleverge sued Sir John Tiptoft, kt., and Joyce, his wife, for the Manor of Eversdon, which he claimed as heir of Beatrice, formerly wife of Richard de Hoo, under provisions of a fine levied in 9 Edward II.

Verdict for John Tiptoft and Joyce.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF WENTWORTH,
OF NETTLESTEAD, COUNTY SUFFOLK.

The Fosters are descended from the well-known and influential family of Wentworth, of Nettlestead. Sir Roger Wentworth, who died in 1450, married Margery le Despenser, as will be seen by the pedigree of the Despenser family, and their daughter, Agnes, married Sir Roger Constable, of Yorkshire, an ancestor of the Fosters.



There are several published pedigrees of the Wentworths, but as the family were little connected with Lincolnshire, it is not proposed to give one in these pages. The reader interested in their history should consult *The Visitation of Essex*, of 1612. The Roger Wentworth who married Margery le Despenser, was ninth in descent from Roger Wentworth, the first-named in this pedigree.

A pedigree of the Wentworth's of Nettlestead, is given in Metcalfe's *Visitation of Suffolk*, in 1561; also in Davy's *Suffolk Collection* in the British Museum.

Writing to *The Genealogist* (vol. 8, p. 63) on the Wentworth's, Mr. Loftus Rutter says:

"A notable feature of these families (the three branches) is that the estate by which they were identified came by marriage with heiresses, and in each case the representation passed again in the female line. The house of Nettlestead became extinct in the male line in 1667, being now represented by descendants of Lord Byron."



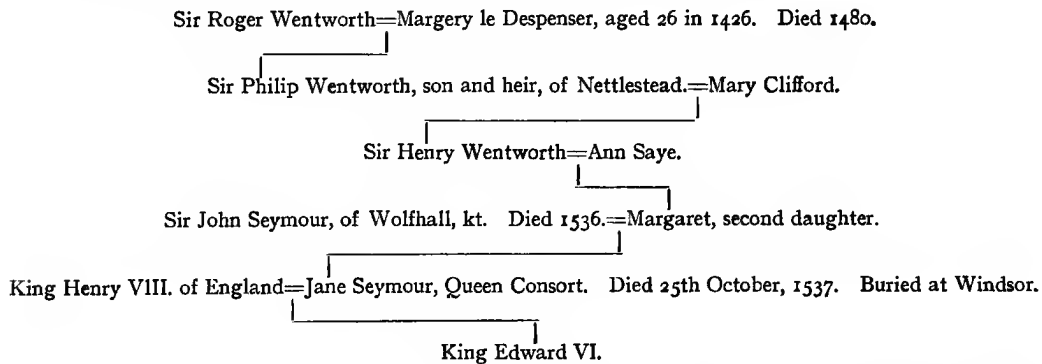
THE FAMILY OF CONSTABLE,
OF EVERINGHAM, COUNTY YORK.

The marriage of Agnes, fifth daughter of Sir Robert Constable, of Flamborough, in the County of York, by his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Roger Wentworth, kt., with Sir William Tyrwhitt, kt., of Kettleby, introduces us to a most interesting series of ancestors of the Fosters, who were connected alike with Lincolnshire as with the adjoining County of York.

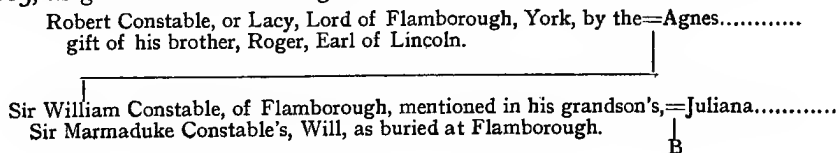
From Sir Roger Constable (he was brother to Roger, Earl of Lincoln), or Lacy, with whom the following pedigree of the family begins, the Fosters can trace their descent from the Lady Lucy—the Saxon heiress, and wife of Ivo Tail Bois, the Norman Lord of Spalding. The benefactions of the Lady Lucy and her descendants, the Earls of Lincoln, to the Abbey at Spalding are recorded in Dugdale's *Monasticon* and in *The Proceedings of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society*, so that they do not need any repetition here.

The Lacy family and the Lady Lucy have formed the subject of able articles from the pens of Mr. Round and Mr. Kirk, which, from time to time, have appeared in the pages of *The Genealogist*. We cannot, in these pages, fully enter into this controversial subject, suffice it to say that we hope we may not be too presumptuous in believing the Countess Lucy was the Lady of the "Vill of Moulton," and that the late Mrs. Susannah Mary Foster, who, in the year 1901, died in the Manor House, Moulton, and was buried in the churchyard of the Church of All Saints there, was a descendant of the lady of the Moulton Manor in Saxon and Norman times—if it be so, it gives the Fosters a Saxon descent of no mean order.

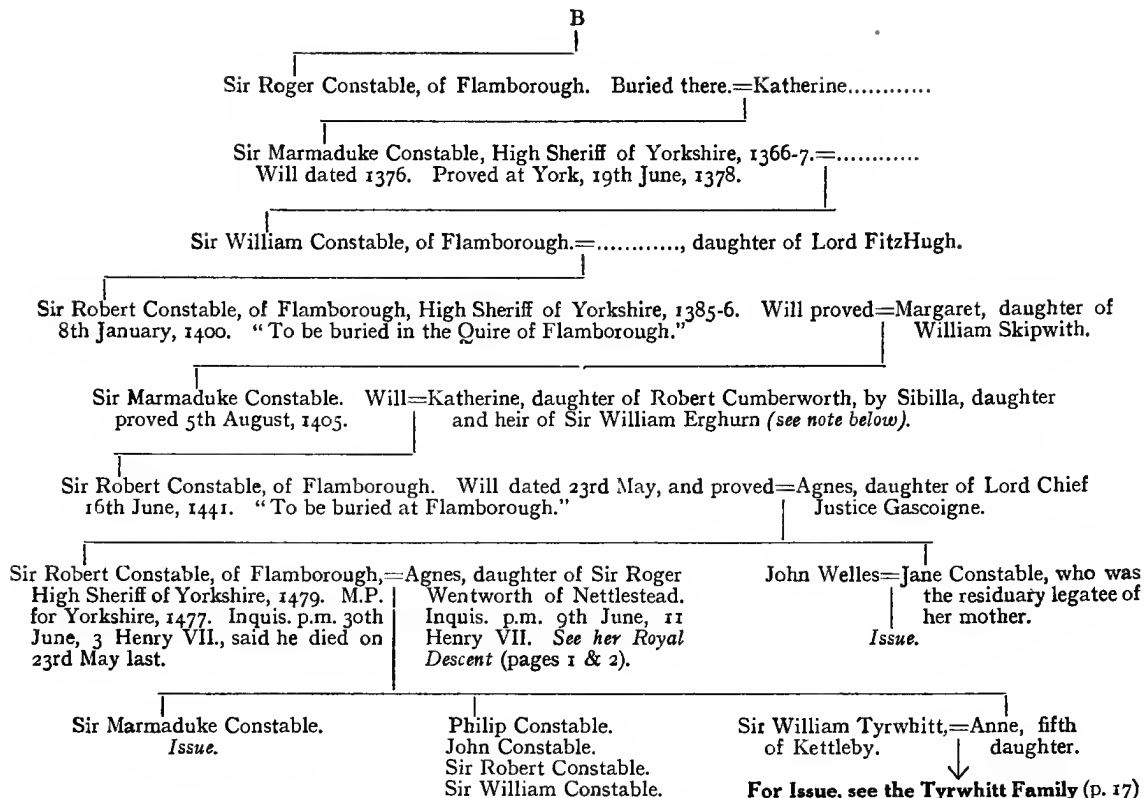
From the marriage of Sir Roger Wentworth with Margery le Despenser, King Edward VI. was, through his mother, Jane Seymour, descended:—



The following pedigree of the Constable family is compiled from Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1665, as given in *The Genealogist*:



THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF



NOTE.—The Cumberworth family were connected with Lincolnshire, Sir Thomas Cumberworth being tenant of the Manor of Ormsby.

Sir Thomas Cumberworth, kt., was succeeded by Sir Robert Cumberworth, who had succeeded, in 36 Henry VI., to the estate of Sir Thomas Cumberworth, kt., at Stain, as his next heir (Inquis. p.m. 29 Henry VI., No. 29).

The Will of Robert de Cumberworth, kt., which was proved at Lincoln, 13th July, 1405, mentions his son, Thomas. In her Will, dated 24th September, 1408, Sibilla, the relict of Sir Robert Cumberworth, mentions her son Thomas; her daughter, Lady Catherine; and Robert and John Constable, Catherine's sons.

Notes on the Constable Family.

Sir Robert Constable, kt., Inquisition post mortem taken at Gaunforthbrig (Bandford Brigg), 22nd June, 3 Henry VII. (1488), by the oath of Thomas Bard, Esq., and others, who say that the said Sir Robert was seized, *inter alia*, of the Manors of Somerby, Scremby and Wainfleet, &c., and of 4 messuages, 40 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow and 60 acres of pasture.

In Cumberworth, 2 messuages, 40 acres of land and 10 acres of pasture, &c.

In Mumby, 30 messuages, 60 ox-gangs of land, 300 acres of meadow, 400 acres of pasture and 40s. of rent, &c.

In Seuerby, Clexby, Lymbergh, Hoggesthorp, Aynderby, Thurlby, Gayton, Solby, Borew-in-the-Marsh, Agthorp and Thedelthorp, lands, &c.

He gave, granted and confirmed the same Manors, &c., to Sir Marmaduke Constable, in the name of Marmaduke Constable, son and heir apparent of the said Sir Robert, &c.

The aforesaid Sir Robert died 23rd May last past, A.D. 1488.

Sir Marmaduke Constable, kt., aged 31 years, was the heir.

Pedigrees of the family of Constable are given in Foster's *Visitations of Yorkshire*, and also in The Harl. Society's *Visitation of Yorkshire*.

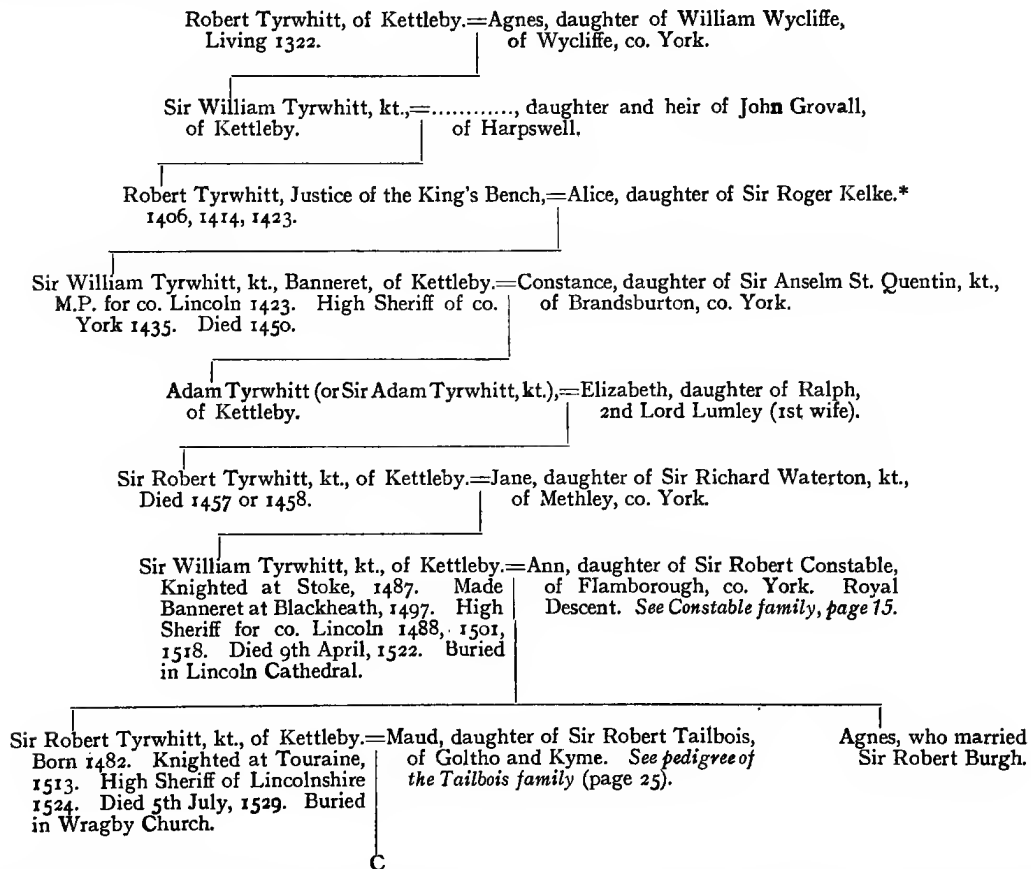
THE FAMILY OF TYRWHITT,
OF KETTLEBY.

The next family through whom we have to trace the Royal Descent of the Fosters is that of Tyrwhitt. Elizabeth Tyrwhitt, the daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt (who died in 1588), married William Fitzwilliam, of Mablethorpe, in the County of Lincoln.

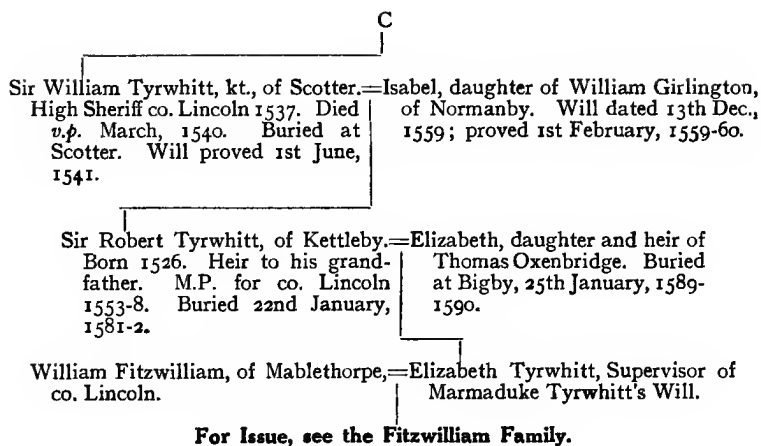
There are several published pedigrees of the one time very influential family of Tyrwhitt. There is one in *The Herald's Visitation of Lincolnshire* in 1562-4, and another in *The Herald's Visitation of Lincolnshire* in 1592.

The following pedigree is taken from Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* :

Arms—Gules, three pewits Or.



*NOTE.—*The Herald's Visitation of Lincolnshire* gives Isabel, the daughter of William Kelke, as the wife of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt.



Notes on the Family of Tyrwhitt.

The following account of the Tyrwhitt family is taken from Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills* :

“Tyrwhit or Tirwhit.—The history of this family has been privately printed and I have “little to add to it. In the earliest times they held the Manor of Tyrwhit in Northumberland. “In the 14th century they became seated at Kettleby, near Brigg. Along with the Skipwiths, “they may be said to have taken the lead in county business all through the 15th and 16th “centuries. The principal branches were settled at Kettleby, Stainfield, Harpswell and “Cammeringham. Of these, the senior—the Kettleby line—impoverished by the civil wars, “came to an end in an heiress, in the 17th century, who married Sir Henry Hunlock, bart., and “survived till the reign of George II.

“The Tyrwhits of Harpswell also ended in an heiress, in the reign of Edward IV., who “married John Whitchcote, of Whitchcote, in county Salop, who settled at Harpswell. Sir “Thomas Whitcote represents this line. The Stainfield branch obtained a baronetcy in 1611, “which became extinct in 1760. One branch only has male descendants at the present day— “the Tyrwhits of Cammeringham, who are represented by Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, bart., of “Stanley Hall in Shropshire.

“The Tyrwhits of Kettleby, like the Skipwiths of South Ormsby, no longer take the lead “when the 17th century begins. Younger branches spring up in place of the older ones, and the “baroneted line at Stamford, and the branch seated at Cammeringham, represent the family at “the time of the civil war. The former is now extinct. The latter survives still, though in “another county—Shropshire.”

The following **Wills** are taken from Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills* :

Thomas Kyddall, Esq., of South Ferreby, by Will dated 1st November, 1527, proved 10th February, 1527-8, left his son, Robert Tyrwhit, kt., xiii. iiiid., and made him supervisor of his Will.

Jamys Myssendin of Great Limber, gent., by Will dated 25th May, 1529, and proved at Lincoln, bequeathed :

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------|-----|------|---------|
| To Dame Maud Tyrwhit | ... | iii | vi viii |
| To Sir Robert Tyrwhit | ... | iiii | |
| To Master Robert Tyrwhit | ... | iii | vi viii |

Nicholas Wymbyshe, gent., of Blankney, by his Will, dated 12th May, 1533, and proved at Lincoln, referred to a deed 13 Henry VIII. Parties to deed : Sir Christopher Willoughby, kt., Sir Thomas Burgh, kt., Sir Robert Tyrwhit, kt., Gilbert Talboys, Esq.

By her Will, dated 1st January, 1570, Joyce Dighton, widow, left Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, kt., of Kettleby, her executor.

Edward Tyrwhit, Esq., of Stainfield, in his Will, dated 10th December, 1590, mentions his son Roger, his son Philip, and his daughter Oglethorpe, and appoints Sir John Mounson, kt., supervisor.

By his Will, dated 16th December, 1588, Marmaduke Tyrwhit, of Bigby, directed he should be buried in church of Bigby. Mentions two children—Maria, Elizabeth, and his mother, Lady Tyrwhit. He makes his wife ("who is with child"), his mother, and William Thorold, executors ; and his brother, William Tyrwhit, and William Fitzwilliam, supervisors. Proved 24th June, 1590. Marmaduke was the 4th son of Sir Robert Tyrwhit.

By her Will, dated the 24th February, 1591-2, Margaret Tyrwhit, widow, of Barton, directed she should be buried in church of St. Peter's, Barton, beside her father. She left land to Edward Littlebury and Philip Tyrwhit ; to her niece Tyrwhit, late wife of William Tyrwhit, of Kettleby, Esq. ; to daughter Helen Haldenty ; to nephew William Fitzwilliam ; to niece Martha, wife of nephew Philip Tyrwhit ; to her son, Thomas Tyrwhit. She appointed Philip Tyrwhit and William Fitzwilliam, supervisors. Will proved 30th September, 1592. Her husband was 3rd son of Sir Robert Tyrwhit, of Kettleby.

The following extracts are taken from the *Ingoldmells Manor Court Rolls* :

10 Henry V. (1422). Fines of suit released this year. From Robert Tyrwhit, xid.

2 Henry VI. Fines of suit released. Robert Tyrwhit, xiid.

29th October, 1443. View of Frankpledge, with great court, held at Skegness. In mercy (*inter alia*), William Tyrwhit, kt., ought to come, &c.

Among the *Harleian Charters* is an Indenture, dated 1st January, 17 Henry VI. (1431), by which Sir William Tyrwhitt, kt., John Kyme and others, granted to William Oldhall and Margaret, his wife, sister to Robert, Lord Willoughby, for their lives, two rents of £40 each, from certain manors in Norfolk.

We extract the following from the third volume of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* :—

Lincolnshire Martyrs :

Letter from Father John Morris to Everard Green, F.S.A. :

Ursula Tyrwhit married Lord Suffield, who conformed and made earnest suit that Lady Suffield might have to appear in court at Lincoln.

Council Book, July 16th, 1580 :

William Tyrwhit and his wife, Elizabeth, were indicted.

William and Robert were in prison together, July 16th, 1580, when Robert was examined by Secretary Wilson, and the two brothers were ordered to the Tower, June 13th, 1581.

William and Robert were allowed freedom in bond.

Rushton's *Diary of the Tower* says :

18th June, 1580. William Tyrwhit, eldest son of Sir Robert Tyrwhit, thrown into the Tower because he was said to have heard Mass at his sister's wedding.

18th June. Robert, his brother, taken up for the same reason, and though he was very sick, was not allowed bail, but cast into the Tower, where he soon died.

Father Morris observes : " All this requires confirmation."

The *History of Ormsby* contains numerous references to the Tyrwhitts, and of their marriages with the Skipwiths and Fitzwilliams.

On the 17th August, 6 Edward VI. (in 1552), Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, Sir Thomas Heneage, Sir Edward Dymock and others, were appointed by the King for taking an inventory of the church goods, &c., at South Ormsby.

THE FAMILY OF WYCLIFFE.

As will be seen by the pedigree of the Tyrwhitt family, the Fosters, through the marriage of Ann, daughter of William Wycliffe, with Robert Tyrwhitt, of Kettleby, are descended from the well-known Yorkshire family of Wycliffe.

Dugdale, in his *Visitation of Yorkshire*, gives their pedigree, but as the family were not in any way connected with Lincolnshire, it is not proposed to give it in these pages.

THE FAMILY OF KELKE.

The Fosters claim descent from the family of Kelke, of Kelke, Yorkshire, through the marriage of Isabel, the daughter of William Kelke with Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, Justice of the King's Bench as we have seen in the pedigree of the latter family.

Speaking of the Kelke family, Canon Maddison in his introduction to *Lincolnshire Wills*, writes:

"The Kelkes took their name from Kelke in Yorkshire. They were at Barnetby in this county (Lincoln) in the 15th century, and passed away in the 16th."

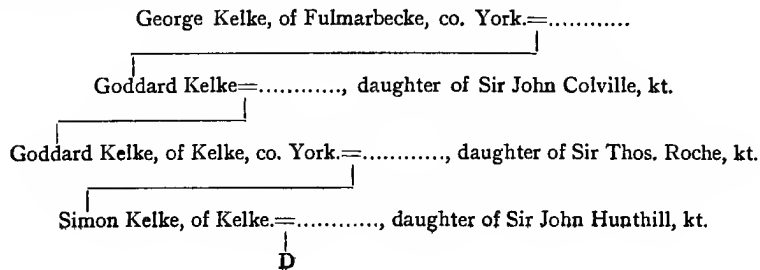
And again,

"I now pass to the 15th century which saw a new class of gentry gradually rise in Lincolnshire, various causes may be assigned—one, the Wars of the Roses, in which the flower of the mediæval English nobility perished, while large estates were over and over again confiscated or disposed by sale or granted to favourites of the prevailing faction. A great impetus was given to trade by Edward IV, who encouraged the citizen and mercantile classes in order to act as a check on the hitherto preponderating power of the great feudal barons. Henry VIII carried out the same policy, and so by degrees the rich merchants of Staple of Calais acquired manors and lands, and the mediæval castle gradually gave way to the Tudor manor house and hall. A steady migration into Lincolnshire from the North of England may also be noticed in this, and the succeeding century. This, too, may be accounted for by the fact that the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Durham and Carlisle held large estates in this county, and also that some of the leading northern families, such as the Umfravilles and Percys who inherited the enormous possessions of the Kymes and Lucys, were territorially connected with Lincolnshire."

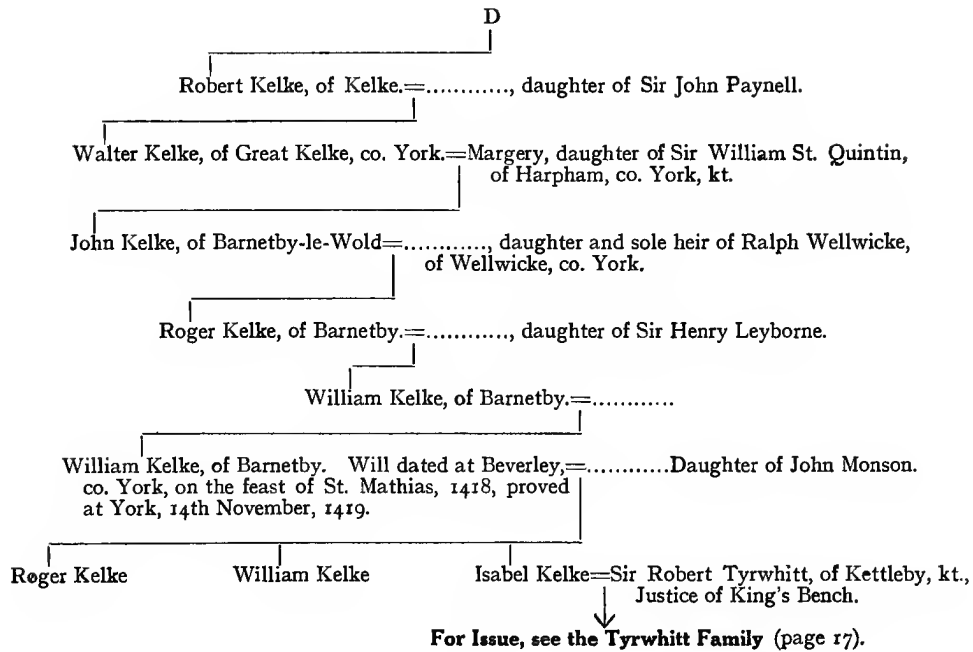
In *The Herald's Visitation of Lincolnshire* in the year 1562, a pedigree of the Kelke family is given.

Arms—Sable, a bend cotised flory, arg.

As the Kelke family were connected with Lincolnshire, we give the following pedigree from Canon Maddison's work.



THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF



THE FAMILY OF ST. QUENTIN.

The Fosters claim descent from the St. Quentin family through the marriage of Constance, daughter of Sir Anselm St. Quentin, kt., of Brandsburton in the county of York, with Sir William Tyrwhitt, but as the St. Quentins, so far as we are aware, have never been connected with Lincolashire no notes or pedigree are given.

Pedigrees of the family are given in *The Herald Visitations of Yorkshire*.

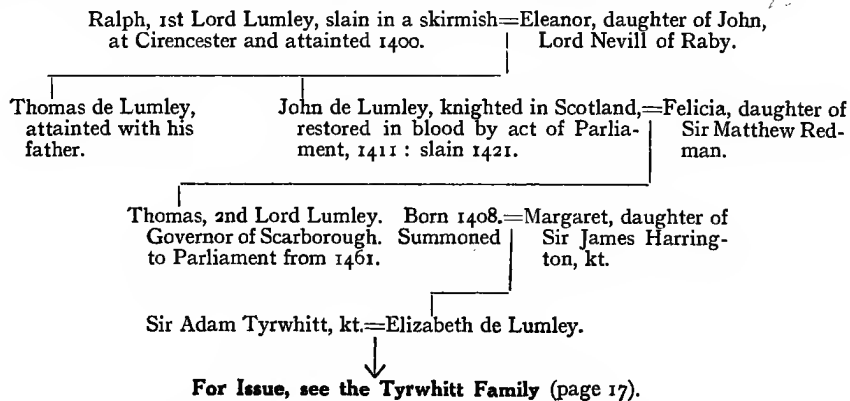
THE FAMILY OF LUMLEY.

Through the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, second Lord Lumley, with Adam Tyrwhitt, the Fosters are descended from this interesting North Country family, who suffered so severely in the Wars of the Roses.

The Lumley descent introduces us to the family of Lord Nevill of Raby, that of Sir Matthew Redman, and that of Sir James Harrington, three well-known families in the North of England.

The Lumleys claim descent from Lysolph, Lord of Lumley upon Wear, in the county of Durham, in the time of Edward the Confessor. Sir Ralph de Lumley who was knighted in 1386, so far as we know, appears to have been the first member of the family to take an active part in the affairs of this country. He was appointed Governor of Berwick-on-Tweed, 1387; later, taken prisoner by the Scots, 1389; had licence 16 Richard II, 1393, to make a castle of his manor house at Lumley; summoned to Parliament 1385 to 1400, when he was attainted and his lands seized for being a partisan of Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent.

The following pedigree of the family of Lumley is interesting :



Sir Thomas de Lumley, grandson of Thomas, the second Lord Lumley, married Elizabeth Plantagenet, natural daughter of Edward IV by Lady Elizabeth Lucy.



THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF THE FAMILY OF WATERTON.

The Fosters claim descent from the Waterton family, firstly, through the marriage of Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Waterton with their ancestor Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, of Kettleby, as is seen by the pedigree of that family, which we give; secondly, through the marriage of Cecilia, daughter of Sir Ralph Waterton, with Leo or Lionel de Welles, 6th Baron Welles, who was killed at the battle of Towton in 1461.

Canon Maddison in the introduction to his first volume of his *Lincolnshire Wills* writes:

“Waterton.—I must confess my ignorance on the question whether this great Lincolnshire house took its name from Waterton in the Isle of Axholme, or from another Waterton in the South of England. The family was certainly one of the leading families in mediæval times. The senior line came to an end in an heiress, Cecilia, who married Lionel, Lord Welles, who died in 1461, but a younger branch was seated at Walton in Yorkshire, down to recent days when that estate was sold by the late Edward Waterton, the son of the eminent naturalist and traveller, Charles Waterton.”

Notes on the Waterton Family.

John de Bekeryng, kt., by his will dated the 4th October, 30 Edward 111. (1375) directed he should be buried in the church of S. Augustine near the gate of St. Paul, London, and appointed as an executor Richard de Waterton.

By the *Ingoldmells Manor Rolls* of July 12th, Henry IV., we learn that Richard Waterton was chief steward for the Duchy of Lancaster in those parts of Lincolnshire.

Maud, daughter of Sir Guy Fairfax, of Streeon, married Sir John Waterton. Her father, Sir Guy Fairfax died in 1495.

By the *Derbyshire Visitation* (Leeke of Sutton) we find Muriel Leeke, married Sir Thomas Waterton, kt., and by a *Yorkshire Visitation* we find Elizabeth Savile of Bowling, co. York, (daughter of Sir John Savile, kt., who died 1481-2) married Sir Robert Waterton of Walton.

Canon Maddison in his *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* gives a pedigree of the Waterton family of Messingham.

John de Beturring, kt., by his will dated 4th October, 50 Edward III. (1376), left as one of the executors Richard de Waterton.

We learn by the *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* that Robert Waterton, kt., was a party to deed, 1st August, 6th year of the reign of Edward IV (1466).

“Indentur made the first day of August the sixt yere of the Regne of Kinge Edward iiiijth betwix Richard Welles Lord Willughby knyght vpon the oon pty and Robert Waterton knyght vpon that other pty. Wittenessith that the said pties arne agreed that hovbeit that the said Lorde & Thomas metham thelder knyght haue geven & graunted and by their chartur confermed to Robert ffleminge clerk Deane of the Cathedrall kirk of Lincoln Thoms Dymmok knyght & oth' All thair manner land & tenemente w^t thair appurtennces in the counte of York Wheche late they had to geder w^t Lyon late Lord Welles knyght Wilt Caluerley Richard Waterton Squiers nowe deade of the taking & dimise of Gilbert lee Raynald Tynley & Thomas Elys To haue & to holde all the said manners lands and tenementes w^t thair appurtennces to the foresaid Deane Thomas Dymmok & oth' & to thair heires and assignes for eu' more as in the said dede beringe date the first day of August the vj yere of the Regne of Kinge Edward iiiijth more playnly it apperith. To thentent that the said ffieffes shall suffer the said Richard Welles the lorde Willughby to tak C mrc yerely of the issuwes & pfetts of the maners lands and tenementes w^t their appurtennces aforesaid Vnto suche tyme that certaigne dette containned w^tin xxvij obligations be fully content and payde. In wittenesse whereof to thes Indenture the said pties int' chaungeable haue putte their Sealles the day and yere aboue said at hellowe.”

The place in the deed called Hellowe is that now known as Belleau, a village near Alford,

THE TAILBOIS FAMILY.

If Sir Robert Tailbois, whose daughter Margaret married Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, were descended from Ivo Tailbois, the Norman lord of Spalding and relative of the Conqueror, as it is generally believed he was—it is strange that the Fosters should get a Norman descent from Ivo, as well as a Saxon descent from his wife, the Lady Lucia, through her subsequent marriage as we have previously shown when treating the Constable family. The reader wishing for information relating to Ivo and his wife, would do well to peruse a series of articles which appeared in vols. V. and VI. of *The Genealogist*.

Through the Tailbois ancestry the Fosters can claim descent from many noble families.

When speaking of the Tailbois, Canon Maddison in his preface to the first volume of his *Lincolnshire Wills* states :

“Talboys or Tailbois, descended from Ivo Tailbois or Tallibois, the Conqueror’s Angouvin ally. They had large estates in Northumberland, Durham, and Nottinghamshire, as well as in Lincolnshire. One chief seat in this county was at Stallingborough, where a branch of the family resided. The heiress married John Ayscough in the 15th century, and Stallingborough continued in the possession of his descendants till Isabella married Matthew Boucherett, of Willingham, and brought him the estate at the beginning of the 18th century. It is now held by Miss Louisa Boucherett, a direct descendant of the above marriage. The elder line of the Talboys was seated at Goltho and Kyme. This terminated in co-heiresses about the middle of the 14th century, and the estates and representation passed to the Tourney, Dymoke and Willoughby families.” *

The following pedigree is taken from Maddison’s *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* :

Arms—Arg a saltire gules, on a chief of the second, three escallops of the first.

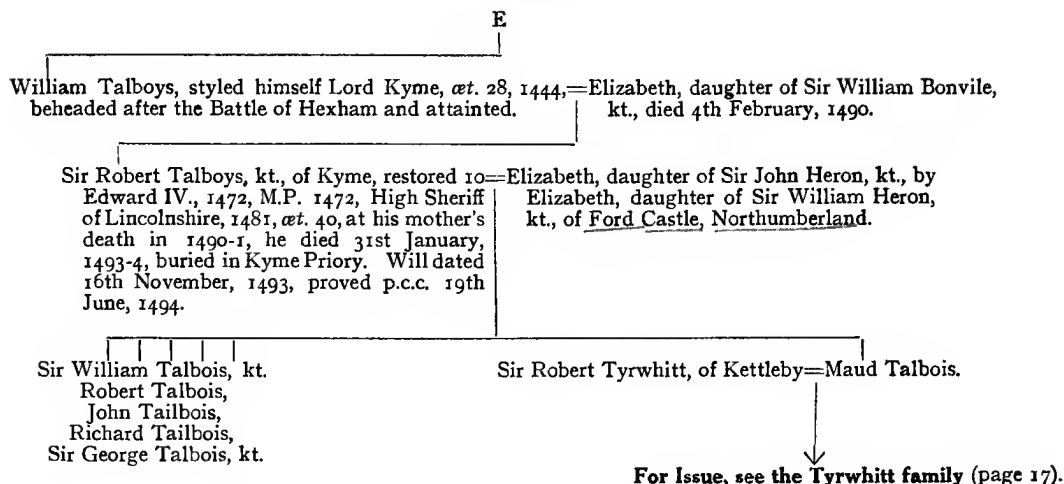
| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Henry Talboys, kt., Lord of Kyme, <i>jure uxoris</i> —Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert de Barroden, kt., by Elizabeth, sister in the whole blood of Gilbert de Umfraville, 3rd Earl Angus, and daughter of Robert de Umfraville, Earl Angus and heiress of her mother, his first wife Lucy, daughter of Philip de Kyme, sister and heiress of William de Kyme. See <i>pedigree of Earls of Angus</i> (page 31). | = |
|---|---|

| | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Sir Walter Talboys, kt., <i>æt.</i> , 2nd February, 1369-70, High Sheriff of Lincoln co., 1390, died 21st September, 1418, escheat 1418, Inq. p.m. 2nd November, 1418. | = | Margaret, daughter of |
|--|---|-----------------------------|

| | | |
|--|---|-------------------|
| Sir Walter Talboys, kt., of Kyme, <i>æt.</i> 30 in 1418, High Sheriff of Lincolnshire, 1423, died 13th April, 1444. Intestate. | = | (his wife). |
|--|---|-------------------|

E

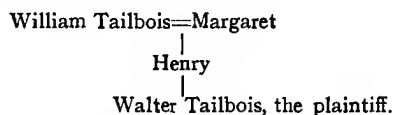
*NOTE.—As will be shown in subsequent pages, the Fosters claim descent from both the Dymoke and Willoughby families.



Notes on the Tailbois Family.

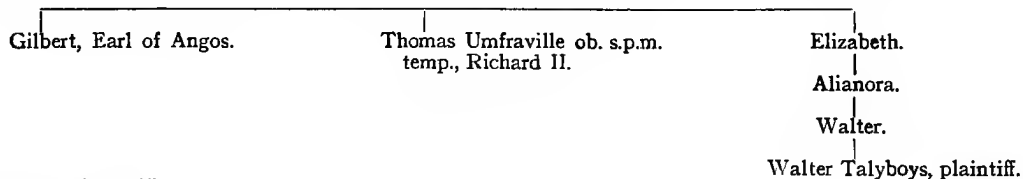
From the *Plea Rolls* (De Banco, Mich., 1 Richard II.), we get the following :

Cambridge.—Walter Tailbois, Chivaler, sued Roger Heron, Chivaler, and Margaret his wife, for the Manor of Crandine.



Plea Rolls (De Banco, Trinity, 15 Henry VI., m. 321).

Lincoln.—Walter Talyboys sued John Ellerher and four others, for the manors of South Ellington, Banneburgh and Metheringham claiming as heir at law of Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angos.



Verdict for the Plaintiff.

In the *De Banco Rolls* (Hilary, 7 Henry VI., 1429), is a suit relating to a £20 rent in Harrington and Aswardby, co. Lincoln. In the pleadings, mention is made of Leo Welles, kt., and Walter Tailbois, Esq.

Inquis. p.m. (Chancery 10, Henry VII.)

Inquis. taken 31st May, A.D. 1495. Sir Robert Tailbois. This is given very fully in *The Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* and shows the great possessions the deceased had in the county of Lincoln, including many manors and advowsons. It mentions his sons, William Tailbois, Robert Tailbois and Richard Tailbois. The Jury said that Sir Robert Tailbois, kt., died 30th January last year (A.D. 1494-5), and that George Tailbois, Esq., aged 28 years, is son and next heir of the said Sir Robert Tailbois.

The Court Rolls of the Ingoldmells Manor have the following entry :

View of Frankpledge with court of The Lord King Henry VII., 16th October, 1492.
At mercy (*inter alia*) Robert Tailbois, kt., ought to have come to court and have not.

From Gibbons' *Early Lincolnshire Wills* we learn :

John de Sutton, of Lincoln, by his Will dated in 1391, mentions Walter Talboys, kt., as a feoffee.

William de Wylughby, Lord of Eresby by his Will dated 5th June, 1395, appointed Sir Walter Talboys one of his supervisors.

Will of Walter Talboys, Esq., 26th June, 1444, administrations granted to William Talboys, son and heir.

9th January, 1444, License for an oratory granted to William Talboys, Esq., by the Bishop of Lincoln.

18th October, 1500, License granted to Sir George Talboys, kt., and his wife, for an oratory within their Manor of Kyme, and Golthoo.

By his Will, Roger Wylkynson of Swyneshead, yeoman (proved at Lincoln, 26th January, 1499), gave bequests to S. Mary's Church, Swineshead, and to Lincoln, and to the four orders of Friars in Boston. He directed he should be buried in St. Mary's Church, Swineshead, appointed supervisor, Sir George Talboys, kt., masses for himself, Sir George Talboys and Elizabeth his consort in Kyme Church. Leaves property to his godson, George Hunnings. *

John Long, of Croft, by his Will, dated 9th January, 1516, gave land for masses, to be sung for, among others : Sir George Talboys, kt., Dame Elizabeth his wife, and Masters Gilbert and William Talboys, and for all their other children, Sir Robert Talboys, Dame Elizabeth his wife. He mentions in Will, Sir William Gascoigne, kt., Dame Margaret his wife, Martin Walter Talboys, Esq. Sir George Talboys had married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorp, co. York. Sir William Talboys became a priest, and the last male of the family.

By his Will, Thomas Tailbois, of Raithby, dated the 7th March, 1556, he directed that his body should be buried in the Lady's Quire of Raithby Church, he mentions his wife, Johan, his son Roger, and his daughter Agnes.

By his Will, dated the 24th September, 1577, William Tailbois, of Gautby, Clerk, directed his body should be buried in Lincoln Cathedral, in the chapel of his father, Sir George Tailbois, and his mother, Lady Elizabeth. His Will also contains gifts, to his nephew, Ambrose Willoughby ; to Lady Bridget, wife of Mr. Robert Dymoke, of Scrivelsby ; to Lady Hopkins ; to his nieces, Methan, Wyndebank, Walpole ; Annie Dymoke ; John, nephew of Walter Ascoughe. He appointed as his executors, his niece, Dorothy Dymoke ; nephews, Robert Dymoke and Charles Dymoke.

The Will of John Talyboys, of Raithby, gentlemen, dated 5th March, 1579 (proved 29th October, 1580), mentions his wife Johan, and directed his body should be buried in Raithby Church.

Referring to the Croft Manor, a writer in *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, says :

Croft Manor. A large part of the parish belonged to the great Kyme family, and passed to that of the Talboys or Tailbois family. The Lady Talboys, I should think, was probably the heiress of the family. Elizabeth, Baroness Talboys in her own right, who married first, Thomas Wymbish, second, Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick.

The Talboys had their chief seat at Kyme, near Sleaford.

Oldfield, speaking of the Croft Manor in his *History of Wainfleet*, says :

Philip de Kyme possessed the Manor in 1308. Sir William de Kyme had the right of bathing upon the shore of this manor. 12 Edward II.

The property of the Kyme family afterwards passed to the Talboys by heirs female. The Talboys were styled Lords of Kyme. On the attainment of Sir William Talboys, his estates were escheated to the Crown. 1 Edward VI.

The *Genealogical Magazine* (vol. 2, p. 506) has a descent of the Tailbois family from Charlemagne (see also vol. 1, p. 677, and vol. 2, p. 164).

* NOTE.—A member of this family, John Frotheringham Hunnings, was father to Mrs. S. M. Foster.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF GIRLINGTON.

As we have seen by the pedigree of the Tyrwhitts, the Fosters are descended from the Girlington family, through the marriage of Isabella, the daughter of William Girlington with Sir William Tyrwhitt. Isabella's mother was Katherine, daughter of Sir Robert Hildyard, kt., of Winestead.

The family probably took their name from Girlington in the county of York, but at an early date there was a branch of the family in Lincolnshire as is shown by the following :

Final Concords.

22 and 23 Henry III.

Between Lawrence de Girlington and Sapientia, his wife, dated 1st July (1238), relating to the Manor of Girlington. There is a second concord dated 13th October, 1239, between the same parties relating to the same property.

29 Henry III. (26 May, 1245).

This mentions the Manor of Girlington which belonged to Lawrence Girlington and Sapientia his wife.

This concord relates to land at Thorpe Wyrthorpe and other places in Lincolnshire.

Notes on the Girlington Family.

From Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills*.

The Will of Katherine Girlington, widow of proved 5th April, 1540. She mentions Katherine Girlington, William Girlington, her son Nicholas. Daughter Girlington, son William's wife, Nicholas executor. Katherine Girlington was daughter of Sir Robert Hilyard, of Winestead. She married 1st, John Haldenby, of Haldenby, and 2nd William Girlington, of Normanby.

By Will dated 27th March, 1594, John Littlebury, of Hagworthingham, gent., left to St. George St. Poll "my half part of the hawks" gift to my brother William Foster,* my cousin the elder Girlington, my cousin Nicholas Girlington, my uncle Antony Girlington, supervisors. Will proved 11th April, 1524.

List of those who contributed to the funds for opposing the Spanish Armada, 1589.

Nicholas Girlington, of Normanby, £25.

Oldfield states in his *History of Wainfleet* that Peter de Girlington held under Alan de Mumby 3 parts of a knight's fee under the honor of Richmond in Winthorpe and other places.

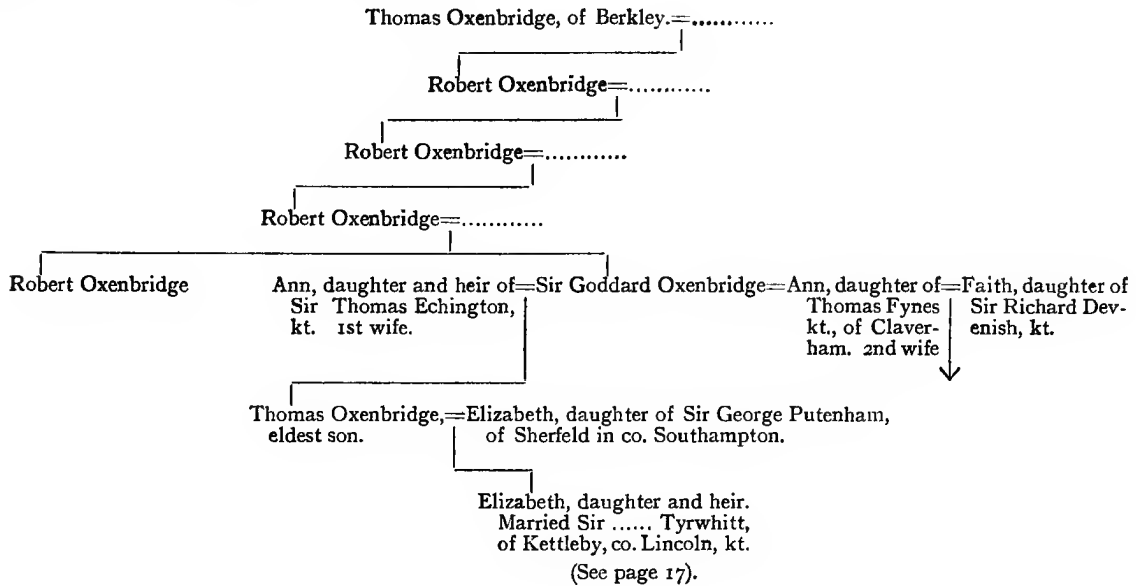
We learn from the *Lincolnshire Visitation* of 1593, that Ann, daughter of Nicholas Girlington, of Normanby, married Thomas Santon and that Peter Gering, of Winterton, married Katherine, daughter of Nicholas Girlington, of Normanby, and by the *Visitation* of 1562-4, that Christopher Kelke married Isabel Girlington, of Frodingham.

* NOTE.—Probably of Holbeach,

THE FAMILY OF OXENBRIDGE.

The Fosters are descended from the Oxenbridge family through the marriage of Elizabeth Oxenbridge, the daughter and heir of Thomas Oxenbridge with Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, of Kettleby, as we have previously seen. The Oxenbridge family were not in any way connected with the County of Lincoln, but their homes were in Sussex and Hampshire.

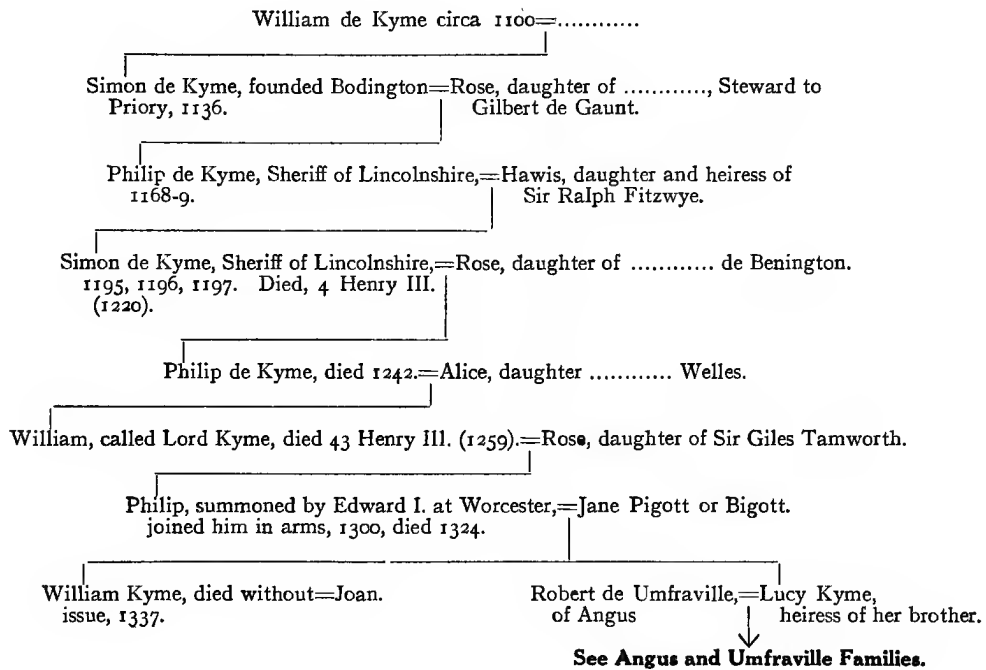
The following pedigree of the family is taken from the *Visitation of Hampshire, 1634*, as given in *Berry's Hampshire Genealogies* :



THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF KYME.

The pedigree of the Tyrwhitt family, given previously, (page 17), shows us that Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, of Kettleby (born in 1482), married Maud Tailbois, who was a descendant of the well-known Kyme family, of Lincolnshire. Through the Kymes too, the Fosters are descended from the Earls of Angus and the Earls of Buchan, as is shown by the pedigrees of the Tailbois and Kyme families given in these pages.

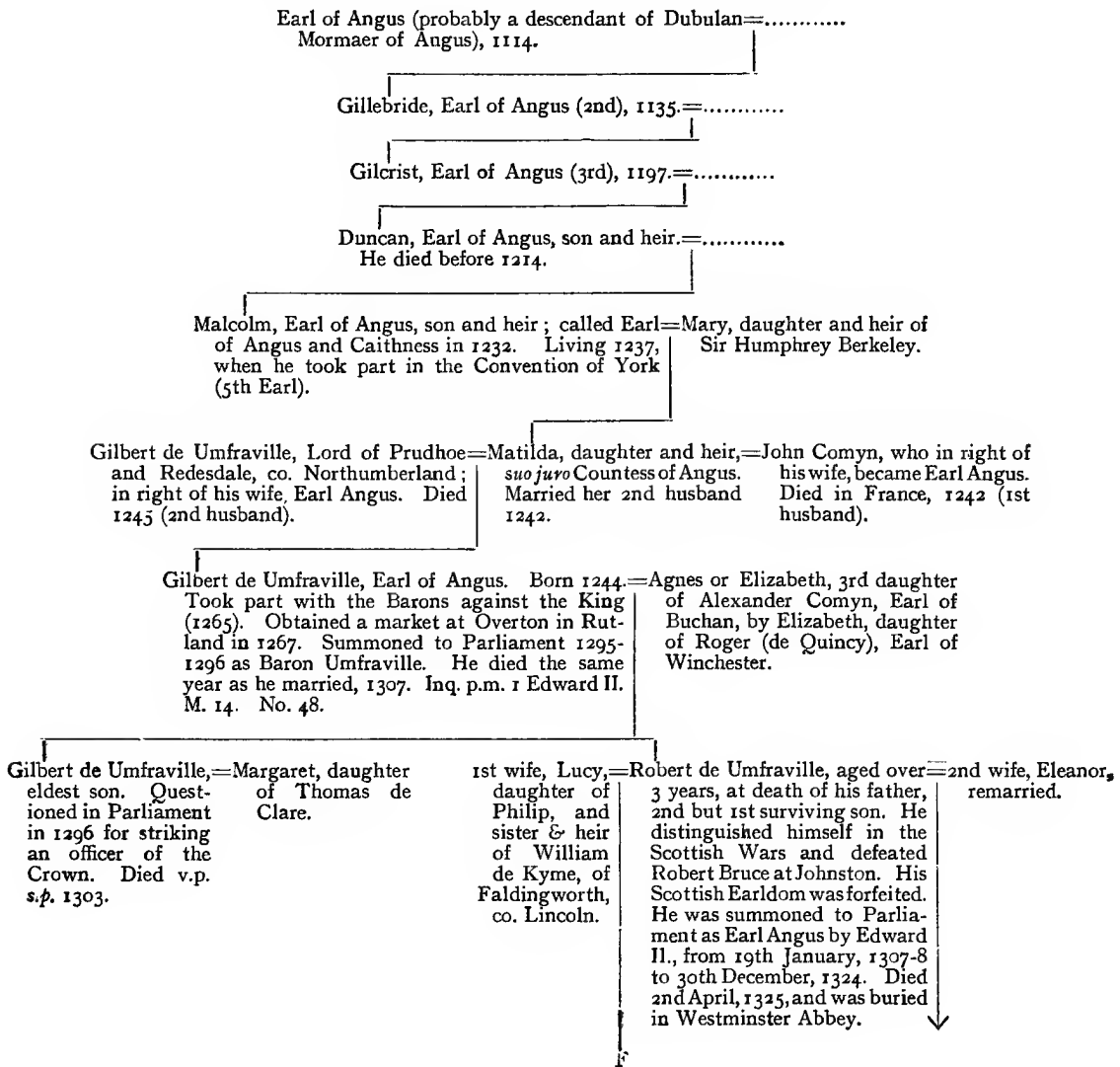
Thompson, in his *History of Boston*, states that the Kyme family was one of the oldest in Lincolnshire, having resided there before the Conquest, and successfully resisted William the Conqueror, and made terms with him for the retention of their estates.

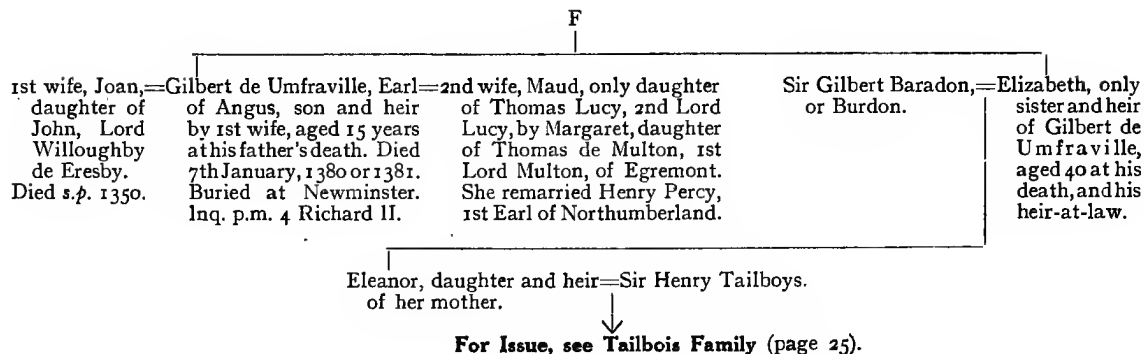


THE EARLS OF ANGUS.

Through the marriage of Sir Henry Tailbois, kt. (who died in 1369), with Eleanor, daughter of Sir Gilbert de Barroden, by his wife, Elizabeth de Umfraville, the Fosters claim descent from the Earls of Angus and the Earls of Buchan.

The following pedigree is prepared from G.E.C.'s *Complete Peerage* :





Notes on the Umfraville Family.

The following is note to the article, *The History of the Beautiful Elizabeth Blount*, in the 2 vol. of *The Genealogist* :

The descendants of Sir Robert de Umfraville, Lord of Toin and Vian, Normandy, who came from thence with his relation, William the Conqueror, were long Earls of Angus in Scotland, one of them having married an heiress of Malcolm, Earl of Angus. The Umfravilles were equally beloved in both kingdoms, Robert de Umfraville, the 3rd Earl of Angus of this family, having married Lucy, sister and heir of William de Kyme, a great English baron, had also the title given him of Lord Kyme. He left 3 sons and one daughter, The daughter, she married to Sir Gilbert Borroden, whose only child Eleanor Barroden was found heir to the English estates; she was then (9 Henry V.), aged 40, and wife of Henry Talbois. From this alliance the Talbois became representatives of the two families, who were successors to the Earls of Angus and the Kymes, and on that account to quarter their arms. Ivo de Tailbois the founder of one branch in England married Lucia, sister of Alghitha, Harold's second queen, and of the two Earls, Edwin and Morcar.

And in Vol. 5 *Genealogist*, p. 115, we find it stated, "Sir Gilbert Talbois of Kyme, a Lincolnshire knight descended from Ivo de Talbois, a noble adventurer from Anjou, who came to England under the banner of William the Norman."

In *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, Canon Maddison gives an interesting note relating to the Umfraville family taken from Bishop Gray's register in connection with Croft Parish Church in the year 1433.

"The Parish Church of Croft had been rebuilt from the foundation, and before it could be used for divine service it would require re-consecration. Probably supplies had run short. In this strait Sir Robert de Umfraville came to the assistance of the Vicar's parishioners . . . There was a peculiar propriety of Sir Robert Umfraville being the champion of this parish. He indeed belonged rather to Northumberland where his father, Sir Thomas Umfraville of Harbottle Castle lived, but his grandfather, Robert Umfraville, summoned to Parliament as Earl of Angus (1309-1324), had married for his first wife the great Lincolnshire heiress, Lucy de Kyme, who had large possessions in Croft. Sir Robert Umfraville who was Lord High Admiral of England under Henry IV., and Knight of the Garter, died 27th December, 1436. The great Kyme inheritance passed from the Umfravilles to the Talbois family, and continued in their possession till their extinction in the 16th century."

From the *Ingoldmells Manor Rolls* we learn: Suits of court released, 10 Henry VI., 1431, Robert Umfraville, kt., Vid.

Richard de Evyngemham, rector of Swardby, by his Will dated Thursday in Vigil of Nativity of B.V.M. 1395, provided masses for the soul of his patron, Sir Gilbert Umfraville, late Earl of Angus, and appointed as his supervisors, Gilbert de Multon and another. Proved at Stow Park, 16th September, 1396.

Elizabeth Darcy, by her Will dated Sunday after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 13 Henry IV., directed she should be buried in the Church of the Nuns of Heynynghes, near the body of my Lord Philip, late Lord Darcy. She gives a gift to her sister, Agnes Umfraville.

An Inquisition post mortem of Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus taken 1380, the jurors found that the said Earl died seised in his demesne as of fee, of 1 messuage, 1 toft, 2 ox-gangs of land and a moiety of ox-gang in Kettleby.

THE EARLS OF BUCHAN.

Through the marriage of Agnes (or Elizabeth), the 3rd daughter of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, with Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus, the Fosters claim descent from the Earls of Buchan.

The pedigree of the family is based on G.E.C.'s *Complete Peerage*.

Gartnach, Mormaer of Buchan (son and heir of Cainneath, who appears=..... living in 1132. to have gained his title through his wife, Ete, daughter of Gillamathil, to the Mormaership) witness to the charter of Scone as "Gartnach comes," *i.e.* Earl of Buchan, living 1132.

Eva, daughter and heir=Colban, who in the right of his wife became Earl of Buchan.

Roger, son and heir, Earl of Buchan=.....

Fergus, son and heir, Earl of Buchan, living about 1170,=..... died before 1199.

1st husband=Margaret, Countess of Buchan, daughter=2nd husband, William and heir, by deed dated previously to 1199, confirms lands to the Canons of St. Andrew's, granted by her father (living in 1236). Comyn, Justiciary, by right of his wife Earl of Buchan, died 1233.

Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, son=Elizabeth, 2nd daughter and heir, one of the most powerful nobles of the times, Justiciary 1251-1255, and 1257-1289. Inherited large estates in Galloway, Fife, and the Lothians, and the office of Constable in right of his wife. Was one of the nobles who, 4th February, 1283-4, engaged to maintain the succession to the Crown of Margaret of Scotland. co-heir of Robert de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, by Helen, 1st daughter and co-heir of Alan of Galloway, Constable of Scotland.

Agnes (or Elizabeth), 3rd daughter=Gilbert de Umfraville.

See Earls of Angus (page 31.)

Notes on the Earls of Buchan.

In Oldfield's *History of Wainfleet*, will be found an account of the estates the Earls of Buchan held in Burgh, Bratoft, Croft, Driby, Firsby, Friskney, Gunby, Ingoldmells, Orby, Partney, Scrembly, Steeping, Wilton, Winthorpe, all of which parishes are in the neighbourhood of Wainfleet.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE EARLS OF WINCHESTER.

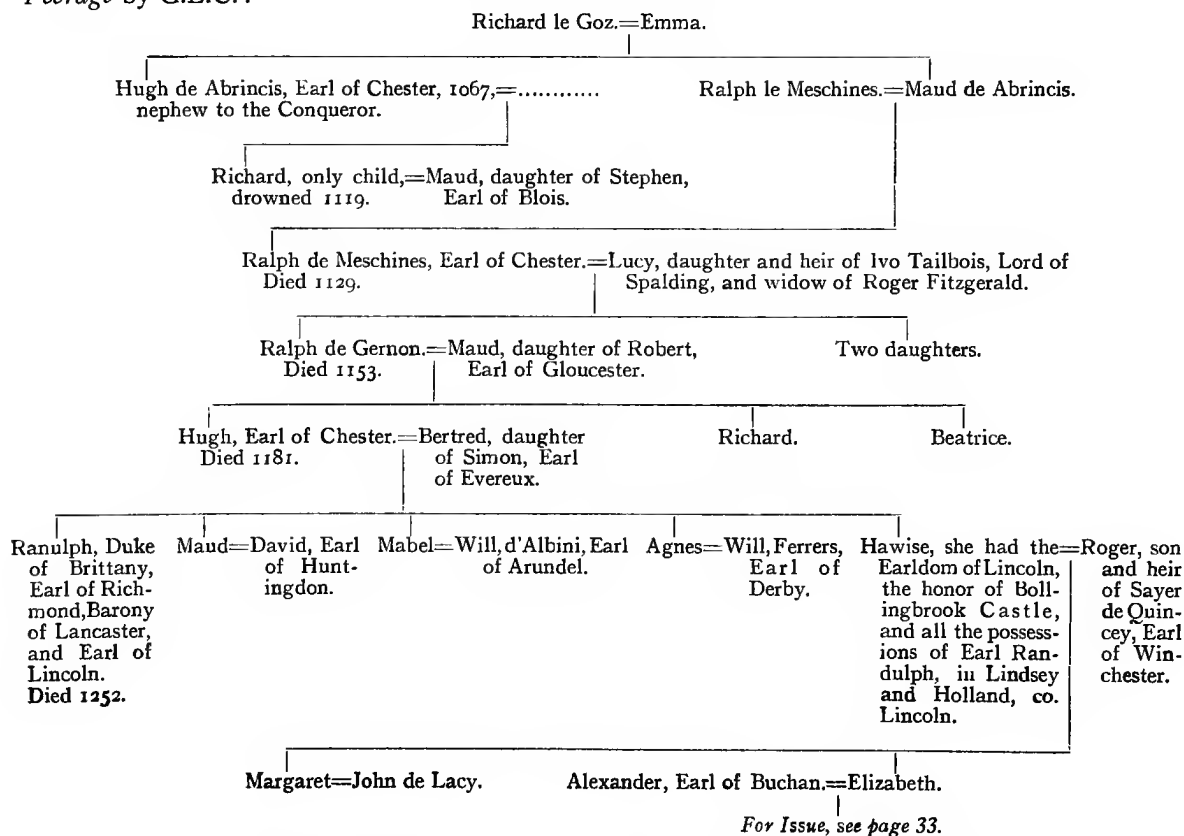
Through the marriage of Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heiress of Roger de Quincy, with Alexander, Earl of Buchan, as will be seen by the pedigree given in the previous page, the Fosters are descended from the Quincy family, Earls of Winchester.

Notes on the Quincy Family.

We extract the following from *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* :

"This family has been connected with Lincolnshire from remote ages, and branches were seated at Fishtoft, Long Sutton, Walcot, Aslackby, etc. No pedigrees are entered in *The Visitations* of 1564-1592, but it appears by the *Harleian MS. No. 1190*, they bore arms at the former period. Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester, created also Earl of Lincoln, died without issue in 1231. Robert de Quincy, who married Harvesia, the sister and heir to Ranulph, held the latter Earldom for a brief period in right of his wife. The name continued to be represented in South Lincolnshire "up to the last century.* Richard Quincy having left in 1812 a sum of money to the poor of Pointon in Sempringham "parish."

The following pedigree is taken from Oldfield's *History of Wainfleet* and *The Complete Peerage* by G.E.C. :



*NOTE.—There are still some families, bearing the name of Quincy, residing in South Lincolnshire.

In Davy's collection of *Suffolk Pedigrees*, is one of the Quincys, Earls of Winchester. (Add. MSS., 127146. B.M.)

We learn from the reports of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society, volume for year 1865-6, that Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln (who died 1190), married De Quincy, afterwards Earl of Winchester.

Massingberd's *Lincolnshire Final Concords*, gives the following :

On Monday next, before the Feast of St. Luke, 18 Henry III (23rd October, 1234). Between Henry, son of John, plaintiff, Gilbert de Langeton, concerning this, that the same Gilbert has not acquitted the said Henry against Hawise de Quincy of the service which she exacted from him for 2 bovates of land, which Henry holds of Gilbert in Langton, and Henry complained that Hawise distrained the said tenant. Gilbert granted that he and his heirs will acquit the said Henry and his heirs, of all services and exactions pertaining to the said tenement, and for this, Henry remitted all damages.

Lincolnshire.—On Monday next, after the Feast of St. Martin, 19 Henry III (13th November, 1234). Between Henry, son of John, plaintiff, and Robert, son of Idoica, concerning this, that the said Robert did not acquit the said Henry against William, Earl of Ferrers, and Agnes, his wife, and Hawise de Quincy, of the service which they exacted from him for 2½ bovates of land, which the same Henry holds of the said Robert in Lanthorpe, Langeton, and Aswardby, of the same Robert who is mesne between them, ought to acquit him as he says, and therefore the same Henry complained that the said Earl and Agnes and Hawise distrained the same tenant for the fault of the said Robert. Robert granted for himself and his heirs that he will hold harmless, the said Henry and his heirs, against the said Earl, Agnes and Hawise, for ever, and for this the said Henry remitted all the damages which he had by the distraint.

Lincolnshire.—In three weeks from Easter Day, 23 Henry III (16th April, 1239). Between Hugh, Abbot of Kyrksted, plaintiff, by brother Robert de Messingham, his monk put in his place, and Hawise de Quincy, Countess of Lincoln, deforciant, by Richard de Wassingburgh, clerk, and Walter de Bradeham, put in his place, of a dispute between them concerning common in the marshes of Le Wyldmore, and of the marsh of Estfen and others, to wit, that the common pasture of Le Wyldmore shall remain to the said Countess and her heirs, as pertaining to the Manor of Bolingbroke, saving to the Abbot and his successors, his closes and defences, which Abbot Henry, predecessor of this Abbot, had in the marshes, on the day in which Ralph, Earl of Chester, died, and which was enclosed and fenced, with a wall or ditch, with a hedge or willow, in which, neither the Countess nor her heirs have any common. The Abbot to have a right of digging with two spades, but limited to certain times of the year.

In five weeks from Easter Day, 23 Henry III (30th April, 1239). Between Robert de Sanford, Master of the Knight Templars, in England, plaintiff, brother Hugh de Stocton, put in his place, Hawise de Quincy, Countess of Lincoln, deforciant, by Richard de Wassingbuegh, put in her place, of the advowson of a moiety of the Church of Estkells.

The Countess quit claimed all right to the marsh and her successors for ever, and the Master reserved the Countess and her heirs in all benefits of prayers, which henceforth shall be made in his house for ever.

On the morrow of the Ascension, 24 Henry III (25 May, 1240). Between Richard Hendry, plaintiff, and Hawise, Countess of Lincoln, tenant, of ten marks rent in Scatho.

Richard quit claimed all right to the Countess and her heirs for ever, and for this the Countess gave him four marks.



THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF HERON.

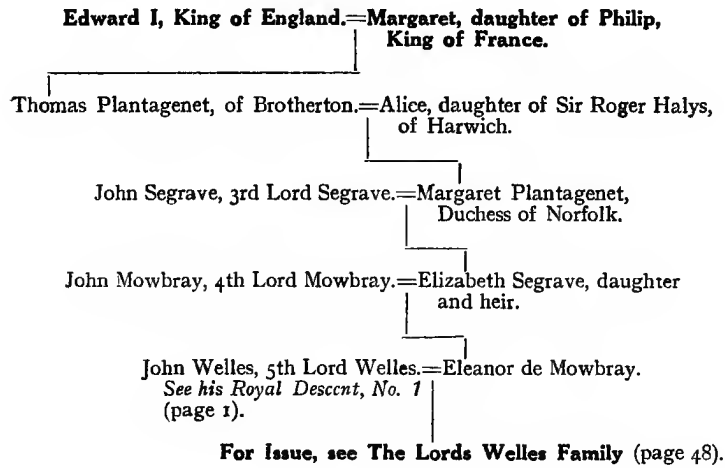
The last of the Tailbois' marriages we propose mentioning, is that of Sir Robert Tailbois, kt., with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Heron, of Ford Castle, Northumberland. Through this marriage, the Fosters claim descent from the well-known northern family of this name.

There are several pedigrees published of the Herons. Canon Maddison gives, in his *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, one of a younger branch of the Herons, who settled at Cressy Hall, Gosberton, in South Lincolnshire.



ROYAL DESCENT No. 2.

FROM KING EDWARD I
AND MARGARET, DAUGHTER OF PHILIP,
KING OF FRANCE, his second wife.



THE FAMILY OF HALYS.

By the marriage of Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1328, with Alicia, daughter of Sir Roger Halys, kt., of Harwich, the Fosters claim descent from the Halys family.

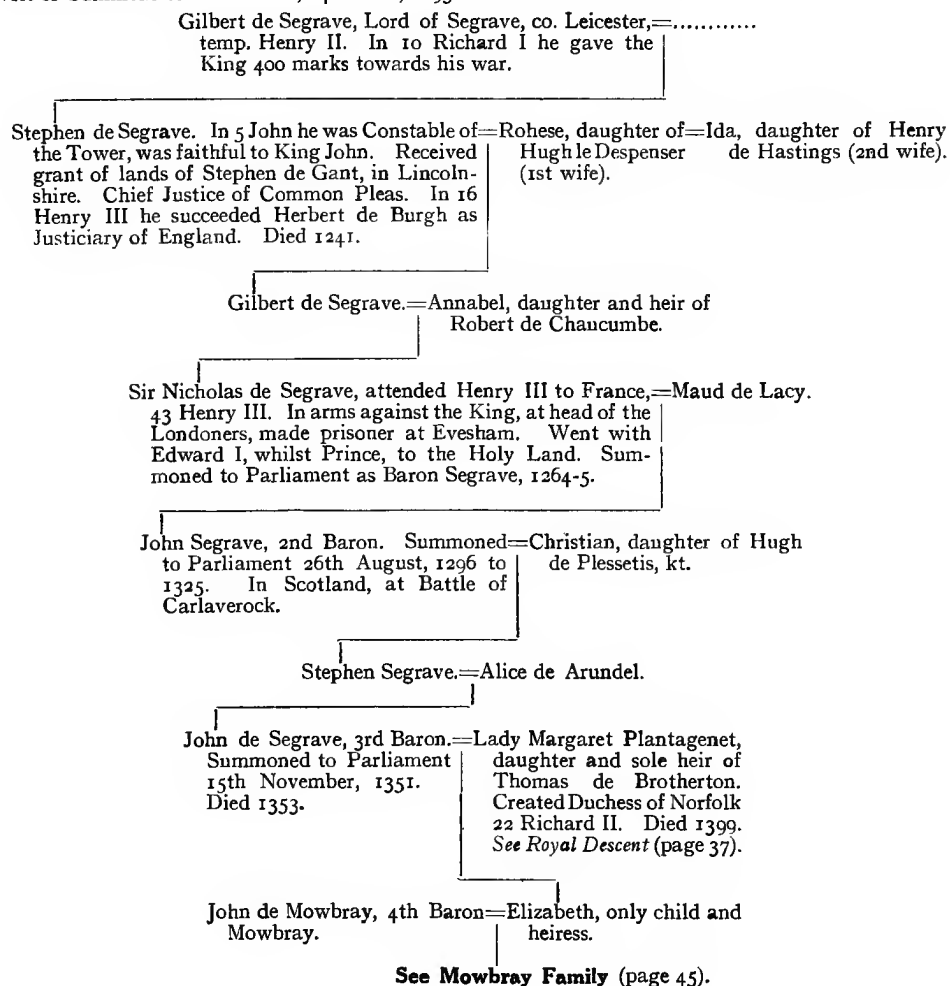
There is a pedigree of the Halys given in Davy's *Suffolk Pedigrees*. The family do not appear to have been in any way connected with the County of Lincoln,

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE LORDS SEGRAVE.

The Fosters claim descent from John, third Lord Segrave, who married Margaret Plantagenet, Duchess of Norfolk, and through which marriage the Royal Descent was carried.

The following pedigree is compiled from Burke's *Dormant and Extinct Peerage* :

Writ of Summons to Parliament, 24th June, 1295.



Notes on The Lords Segrave.

Final Concords, September 30th, 1231. Between Gilbert de Segrave and Mabel, his wife, plaintiffs, and Robert de Chaucumbe, deforciant, of the Manor of Daubi, and given to Mabel on her marriage—they gave a sparrow-hawk.

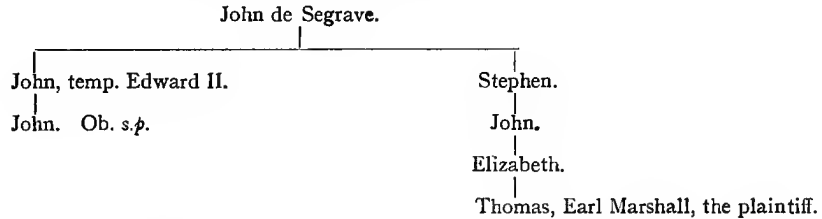
De Banco Rolls, Mich., 8 and 9 Edward I.

Leicester.—Ralph Bassett sued Nicholas de Segrave, called to warranty by John, for land at Wytherdalaye.

The following pedigree is prepared from the *Plea Rolls*, and corrects some errors in the peerages:

De Banco, Mich., 14 Richard II.

Warwick.—Thomas, Earl Marshall and Earl of Nottingham, sued William Morris, chiveler, and Christina, his wife, for the Manor of Weston, near Chirgton, which John Segrave had given to John and the heirs of his body, temp. Edward II.

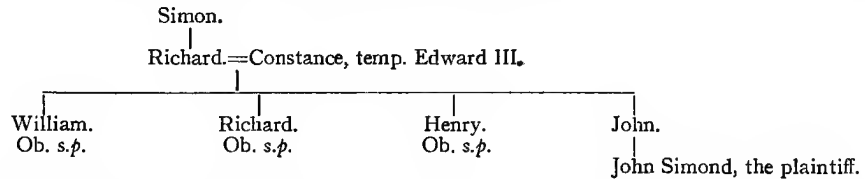


In the *Plea Rolls*, De Banco, 21 Richard II, Easter.

Northampton.—Robert Leukemore sued John de Warre, chiveler, for the Manor of Little Harwedone and land in Islam and Chorlton, and one-third of the Manor of Great Harwedone, which Nicholas de Segrave gave to John de Leukemore and the heirs of his body.

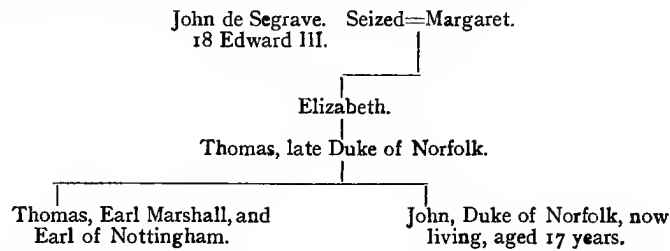
Plea Rolls, De Banco, Easter, 2 Richard II.

Warwick.—John Symond, of Adelvestre, sued Alice, daughter of Richard Sauvage, &c., &c., for land in Adelvestre (Anstrey), which Robert de Segrave gave to Richard, son of Simon de Adelvestre, in frank marriage with Constance, his daughter.



Plea Rolls, Curia Regis, Easter, 3 Edward IV.

Leicester.—An inquisition taken before Richard Clapham, Escheator. Alspath, *alias* Muryden (Meridan), respecting lands of John, Duke of Norfolk—a minor and ward of the King.



The *Plea Rolls*, Mich., 49 Edward III.

Suffolk.—Alianora (Halys), married for her second husband, Henry de Segrave.

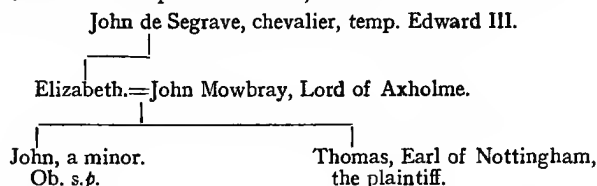
Plea Rolls, Mich., 12 Richard II.

Suffolk.—Hugh Burnell, kt., and Joyce, his wife, sued Isabella, formerly the wife of Hugh Segrave, kt., for the Manor of Great Bradilegh.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF

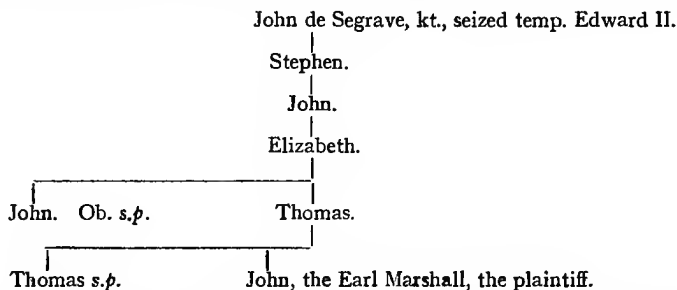
Plea Rolls, De Banco, Mich., 8 Richard II.

Notts.—Thomas de Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, sued Matilda, formerly wife of Robert Colston, of Thorpe, for the next presentation to the Church of Thorpe in the Clotts, Notts.

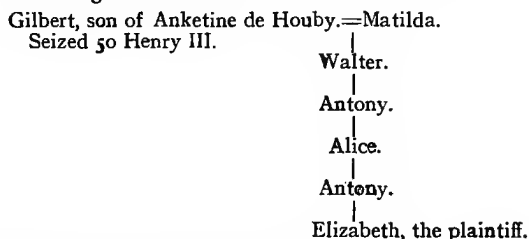


Plea Rolls, Easter, 4 Henry VI.

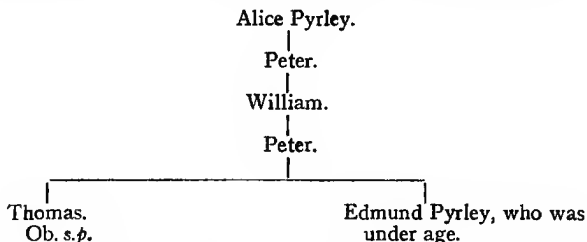
Leicester.—John, the Earl Marshall, sued Thomas Segrave and Elizabeth, his wife, for the next presentation to the Church of Hoseby.



Elizabeth, called to warranty, Thomas Segrave, of Scaldeford, and Elizabeth, his wife (herself), together with Edmund Pyrley, kinsmen and heirs of John de Kirkeby, who had been formerly seized of this Manor and had had it granted to Gilbert, son of Auketine de Houby, and Matilda his wife, sister of John de Kirkeby, and the heirs of their bodies, in 50 Henry III, from whom she gave this descent :



She also stated that John Kirkeby had died s.p. and his heirs were his sisters, Matilda and Alice, and from Alice she gave this descent :



The jury found for the Earl Marshall, on the ground that John de Kirkeby was not seized of the advowson when he made the grant of 50 Henry III.

Plea Rolls, De Banco, 24 Edward III.

Warwick.—Gilbert de Crosseby and Annora, his wife, sued John de Segrave and Margaret, his wife, for lands at Alspathe.

THE FAMILY OF LACY.

Through the marriage of Nicholas de Segrave with Maud de Lacy, another link of ancestry was formed between the Lacy family, and their descendants, the Fosters.

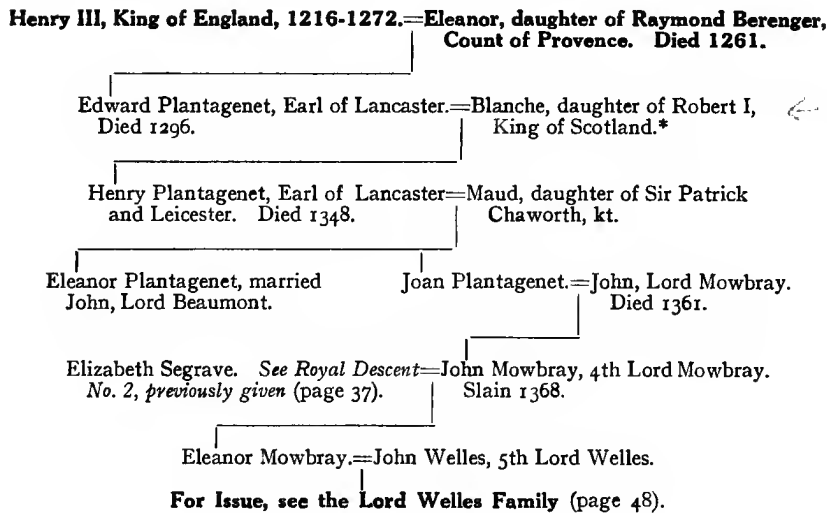
Oldfield, in his *History of Wainfleet* writes :

“John de Lacy was one of the barons who won the Magna Charta from King John. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert de Quincy, by Hawise, his wife, fourth sister and co-heir of Randolph Blundeville, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, and was himself created Earl of Lincoln, 23rd November, 1232. He died 1240, and his widow re-married about 1st June, 1243, Walter Marshall, fifth Earl of Pembroke, who held Ingoldmells Manor in her right.”

Alice, the sole heiress, married first, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and as a widow, married Ebulo le Strange, who claimed in her right, the seaport of Friskney, and also the patronage of Spalding Priory.

ROYAL DESCENT No. 3.

FROM KING HENRY III
 AND HIS SON, EDWARD PLANTAGENET,
 EARL OF LANCASTER.



*NOTE.—It will be seen, from the Royal and other ancestry of the Mathesons, that they are descended from Robert I, King of Scotland, so that the Fosters, of Aldershot, get a descent from Robert I, through both their father and mother.

THE FAMILY OF CHAWORTH.

Through the marriage of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, and nephew of King Edward I, with Mary de Chaworth, only daughter and heiress of Patrick de Chaworth, the Fosters claim descent from the Chaworth family.

The first member of the Chaworth family of whom anything is recorded was Patrick de Cadurcis, called in English, Chaworth, a native of Little Brittany. He was given property in Gloucestershire after the Conquest.

A Pain de Chaworth in 2 Henry III, became security for Isabel de Mortimer. He married Gundred, daughter and heiress of William de la Forte, by whom he acquired great property. Pain de Chaworth was succeeded by his son and heir Patrick de Chaworth, who in 23 Henry III, being then under age, compounded with the King for his own wardship on marriage, 500 marks.

He married Hawyse, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas de Londes, Kidwilly, Wales. Patrick de Chaworth died in the year 1257. He had the following issue :

Pain de Chaworth.
Hervey de Chaworth.
Patrick de Chaworth and two daughters.

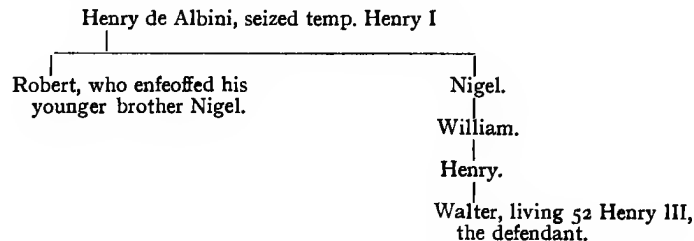
Pain de Chaworth, in 5 Edward I, was in command of the King's Army in Wales. He died without issue in 1278, and was succeeded by his brother Patrick, who married Isabella de Beauchamp, daughter of the Earl of Warwick. He died in 1382, having by her one child, a daughter, named Mary, who was his heiress.

Mary de Chaworth married Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, who died in 1348.

Notes on The Chaworth Family.

Wilts Assize Roll, 52 Henry III.

A plea of quo warranto to try the right of Walter de Albini to have gallows and other franchises in Wyncheford. Walter stated that King Henry I gave the Manor of Wycheford to Patrick de Chaworth, and Patrick gave it to Henry de Albini.



On 10th June, 1336, Johan de Chaworth was a nun at Sempringham Abbey.

Plea Rolls, De Banco, 19 Henry VI.

Notts.—Henry Pierpound, kt., sued J....., Archbishop of York, W....., Bishop of Lincoln, Thomas Chaworth, kt., and others, for the Manors of Gonaldestone and Wydmerpole.

Gibbon's *Early Lincoln Wills* contain the following concerning the Chaworths.

Will of Geoffrey Lutterel, kt., Lord of Irnham, 3rd Nov.—April, 1345, mentions :
 Thomas de Chaworth, of Osberton, my esquire, 50 marks.
 William de Chaworth, my chamberlain, xis.
 Lambert, son of Thomas de Chaworth.

Plea Rolls, De Banco, Trinity, 3 Richard III.

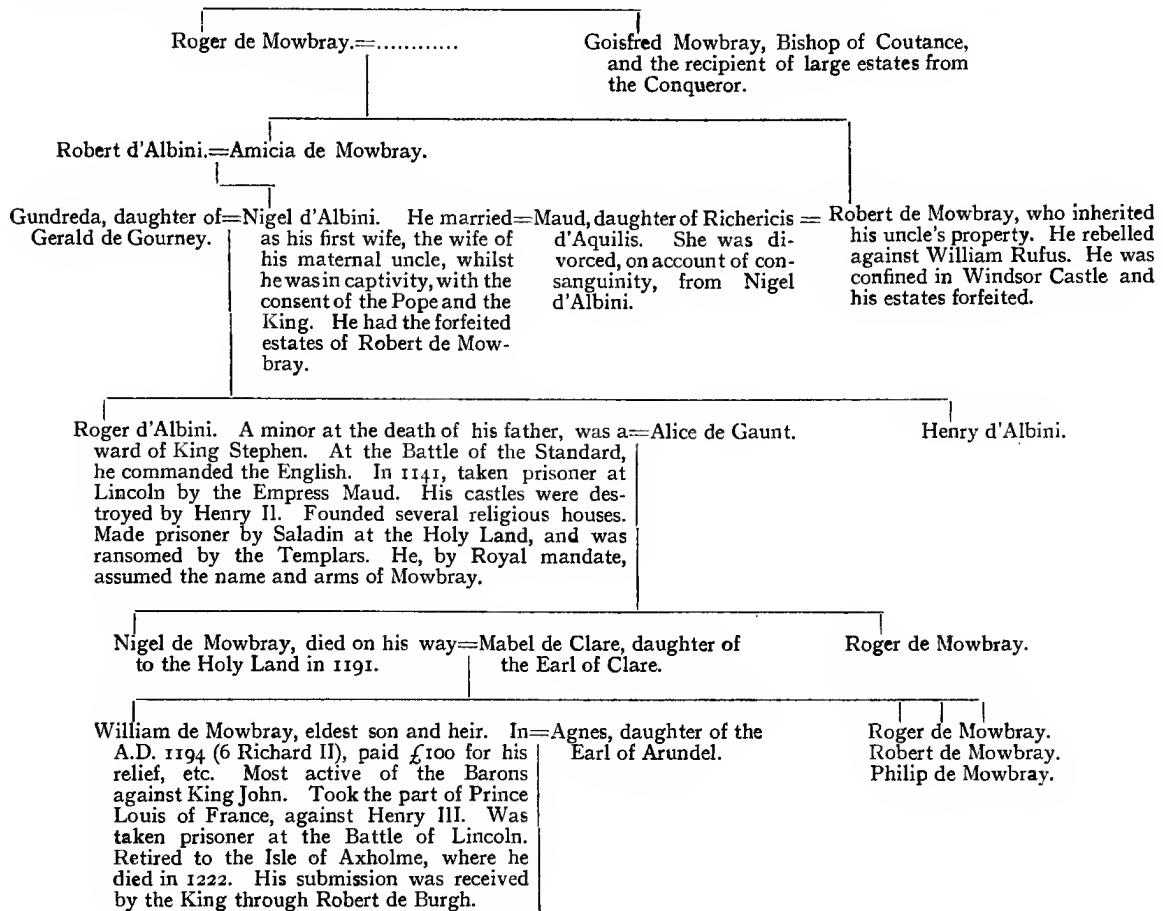
Notts.—Ralph Vernon and Margaret, his wife, late wife of Thomas Chaworth, armiger, sues Thomas Chaworth, armiger, for one third of land and rents in Estbriggefurd, and other places, and one third of the advowson of Estbriggefurd, as the dower of Margaret.

| | |
|--|---|
| William Chaworth, seized of lands, &c. Thomas Chaworth.=Margaret.=Ralph Vernon. Ob. <i>s.p.</i> | John Chaworth. Thomas Chaworth, the defendant. |
|--|---|

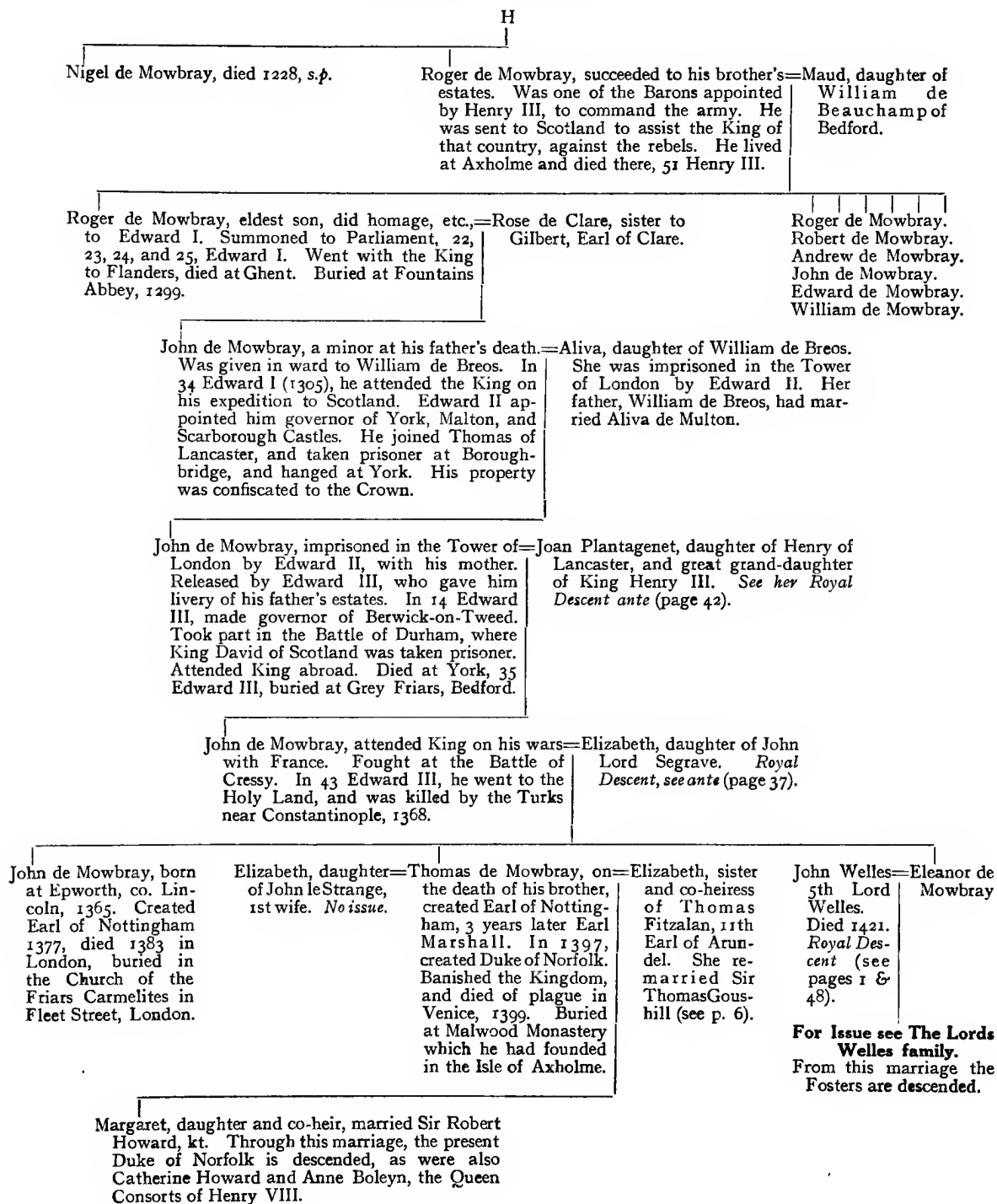
THE FAMILY OF MOWBRAY, DUKES OF NORFOLK.

Through the marriage of Eleanor Mowbray with John Welles, 5th Lord Welles, the Fosters claim descent from this ancient and illustrious family of Mowbray. First, as we shall subsequently see, in the account of the Dymoke family, through the marriage of Margaret Dymoke with Sir William Fitzwilliam, kt., of Mablethorpe, and secondly, through the marriage of Alice, the daughter of Sir Lionel Dymoke, with Sir William Skipwith, kt., of Ormsby, both, as we shall subsequently see, ancestors of the Fosters.

The following pedigree of the Mowbrays is compiled from the account of the family given in Read's *History of the Isle of Axholme*. This work shows the very intimate connection of the Mowbrays with Lincolnshire. Several of their Wills are in the Lincoln Will Registry, the Testators describing themselves as Lords of Axholme. They resided in their Castle at Epworth, the foundations of which, can still be traced near the Parish Church of that town.



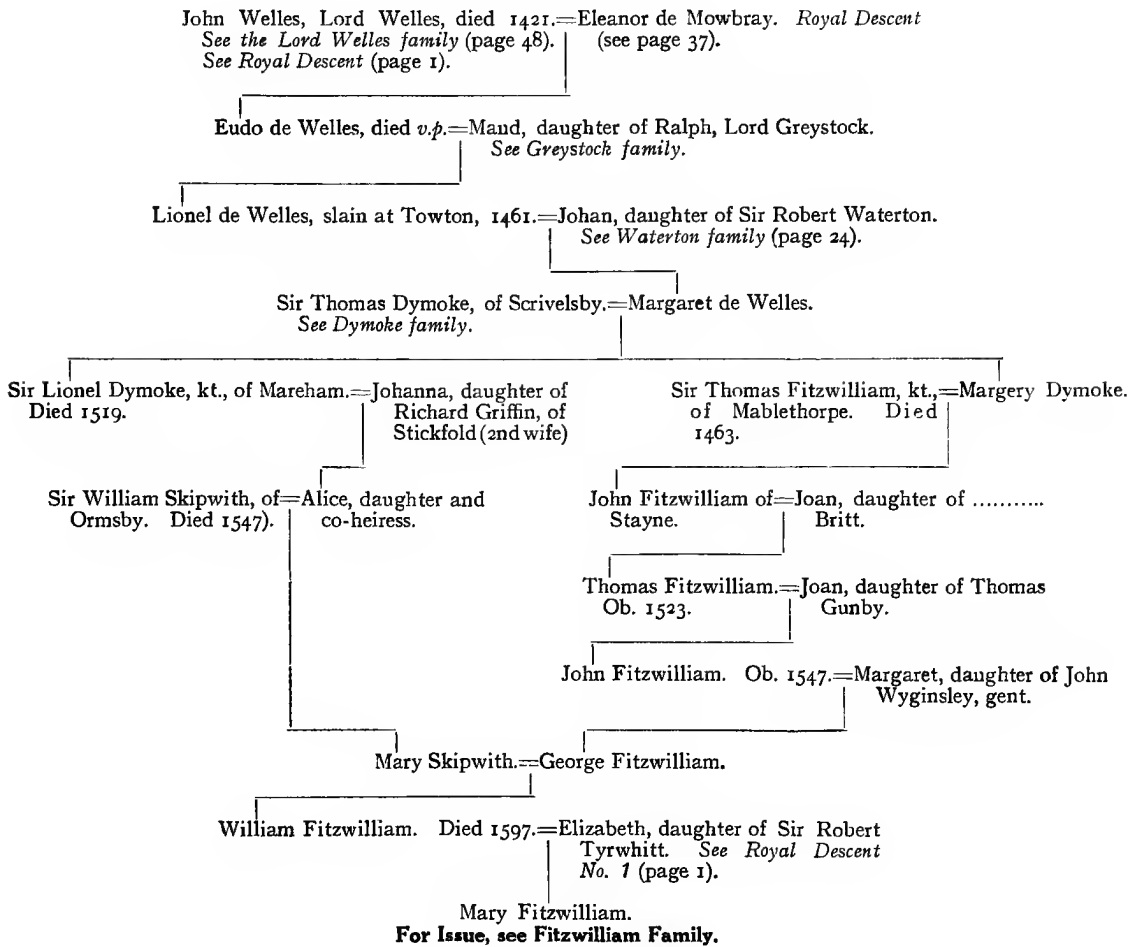
THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF



ROYAL DESCENTS.

Continuation of pedigrees 1, 2, and 3, of Royal Descents.

Descent from
Eleanor de Mowbray, daughter of
the 4th Lord Mowbray.



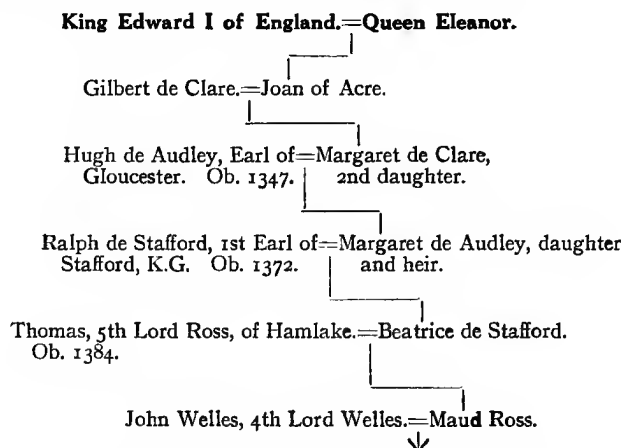
THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE LORDS WELLES.

The Fosters are descended from the Lords Welles through the marriage of Margaret de Welles, daughter of Lionel de Welles, with Sir Thomas Dymoke, of Scrivelsby—the King's Champion.

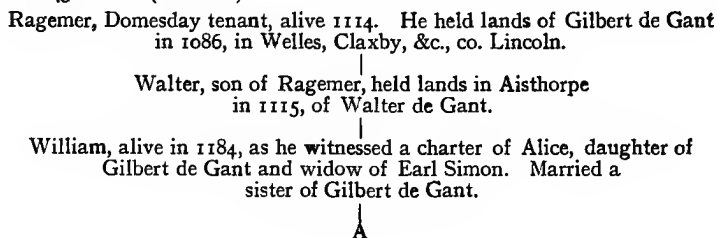
The Welles, like the Dymoke family, were most intimately connected with the county of Lincoln, in which their possessions lay, and they appear to have taken an active interest in all matters connected with the shire. They were strong partisans in the Wars of the Roses, two members of the family, father and son, being executed by Edward IV, owing to the part they took in the unfortunate and ill-timed Lincolnshire rebellion. Sir Thomas Dymoke, who married Lord Welles' daughter, shared the fate of his wife's relatives, so that the Fosters lost two well-known ancestors by violent deaths at the hands of Edward IV. In consequence of Richard, Lord Welles dying without male issue, the title became extinct at the close of the 15th century.

There is an excellent account of the Lords Welles given by the Rev. Edward H. A. Tatham, M.A., in his *Notes on the History of Well*, in the xxxth volume of the *Reports of the Associated Architectural Societies*, page 343, prepared from the MSS. of the late Rev. W. O. Massingberd.

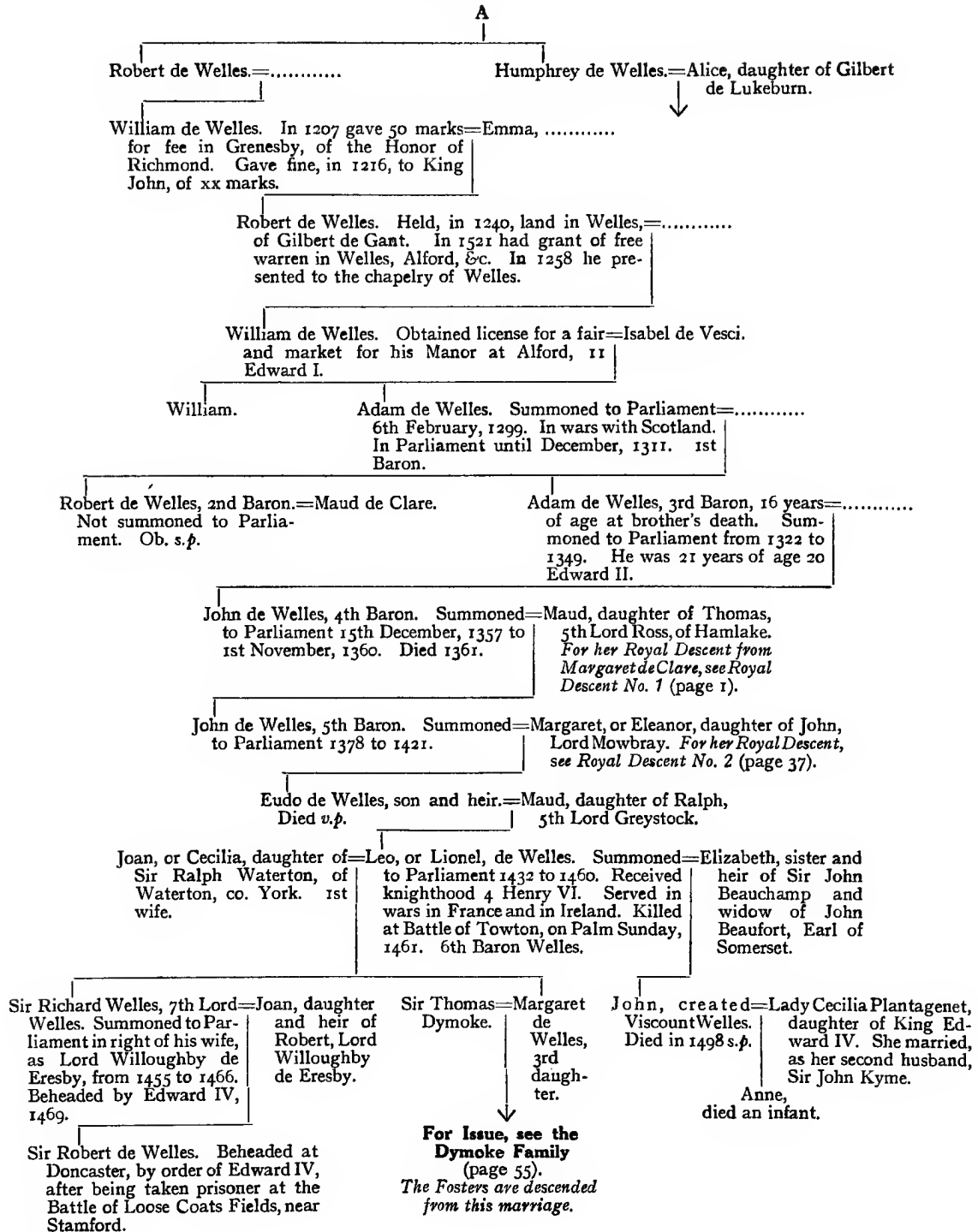
The Welles had Royal blood, as the following pedigree shows :



The following pedigree is based on an article by the late Rev. W. O. Massingberd, in the *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (Vol. vi).



THE FOSTERS OF MOULTON.



Notes on The Lords Welles.

From Massingberd's *Lincolnshire Final Concords* :

14th November, 1195. Between Robert de Welles, plaintiff, by Roger de Tateshalby, put in his place, and Gilbert de Reglesbi, tenant, of the advowson of the Church of Auford.

Robert quit claimed all right to Gilbert and his heirs.

Lincolnshire.—8th June, 1202. Between Haco de Steim, plaintiff, and Robert de Welles, deforciant, of the chapel of Steim. Robert acknowledged the said advowson to be the right of the said Haco, and for this Haco gave him 20s.

Lincolnshire.—28th January, 1218-19. Between Alice, daughter of Eustace, plaintiff, and William, son of Robert, tenant of 100 acres of land in Welles, and between the same Alice, plaintiff, and Roheisia de Welles and William, her son, tenants of 10 acres of land in the same vill, and between the same Alice, plaintiff, and Simon, son of Richard, tenant of 6 acres in the same vill.

Lincolnshire.—30th September, 1226. Between Osbert Arsic, plaintiff, and William de Welles and Emma, his wife, deforciants, by William de Alford, put in the place of Emma, of the customs and services of which Osbert exacted from them for a knight's fee, in Aby and Stroby. Wherefore Osbert exacted from William and Emma that they should find an armed knight for 40 days, to do ward in Dover Castle, which service the said William and Emma did not acknowledge. Osbert acknowledged the said fee to be the right of this William and Emma, to have and to hold to them and the heirs of Emma, of the said Osbert and his heirs doing the service of one knight, and rendering 10s. by the year, for the ward of Dover Castle, for all service and exaction, and for this the said William and Emma gave him £10 and a goshawk, and that Osbert acquitted the said William and Emma of all arrears of the said service.

Lincolnshire.—9th June, 1230. Between Harold, son of Humphrey, plaintiff, and William de Welles, deforciant, of the sixth part of a knight's fee in Wyhean (mention is made of Robert de Welles, his father).

Lincolnshire.—3rd February, 1237-8. Between Thomas de Biking, plaintiff, Master Walter de Welles, tenant of a bovat of land in Houton. Thomas acknowledged the right of Walter and his heirs for ever, and for this he gave him half a mark.

The following are taken from *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* :

Curia Regis Roll, Easter, 27 Henry III.

Robert de Welles *versus* Geoffrey de Neville and Matilda, his wife, and Richard de Aleyzuin, of a plea that they render to him Joan and Matilda, daughters and heirs of Peter de Kelles, who held lands of plaintiff by military service.

Curia Regis Roll, 32 Henry III.

Baldwin, fil. Stephen de Welles gave one mark for license of agreement with Hugh fil Arnold.

Curia Regis Roll, Hilary, 43 Henry III, in 17.

Walter fil, Robert de Alford, custody of 100 acres of land in Welles, which Robert de Welles held of them by military service.

Lion, or Leo, 6th Baron Welles, grandson and heir of John de Welles, of Hellowe, served under John, Duke of Lancaster, in the Flanders expedition of 47 Edward III. Leo received the honour of knighthood at the hands of the great Duke of Bedford, at Lincoln, on Whit Sunday, 4 Henry IV.

His second wife was Margaret Beauchamp, widow of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and mother of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, King Henry VII's mother. He was killed at the Battle of Towton.

Richard Welles, the 7th Lord, married Joan, only daughter and heiress of Robert, 6th Lord Willoughby. He was summoned to Parliament, in right of his wife, after the death of his father in 1452. Richard, Lord Welles, was beheaded by Edward IV in 1469. His only son was taken prisoner at the Battle of Loose Coats Field, near Stamford, and beheaded at Doncaster.

John de Swarby, *æt.* 1343, was appointed by Matilda, late the wife of Thomas de Conyngesholme, her attorney, to deliver to Alan de Welles, kt., seizin of the Manor of Calledale, and of land and tenements in Tathewell.

The following notes are taken from Massingberd's *Court Rolls of the Manor of Ingoldmells* :

Court held at Skegness, 13 Edward II (16th April, 1320), of the Manor of Ingoldmells, it was presented—That Amicia, daughter of Richard Prior, raised the hue upon Alan, atte Welles, and unjustly therefore, she is "at mercy," &c.

Court held 26th February. Also, That William, son of Simon, atte Welles, drew blood from Walter, at Halligarth, therefore the said William is "at mercy," &c. Also, That the said Walter, atte Halligarth, drew blood from William, son of Simon, at Welles, therefore the said Walter is "at mercy," &c.

Court held 13th January, 1321-2. Simon, atte Welles, leased for six years, two acres of pasture.

Court held 14th March, 1327. Also, That Alan, atte Welles, a freeman, purchased one messuage, two acres of bond land, of one Alan Polayn, therefore he made fine.

Court held 16th November, 1345. It is ordered to attach William, son of Ralph, and John, son of Robert, atte Welles, to answer to the lady for a certain attachment broken, &c., &c.

It is ordered to attach William, son of Ralph, John, son of Robert, atte Welles, to answer to the lady for that they removed xi stone of hemp, attached by her bailiff

Court held 18th January, 1345-6. It is ordered to attach William, son of Ralph, and John, son of Robert atte Welle, to answer to the lady for that they removed and unjustly took away, against the will of the bailiff of the lady, xx stone of hemp, attached by the said bailiff.

Court held 22nd March, 1346. William, son of Ralph, and John, son of Robert atte Welles, put themselves in mercy against the lady, and pledge, &c.

Court held 16th June, 1406. Ralph de Burton was summoned to answer to Thomas and Robert atte Welles, in a plea of debt, and therefore they say that the said Ralph, 15th July, 4 Henry IV, borrowed of them xxxixs., to be paid to them at Ingoldmells, the next Christmas. The said Ralph, though often asked for the money, did not pay it, but says he was never bound to pay it, and still denies it, whereby they say they have received damage to the extent of xxs., and therefore they bring suit, &c. And the said Ralph comes and defends force, &c., and says that he does not owe the xxxixs. or any money, as they allege against him, and of this he puts himself on the country, and they do likewise.

At a Court held 13th July, 1406. The jurors to try the question, did not appear, and the cause was adjourned.

At a Court held 28th July, 1406 (7 Henry IV), it was found by the inquisition, that Ralph de Burton owes to Thomas and Robert, at Welles, xxxixs., in a plea of debt, and the damage is taxed at xxs.

Court held 26th April, 1419. Also that Joan, the wife of Simon Humphray, Alice, daughter of Thomas Cheles, the servants of William de Welles, cut the sines on the meles, contrary to the custom of the manor.

From Massingberd's *History of Ormsby*.

The Feet of Fines, Lincolnshire, 15 Edward III (1341).—Adam de Welles, chivaler, is plaintiff, and John, son of Ralph de Kell, deforciant, of 26 houses, 1 mill, 260 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 107 of pasture, 100 of marsh, 27s. rent, with appurts in Thedelthorp, South Ormsby, and the advowson of the Church of Trusthorp.

In 1355, Robert de Stayn exchanges all his lands in Ormsby to Sir John de Welles, in exchange for land in Stayn. Among the witnesses to the deed was William de Skipwith.

The Inquisition p.m. of John de Welles mentions the lands his father, Adam de Welles, had acquired in Ormsby. The verdict was taken at Louth, on Saturday next after the Feast of St. Catherine the Virgin, 35 Edward III (1361). It was found that he had alienated lands, &c., to William de Skipwith and others, and that he died on Monday next after the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 35 Edward III, and that John was his son and heir, and of the age of 11 years or more.

1st April, 10 Henry VI. Matilda, relict of Endo de Welles, demised to John Skipwith, all her lands, &c., in Swaby and South Ormsby, to hold for three years, rendering at Michaelmas, one grain of pepper—that her son John, a minor, should have £20 per annum, with right for Matilda to re-enter, &c.

A deed of exchange, 2 Edward IV, mentions land at Ormsby, belonging to Lord de Welles; this would be Richard, Lord Welles, who was executed in 1469.

From Thompson's *History of Boston* :

Members of The Corpus Christi Guild at Boston.

1460-70. Richard, Lord Welles, and Willoughby, Sir Robert Welles.

1480-90. John Viscount Welles, and Cecilia his wife, and daughter of Edward IV, late King of England.

1495. John, Viscount Welles, was Alderman.

In 1472, Richard and Robert Welles, who were attainted of high treason, held the manors of Toft and Toft Hall, and also held property in Skirbeck.

Roll of Cartage in Skirbeck.

Joan, the widow of Lord Willoughby, who married Richard, son of Leon, Lord Welles, held it in 1461.

Richard and Robert de Welles who were attainted of high treason, 12 Edward IV, held the manor of Cartage in Skirbeck.

Cecilia, the second daughter of King Edward IV, was married before December 1487, to John, Viscount Welles, whom she outlived, and married to one, Kyme, and died without issue.

Richard and Robert Welles, held lands and tenements in Leverton at the time of their attainment.

From Oldfield's *History of Wainfleet* :

Partney.—In 1297, Adam de Welles, held a moiety of the Partney manor.

In 1318, the manor of Steeping was returned as belonging to the Abbey of Bardney, and in 1348, it was found not to be to the damage of the King, that the Prior of Bardney should assign to Margaret, the Prioress of Grenfold, £10 per annum to be paid out of land, *inter alia* at Burgh, to celebrate daily mass for the souls of Lord Adam de Welles and Margaret his wife, John de Welles and Matilda his wife, and for the souls of their ancestors and successors.

In 1321, Adam de Welles held the manor of Skendleby, and in 1329, he paid the King 20 marks for having seized one-third of the manor. In 1346, Adam de Welles died seized of the manor of Partney, also of land in Skendleby.

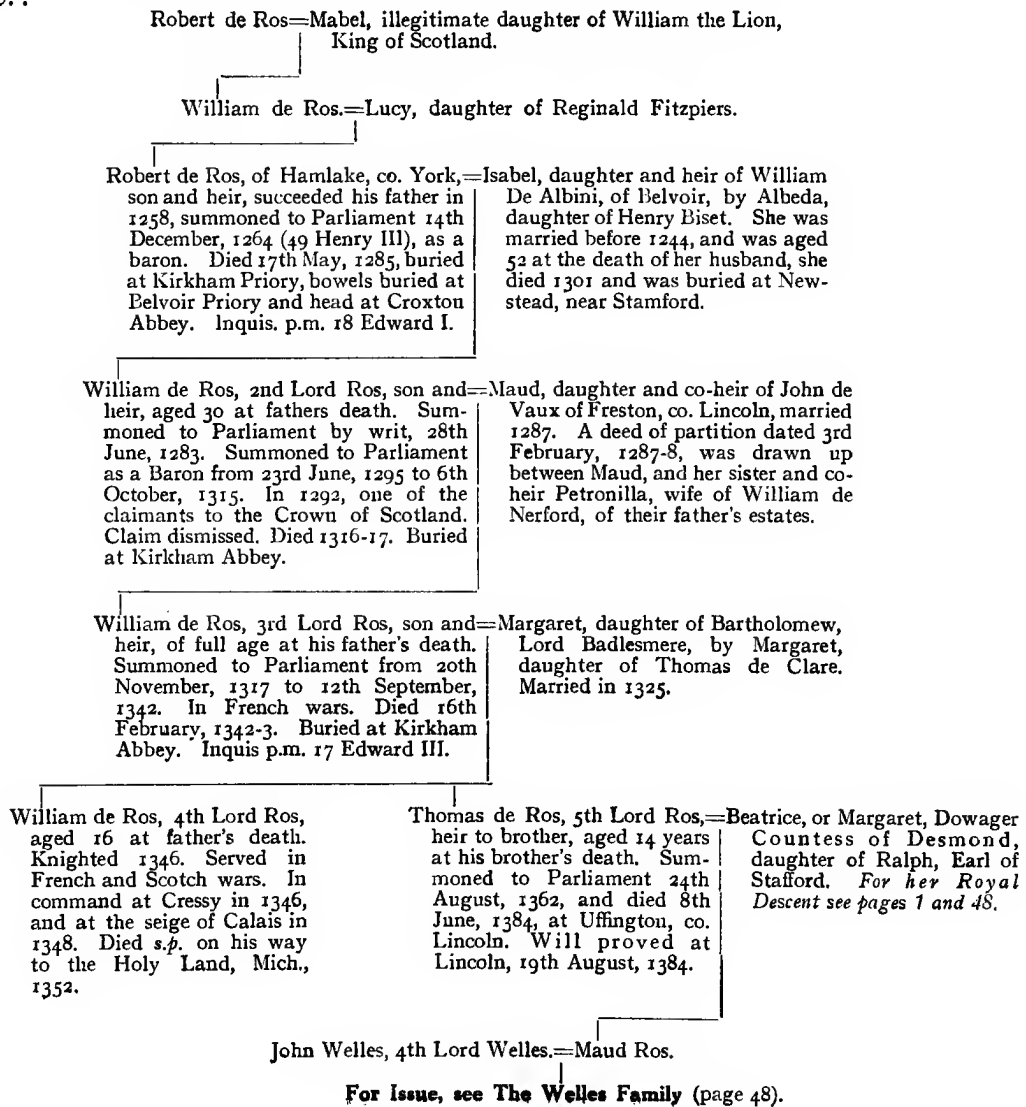
A most interesting account of the Lincolnshire Rebellion, and the part Lord Welles and his family took in the rising, is given in *The Chronicle of the Rebellion in Lincolnshire in 1470*, edited by John Gough Nichols, and published by the Camden Society in 1847.



THE LORDS ROOS OR ROS,
OF HAMLAKE.

The Fosters claim descent from the family of Roos, Ros, or de Ros, of Hamlake, through the marriage of Maude de Ros, daughter of the 5th Lord Ros of Hamlake, with John de Welles, 4th Lord Welles. Maud de Ros, had a Royal Descent from Edward I and his wife, Queen Eleanor, through Margaret de Clare.

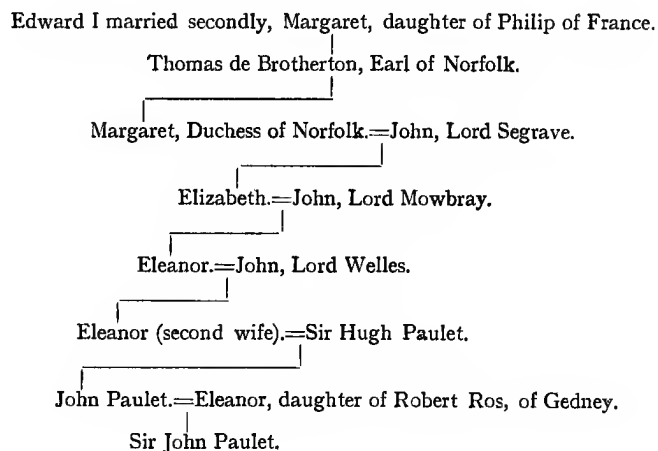
The following pedigree of the Roos or Ros Family is prepared from the *Complete Peerage*, by G.E.C. :



Notes on the Roos or Ros Family.

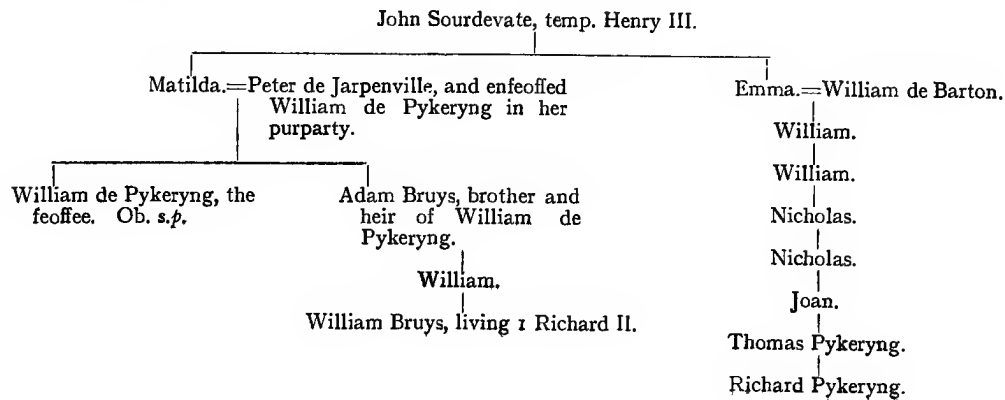
On the death of Edmund, 2nd Lord Ros, on 15th October, 1508, without issue, the representation of this family and title, devolved upon the issue of his eldest sister and co-heir, Eleanor Ros, who married Sir Robert Manners, an ancestor of the present Duke of Rutland, who owns the Belvoir Castle which Eleanor Ros brought to his forefathers.

The following pedigree is from an article in *The Genealogist* (vol. 12, p. 77), by Mr. Thomas Kingsnull Abbot:



The following pedigree is prepared from the *Plea Rolls*, De Banco, Mich. 6 Richard II, m. 520:

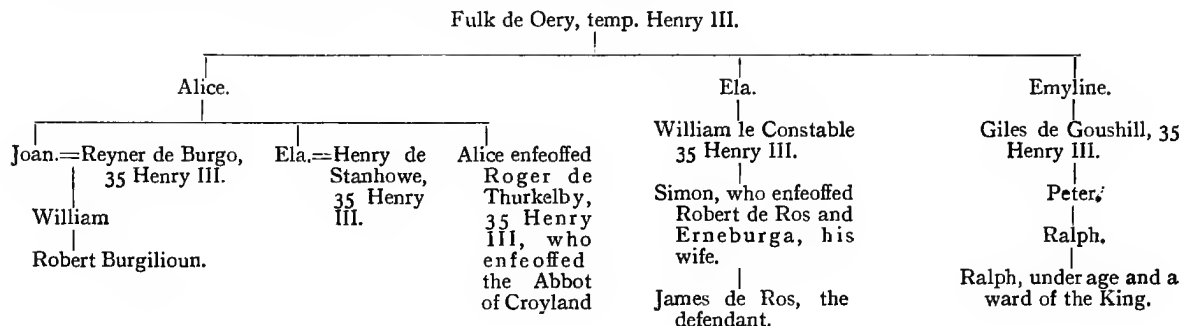
Ebor.—John Latymer and Joan, his wife, sued Thomas de Roos, kt., of Hamlake, for the next presentation to the Church of Oswaldkirk.



Vol. 10 *Genealogist*, p. 90.

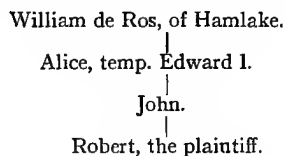
Coram Rege, Hilary 3 Edward III, m. 24 Rex.

Lincolnshire.—The King sued James de Ros for the next presentation to the Church of Gedeneye, which he claimed as guardian of Ralph de Goushill. The pleadings gave this pedigree.



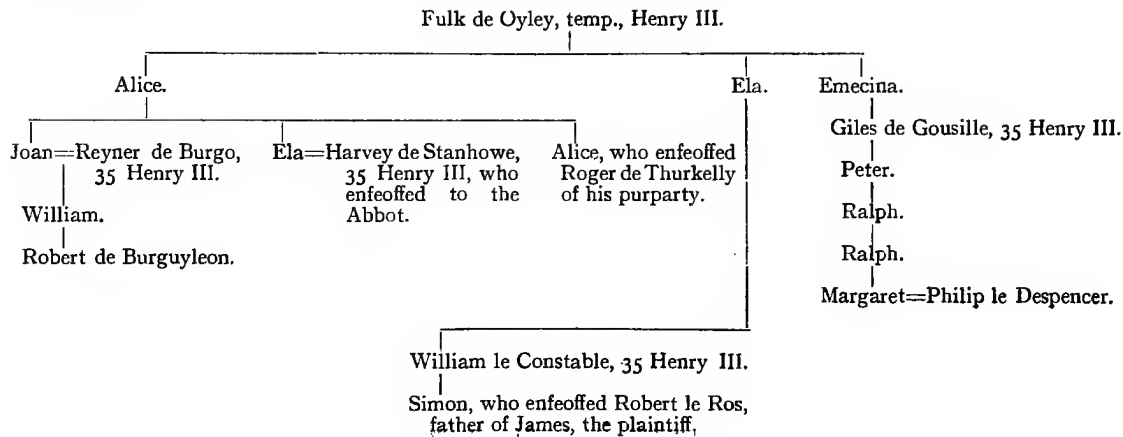
Pedigrees from *Plea Rolls*, De Banco, Mich., 9 Edward III, m. 353.

Lincoln.—Robert, son of John Comyn, sued Roger Comyn, and Agnes his wife, and other tenants, for land in Ulseby, near Wotton, which William de Ros, of Hamlake, had given his daughter Alice. We get the following :



De Banco, Easter, 7 Edward III, m. 77.

Lincoln.—James de Ros sued the Abbot of Croyland for the advowson of the Church at Gedeneye, the pleadings give this pedigree :



The following interesting **Wills** relating to the Roos family are from Gibbons' *Early Lincolnshire Wills* :

John de Roos, kt., 20th May, 12 Edward III.—Testamentary deed granting all his goods and chattels in the counties of Lincoln, York, Notyngham and Norfolk, and in London, appraised at M marcs, to Sir William de Roos, of Hamelak, and Peter de Rither, clerk. Administration granted at Lincoln, iii November, 1338.

Hugh de Cressy, of Risgat, kt., by his Will, dated on the Feast of S.S. Philip and James, 1346, mentions Sir Thomas de Roos, the younger, kt., as one of his feoffees of certain of his manors, &c.

Lady Hawyse de Hoo, by her Will, dated vj Kal October, 1344, made a bequest to Lady Margaret, widow of Sir John de Roos.

Will of John de Roos, Lord of Hamelak, dated 24th January, 1392 (fo. 407).—To be buried in the choir of the B.V.M. in Rivaulx Monastery, *ex adverso sepult' sadcti Alredi*. Parish churches of Helmelsey and Estiryngton—vestments. My old porteforium to Sir John de Aymunderbury. My old missal to Peter de Watford. Mary, my wife. Lady Elizabeth Arondell, my aunt, a nun at Haliwell. To my mother, Lady Beatrice, a cup (ciphum) called de Roos. Agnes, anchorite of Helmesley, and the anchorites of Biland and Beverley in the house of Juliana, xxs. each. John, hermit of Harum, xs. To each of the four esquires with me on this voyage, x marcs, and to each of the four valets, v marcs, and to each of the grooms, xls. My sister, Lady de Clifford. To William de Roudon, parson of Warsop, "*legendum meam magnam veteriorem apud Hemsley.*" William Dymmok, my chamberlain, x marcs. Executors, Richard de Schropshire; Robert de Tyneton, parson of Uffington; Richard de Garton, parson of Gouteby; and William de Roudon, parson of Warsop. Supervisors, Thomas, Archbishop of York; Sir Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland; Ralph de Nevyl, Lord of Raby; and Richard le Scrope, kt. Proved at the Old Temple, London, 25th February, 1393.

William de Thorpe, kt., by his Will, dated 9th April, 1391, appointed Sir James Roos one of his executors.

Elizabeth la Zouche, wife of William la Zouche, Lord of Haringworth, by her Will, dated 16th May, 1380.—Soul to Almighty God, and body to be buried according to the wish of my lord. To my daughter, Margerie Wylughby, a cup, which I caused to be made from a cup of my Lady de Roos.

William la Zouche, Lord of Totteney, *Apud Kilpesham, Die Jovis in crastino Inventionis sancte cruxis*, 1396.—To Elizabeth, my wife, a cross, &c., formerly of Dean Nicholas de Cantilupe, intact, as I received it from my son, Thomas Roos, to hold, &c. Plate which I had by the gift of Lady le Despenser, my mother. As one of his executors, Sir Hugh le Despenser, kt. Proved at Stowe Park, 4th June, 1396.

Philip le Despenser, kt. Dated at Gouxhill, 1st August, 1401.—Bequest for masses in Gouxhill church and in the chapels in my Manors of Gouxhill and Gedney. Executors, *inter alia*, my son, James Roos. Supervisor, my son, John le Despenser.

William de Roos, Lord of Hamlak and Belvoir, 22nd February, 1412.—To be buried in Canterbury Cathedral, near the chantry of my Lord Thomas Arundell, if I die in or near London; but in the Priory of Belvoir, if I die within the diocese of Lincoln; and in the Priory of Rievaulx, if I die within the diocese of York. 400^l for ten honest chaplains to pray for my soul, and the souls of my parents, brethren and sisters, friends and benefactors, and especially for the soul of my brother Thomas, within my chapel of Belvoir Castle for eight years. To my mother, Lady Beatrice de Roos, a guilt cup, with a white knob on it. My eldest son and heir, John, all my armour, *et gladium meum de auro*; also an annuity of xl marcs which I had by grant of Sir Philip le Despenser in Gedney. xls. each to twenty houses of Mendicant Friars, my poor tenants within the Lordships of Brenn' Orston, and Uffynghon. To Margaret, my wife, a third part of my goods. To Johan, my illegitimate daughter, xl^l. My son, William, *cum ad rationabilem etatem provenerit*, to be enfeoffed of half the manors which I acquired [*adquesivi*] of Lady de Norford in County Norfolk, the manor of Ravensthorp in County York, the Barony of Thorton in Craven, lands which I purchased [*persiquivi*] of William Danby

in County Northants, and the reversions of lands granted to others for life ; to hold to my said son William for life, with remainder to my heirs male, unless my eldest son and heir shall grant the same to heirs according to their true value ; Thomas Gower, my esquire, to be enfeoffed of lands in Uffington, called Map'stillse ; William Heton, of my manor of Waterfulford, near York, and John Croxton of my lands in But'wyke, near ffreceston, to hold to them for their lives ; William Mabbe to be enfeoffed of my lands in Helmesley, which I purchased of the wife of John Whytsyde of Helmesley ; Gilbert Baker, of lands which I purchased of John Staynworth in Benn, and Geoffrey Massey of lands which I purchased of Hamon Ethyrwyke, of Bottesford, to hold to them for their lives ; a third part of my goods for the maintenance and bringing up of my sons, Thomas, Robert, and Richard, who are to be under my executor's governance, until Thomas is promoted to fitting benefices, and Robert and Richard are befittingly married, or attain their full age. If William Hamsterley, who is in my custody during his minority, shall be unmarried at my decease, *volo quod tunc habet suum maritagium ad proprium usum*. Executors : Simon de Leke, William Heton, and John de Roas *domestici mei*, and Thomas Clyff, Rector of Bottesford. Supervisors : Thomas Arundell, Archbishop of Canterbury, John Neuton, treasurer of York, and Mgr. Henry Herburgh. Proved at Lidynghon, 15th September, 1414.

26th August, 1405. License to celebrate divine offices in the chapel of Sir James Roos, of Gedney, deceased, granted to Robert Roos and Johan, his wife, John de Meeres, John de la Laund, John Wessyngton, and Robert Clayter, chaplain, feoffees of the said Sir James.

Henry de Beaumont, Lord of Folkyngham. Dated London (*in hospitio meo*), 14th June, 1413.—To be buried in Sempyngham Convent church. Supervisors, Sir Willam de Ros, Lord of Hamelak, and Elizabeth, my beloved wife. Proved at Sleaford, 10th September, 1413.

Alesia, Lady Deyncourt. Dated at Lincoln, 5th May, 1433.—To be buried in the Convent church of Thurgarton, in the place which I have already chosen. To Margaret, widow of Lord de Roos, a book of the Gospels in French.



THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILIES OF ALBINI.

When tracing the family of Mowbray, Dukes of Norfolk (*see page 45*), from whom the Fosters are descended, we find in the pedigree that Amicia de Mowbray married Robert de Albini, and that their grandchild, Roger de Albini, by royal mandate, assumed the name and arms of Mowbray; and when tracing the family of The Lords Ross, of Hamlake (*page 53*), from whom the Fosters also claim descent, that Robert de Ross, of Hamlake, who died in the year 1283, married Isabel, daughter and co-heir of William de Albini, of Belvoir, we cannot do better than give, from G.E.C.'s *Complete Peerage*, an account of the families.

ALBINI.

Barons by tenure.

- I Henry I. 1.—William de Albini, surnamed “Pincerna,”* being styled “Pincerna Henrici Regis Anglorum.”
- II Henry I. 2.—William de Albini, son and heir, became possessed of the Castle of Arundel, and was styled Earl of Arundel.
- I Stephen. 1.—Nigel de Albini, younger brother of William de Albini, “Pincerna,” first named.
- II Henry I. 2.—Roger de Albini, son and heir, assumed the name of Mowbray.

William de Albini, son and heir of William de Albini (“Pincerna”) married, in 1138, Adelina, the Queen Dowager of Henry I. He died 12th October, 1176, and was surnamed “The Strong Hand.” He was Lord of the Manor of Buckenham, in Norfolk, and held the castle and honour of Arundel through his wife. William de Albini gave shelter, at Arundel, to the Empress Maud. He was created by King Stephen, Earl of Sussex. His wife, the Queen Dowager, who, before 1150, gave a charter to Reading Abbey, was the first daughter of Godfrey, of Lovain, Duke of Brabans, and Lotheir (Lower Lorraine), by Ida, Countess Namur.

On the death of Hugh de Albini, “in the flower of his youth,” on the 7th May, 1243, his estates went to his four sisters, one of whom, Isabel, married John Fitzalan, which family acquired the castle and honour of Arundel, and became Earls of Arundel. The title and castle continued in the male line of the Fitzalans till the death of Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel and Surrey (the son of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, who was beheaded and attainted 1397). He died without issue, leaving four sisters, one of whom (the eldest sister), Elizabeth, was, at the time of her brother's death, relict of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.

* NOTE.—The office of Botelry was assigned by the Conqueror to William de Albini, who came into England with him, as the service to be performed for the Castle o' Manor of Buckenham, with the manors of Kenninghall, Wymondham and Snetesham all in the County of Norfolk,

ALBINI (of Cainbo).

Barons by tenure.

- I Henry II. 1.—Henry de Albini, supposed to be a younger son of Nigel de Albini, above named, and a brother of Roger, who assumed the name of Mowbray.
- II Henry II. 2.—Robert de Albini, son and heir, died 1192.
- III Richard I. 3.—Robert de Albini, son and heir, died 1224.
- IV Henry III. 4.—Robert de Albini, son and heir, died before 1233, *s.p.*, when his three sisters became his heirs, viz. :
- 1.—Isabel, who married firstly, William de Hocton, and secondly, Diago de Prattles.
 - 2.—Asseline, married Ralph de St. Amand.
 - 3.—Joan, died *s.p.*

ALBINI (of Belvoir).

Barons by tenure.

- I William II. 1.—William de Albini, surnamed Brito, Lord of Belvoir Castle, supposed to have been son and heir of Robert de Toden, Lord of Belvoir. Died about 1155.
- II Henry II. 2.—William de Albini, son and heir. Died 1167.
- III Henry II. 3.—William de Albini, son and heir. He was one of the 25 barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta. Died 1236.
- IV Henry III. 4.—William de Albini, son and heir. Died 1285, *s.p.m.*, when Isabel his daughter, or, as some authorities state, his sister, the wife of William de Roos, became his heir.

The best work to consult on the Albini family is "*The Early Genealogical History of the House of Arundel*," by John Pym Yeatman, Esq., barrister-at-law, a Boston man.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE LORDS GREYSTOCK.

The next family of whom we propose to give an account, is that of the Lords Greystock, from whom the Fosters claim descent, through the marriage of Maud, daughter of Sir John de Greystock, 5th Baron Greystock, with Eudo de Welles, as we have seen in the preceding pedigree of the Welles family.

John de Greystock had a writ of summons to Parliament, 23rd June, 1295.

The following short account of the family, who had little connection, if any, with Lincolnshire, is from Burke's *Extinct Peerage*.

Thomas de Greystock obtained a Royal Charter, 29 Henry III, for weekly market and fair at Greystock. He married Christian, daughter of Roger de Viteripont, of Appleby.

He was succeeded by his son, Robert, who died 38 Henry III, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, William de Greystock, who married Mary, eldest daughter of Roger de Merlay. He died 1288, leaving two sons, John and William, and a daughter Margaret, who married Robert de la Val, kt. William de Greystock was succeeded by John de Greystock, who in 22 Edward I, was summoned with many others to advise the King; he, dying without issue in 1305, settled the Barony on his cousin, Ralph, son of William FitzRalph, lord of Grimthorpe, Yorks. He paid a fine of 100 marks, 10 Edward I, to marry Margery, widow of Nicholas Corbet, and died 1316. He was succeeded by his son, Robert FitzRalph, who died in 1317.

His son Ralph, who was born in 1298, assumed the name of Greystock, and was summoned to Parliament in that name in 1321 and 1322, he married Alice, daughter of Hugh, Lord Audley, by special dispensation of the Pope. He was succeeded by his son, William de Greystock, 4th Baron, who was born in the year 1321, and was summoned to Parliament in 1348, he served in the wars with the Black Prince, and died 10th July, 1359. He was succeeded by his son, Ralph Greystock, 5th Baron, who married Catherine, daughter of Roger, Lord Clifford, and died in 1417. A daughter, Maud, married Eudo, son and heir of John, 4th Lord Welles.

THE FAMILY OF DYMOKE.

If one family more than any other seems associated with the County of Lincoln, by the general reader, it is without doubt, the family of Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, the King's Champion.

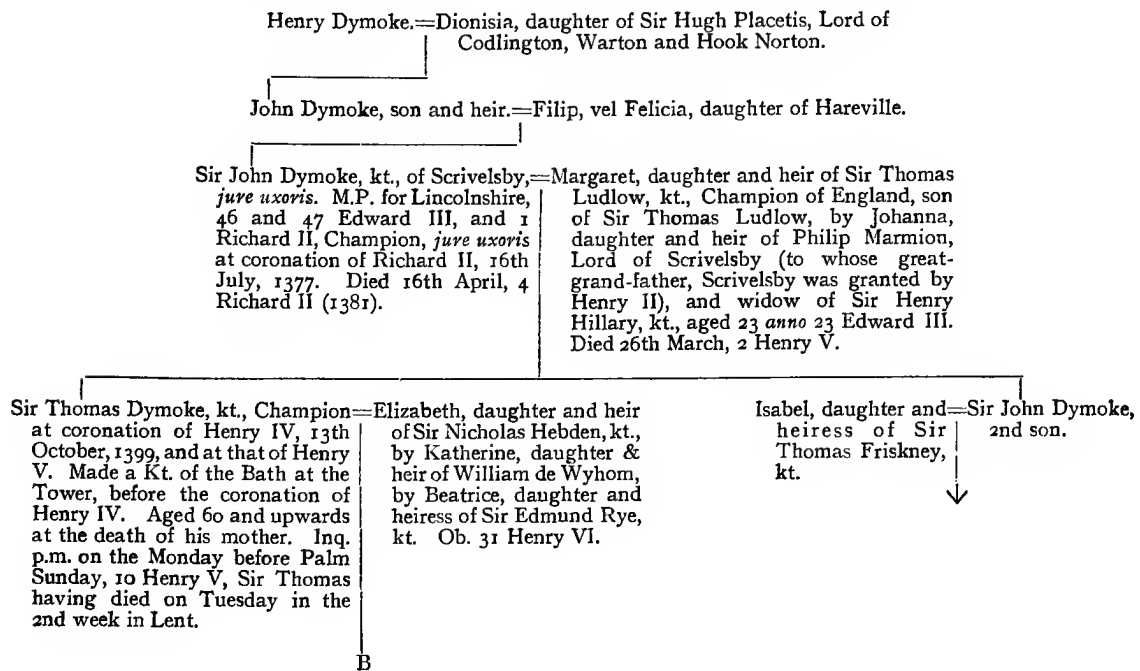
The historic scene, enacted until early in the last century, at the coronation of the Kings of England, when the Lord of Scrivelsby, on his charger, proclaimed the rightful king and dared any one to dispute it, is known to almost every schoolboy. But the Dymokes did not belong to the county until Sir John Dymoke married Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Ludlow, kt., who was not only the lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby, but the King's Champion also. It was through his marriage, Sir John Dymoke possessed the Manor, and so became the Champion at the coronation of Richard II, and also connected with Lincolnshire.

The Fosters are descended from the Dymokes, through, firstly, the marriage of Margaret Dymoke, the daughter of Sir John Dymoke (who was beheaded in 1470), with Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, kt., of Mablethorpe. Secondly, the marriage of Alice Dymoke, daughter and heiress of Sir Lionel Dymoke, kt., with Sir William Skipwith, kt.

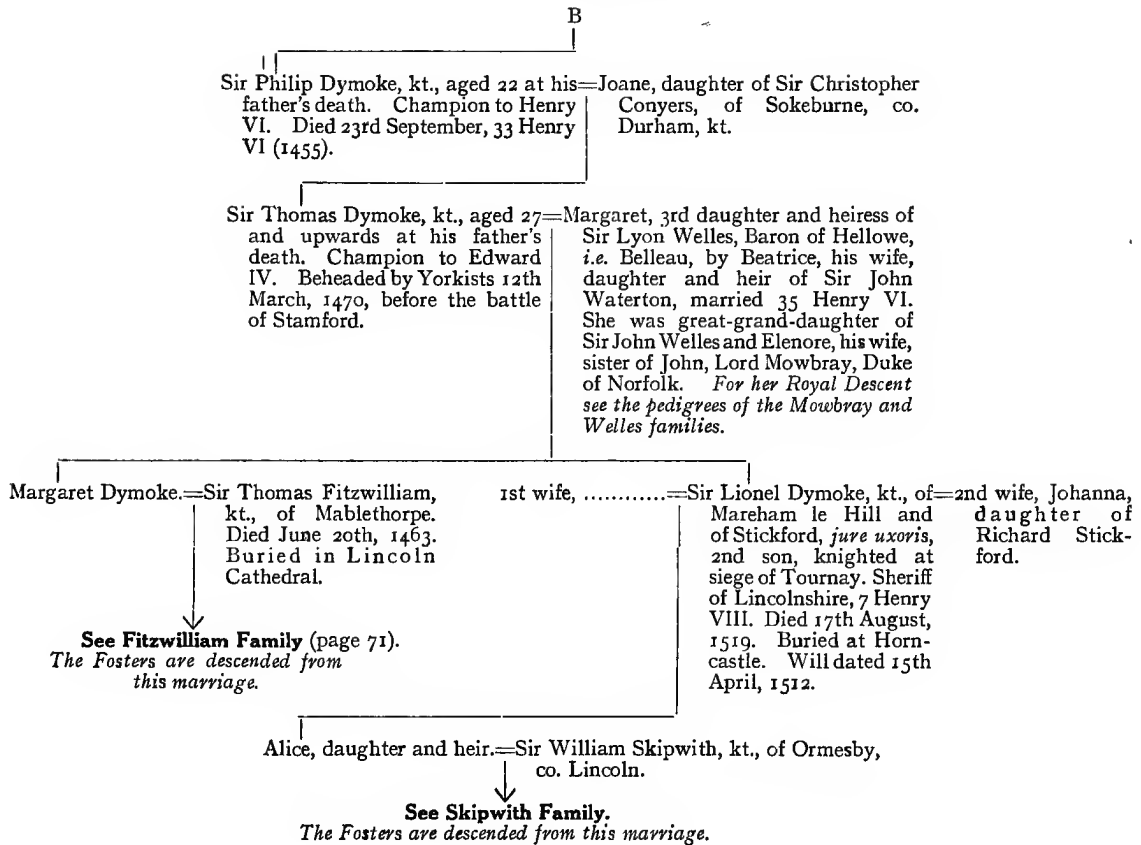
As will be seen by the pedigree of the Dymoke family, both these ladies had Royal Descent.

Arms—Sable, 2 lions passant in pale argent, crowned, and armed or.

The following pedigree is taken from Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire pedigrees*.



THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF



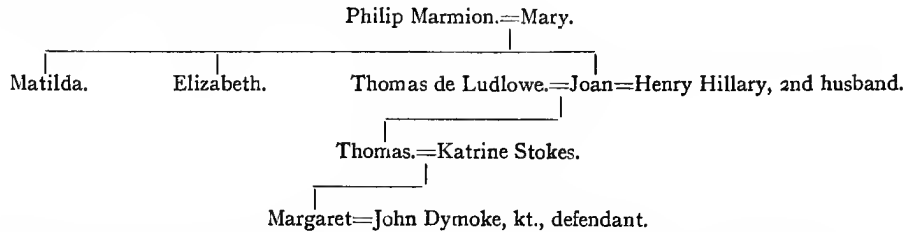
Notes on the Dymoke Family.

Canon Maddison, in his *Lincolnshire Wills*, writes :

Dymoke.—Although this distinguished race have always been associated with Lincolnshire, in consequence of their peculiar tenure of Scrivelsby, they nevertheless took their name from Dymock, in Gloucestershire, and became connected with Lincolnshire in the fourteenth century, by marriage with Joan de Ludlow, the heiress, through the Marmions of Scrivelsby. They were knights of the shire as early as 1372, 1373 and 1377. In the last year, Sir John Dymoke was Champion at the coronation of Richard II. They represented the county in Parliament in the reigns of Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, and again in William and Mary's reign, and that of Anne. They were High Sheriffs in nearly every reign. The son of the first Champion, Sir Thomas Dymoke, increased the estate by marrying a co-heiress of the Hebden and Rye families. A descendant gained a share of the great property of Lord Welles, by marrying his daughter Margaret. A portion of the Kyme and Talboys property came to the family on the death of Baroness Talboys, without issue, in the 16th century. They suffered for their loyalty under the Commonwealth. At the death of Lewis Dymoke, the Champion in 1760, without children, several junior branches were in existence. He selected one which was engaged in trade, in London, to the exclusion of what was held to be the senior line, the Dymokes of Tetford, and settled Scrivelsby on Edward Dymoke. This line came to an end in Lionel Dymoke, and the estate passed to the representative of the Tetford Dymokes.

The following from the *Plea Rolls* is interesting (De Banco, Mich., 8 Richard II).

Lincoln.—John Hillary sued Margaret, formerly the wife of John Dymoke, kt., for the next presentation of the Church of Wilkseyby, which was held of the Manor of Scryvelby.

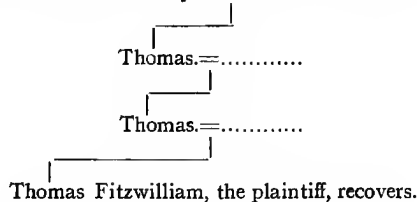


The pleadings state that Sir Henry Hiliary, the 2nd husband of Joan Marmion, held the manor by the courtesy of England, after the death of Joan, having had issue by her, on the division of Philip Marmion's lands among his daughters, but the jury found that Scryvelby had been settled by fine on Philip Marmion and Mary, and the heirs of their bodies, and the suit was dismissed.

De Banco Rolls, Mich., 3 Henry VII.

Lincolnshire.—Thomas Fitzwilliam, kt., sued Robert Dymoke, kt., Andrew Dymoke, Lawrence Aynderly, clerk, and William Baker, clerk, for the Manor of Stayn, and land at Thedilthorpe and Withern, which William de Netherby, Richard Stynt, Richard de Mablethorpe, William de Slotherby, and William de Cumberworth, on 10th June, 48 Edward III, gave to Catherine, who was the wife of Thomas de Cumberworth, and the heirs male of the body of the said Robert, with remainder to John de Cumberworth, brother of the said Robert, in tail male, with remainder to :

Johanna, daughter of William de Stayne.=Thomas Fitzwilliam of Mablethorpe.



WILLS.

In his Will, dated the 6th March, 1543, Robert Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, kt., mentions Anne, his wyffe, Thomas, his father, Margaret, his mother. Richard Hillop, was a witness thereto.

The Will of Leo Dymoke, miles, is given at length in *Lincolnshire N. & Q.* (vol. 4, p. 11). It is dated 15th April, 1512, and he mentions his wife, Ann, his wife, Jane, deceased, Thomas Dymoke, his father, Antony Gerney, his son, Henry Gerney, his son, he appointed Ann Dymoke, his wife, George Fitzwilliam, Esq., John Hennage, the elder, gent., as his executors.

It was proved, 28th November, 1519, by Ann Dymoke alone.

The Rev. Samuel Lodge's carefully prepared work, *Scrivelsby, the Home of the Champions*, with some account of the Marmion and Dymoke families, should be consulted in reference to this family.

There is a pedigree of the Dymoke family given in *The Herald's Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1562-4.*

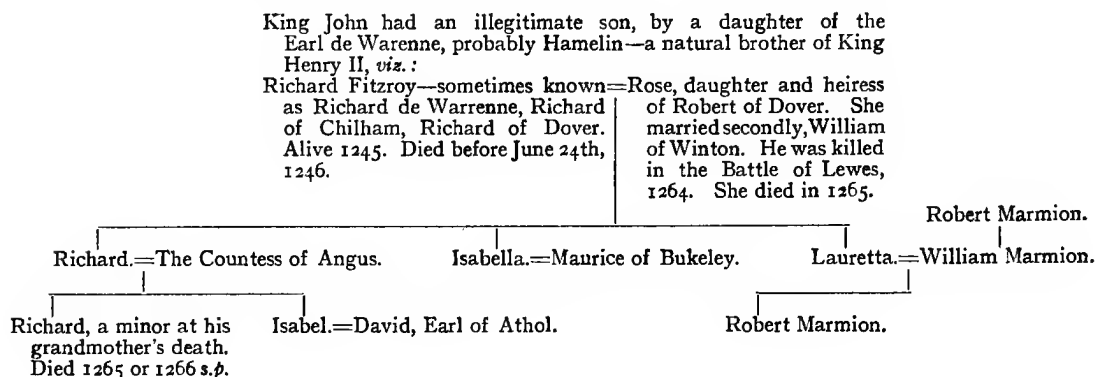
BRASSES.

Horncastle.—Sir Lionel Dymoke, 1519.

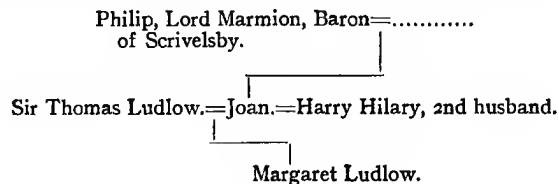
Scrivelsby.—Sir Robert Dymoke, 1545.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF MARMION.

Through the marriage of Sir Thomas Dymoke with Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Ludlow, kt., the Fosters are descended from the Marmion family, as Margaret Dymoke was the grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Ludlow, kt., and Johanna, his wife, the daughter and heir of Philip Marmion, Lord of Scrivelsby.



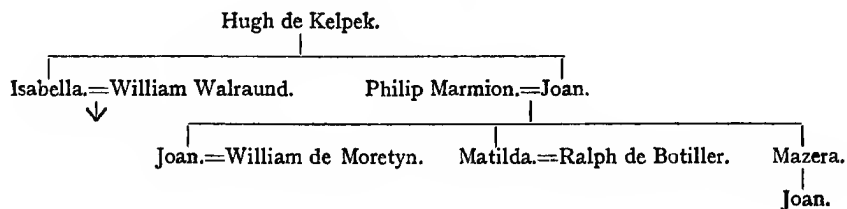
The following pedigree of the Marmions is given in *The Genealogist* :



Notes on the Marmion Family.

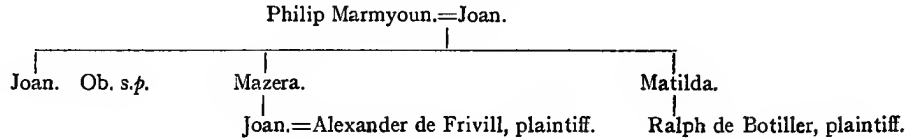
Plea Rolls, De Banco, Easter, 22 Edward I.

Stafford.—Joan de Montagu sued Ralph de Botiller and Matilda, his wife, for the next presentation of the church of Northburé (Norbury).



Plea Rolls, De Banco, Mich., 6 Edward II, m. 348 dorso.

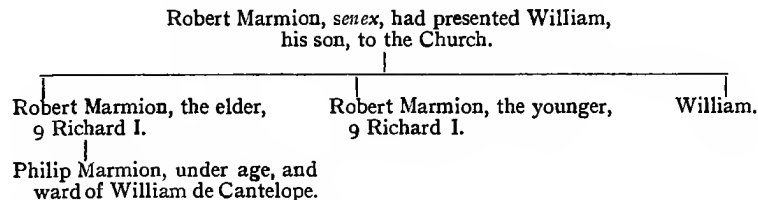
Stafford.—Alexander de Frivill and Joan, his wife, and Ralph de Botiller, sued Robert Walker, of Northbury, for land in Northbury (Norbury).



Suits in De Banco, Trinity term, 8 Edward II, and at Michaelmas, 20 Edward II, show that Philip Marmyon had another daughter, named Joan, by a second wife, Mary. This Joan was married, first, to Thomas de Lodelowe, and secondly, to Henry Hillary, and this explains why Henry Hillary acted as Champion at the Coronation of Edward III. The Manor of Scrivelsby had been settled on Philip Marmyon and Joan, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, and they had issue, Joan, the second.

Plea Rolls, Curia Regis Roll, No. 123, Easter, 26 Henry III.

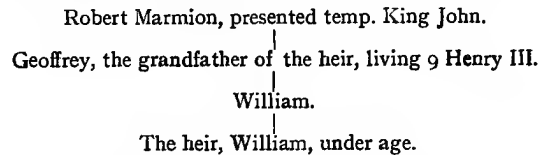
Lincoln.—The Abbot of Hales sued John de Cantelope, Geoffrey de Luscly and Nicholcia, his wife, for the church of Cunningsby.



A fine had been levied in 9 Richard I, by which Robert Marmion, the younger, had conceded the right of Robert Marmion, the elder, to two carucates of land in Cunningsby.

Curia Regis Roll, 56 Henry III.

Oxford.—Adam de Stratton, the *custos* of the heir of William Marmion, sued Richard, the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Prior of Coventry, for the next presentation of the church of Chakenden.



The defendants pleaded that Robert Marmion, the ancestor of the heir, had granted the advowson to the Prior of Coventry, and Geoffrey, the grandfather of the heir, had acknowledged the right of the Prior by a fine levied in 6 Henry III.

The Inquisition post mortem, 20 Edward I (1291-2), of Sir Philip Marmion, the last of the Marmions of Scrivelsby. The jurors say that Joan, who was the wife of William de Monteign, the daughter of the said Philip; Joan, wife of Alexander de Frivill, daughter of Magere, who was the wife of Ralph de Croumbewell, daughter of Philip; Matilda, wife of Ralph de Butiler, daughter of the same Philip, who are of full age, and one Joan, daughter of the same Philip, who was of the age of 8 years at the Annunciation last past, are the heirs of the said Philip.

Lincolnshire Assize Rolls, 1281.

Robert, Abbot of Roche, demands against the Prior of Thornholm, 33 feet by 48 feet of land in Wyntryngham, whereof John Marmion and John de Sixal, formerly Prior of Thornholm, disseized Walter, Abbot of Roche. The Prior vouches the warranty, John son of William Marmyon, and proffers the charter of William, John's father, whose heir he is.

William Marmyon.
|
John Marmyon, son and heir.

Plea Rolls, De Banco, Mich., 19 Richard II.

Lincoln.—John Marmion sued Robert Goderiche for the Manor of Ryngesdon and Levesyngham.

David de Fletterwicke.=Lara, temp. Edward II.
|
┌───────────┴───────────┐
David. Lucy.
| |
Aleanora. Ob. s.p. William.
 |
 William.
 |
 John Marmyon, the plaintiff.

The defendant gave this pedigree :

David de Fletterwicke.=Lara.
|
David.
|
David.
|
┌───────────┴───────────┐
David. Ob. s.p. Agatha, sister and heir.

Will of William Marmion, of Keesby, kt., dated at "my Manor of Keesby," 1st October, 1390 :

"To be buried at Sempringham Priory Church, next the tomb of Elizabeth, my second wife."

Codicil dated 1392.

30th June, 1434.—License to William Marmion, of Wedyngton, and Margaret, *uxor*, for an oratory at Widyngton.

Will of John Marmion, esquire :

Friday, Feast of St. Nicholas, 1415.

"To be buried in Sempringham Abbey."

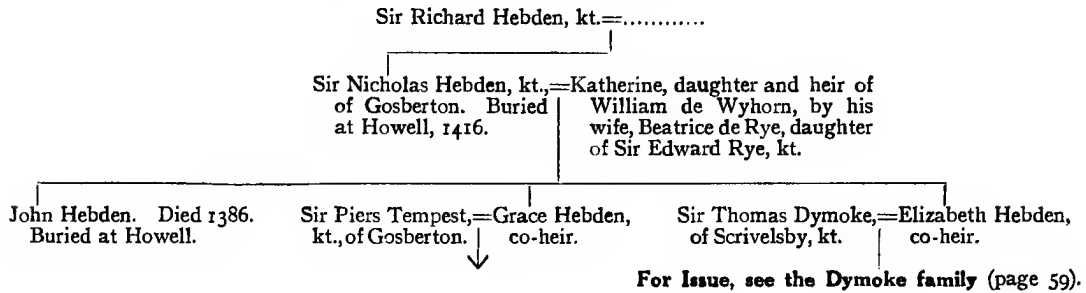
Elder and younger sons. Margaret, his wife. Daughter Mabel, a nun in Sempringham.



THE FAMILY OF HEBDEN.

The Fosters claim descent from the Hebden family, of Gosberton, a village in South Lincolnshire, through the marriage of Elizabeth, the co-heiress of Sir Nicholas Hebden, kt., with Sir Thomas Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, as we have shown in the Dymoke pedigree.

Pedigree of the Hebden Family.



Notes on the Hebden Family.

There are very few notices relating to the Hebden family in Lincolnshire works. Most probably, Sir Nicholas Hebden, who married Katherine de Wyhorn, the heiress of the Rye family, was the first to reside and own property in the county. He died in 1416.

His will, which is in the Lincoln Registry, describes him as :

“Nicholas Hebden, of Gosberkyrk, kt.,” and is dated the 12th June, 1416. He desired to be buried in the chancel of Howell church. His wife, Katherine, was one of his executors. The will was proved 22nd September, 1416.

1410.—Before Robert Tyrwhitt and another, King’s Justice at Lincoln Castle, a Thomas Heach was indicted for stealing a silver chalice of Sir Nicholas Hebden, of Gosberton, kt.

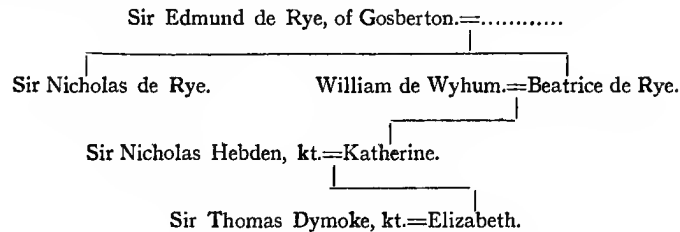
By her will, dated November 16th, 1414, Margaret Bussy desired to be buried in the chancel of All Saints’ Church, Hogham, and appointed Lady Katherine Hebden, supervisor. The will was proved at Sleaford, 2nd January, 1415.

By the will, proved at Scrivelsby, 26th April, 1414, of William Peter, Rector of Scrivelsby, we learn that he was chaplain to Sir Nicholas Hebden, whom, he appointed with Sir Thomas Dymoke, his supervisor.



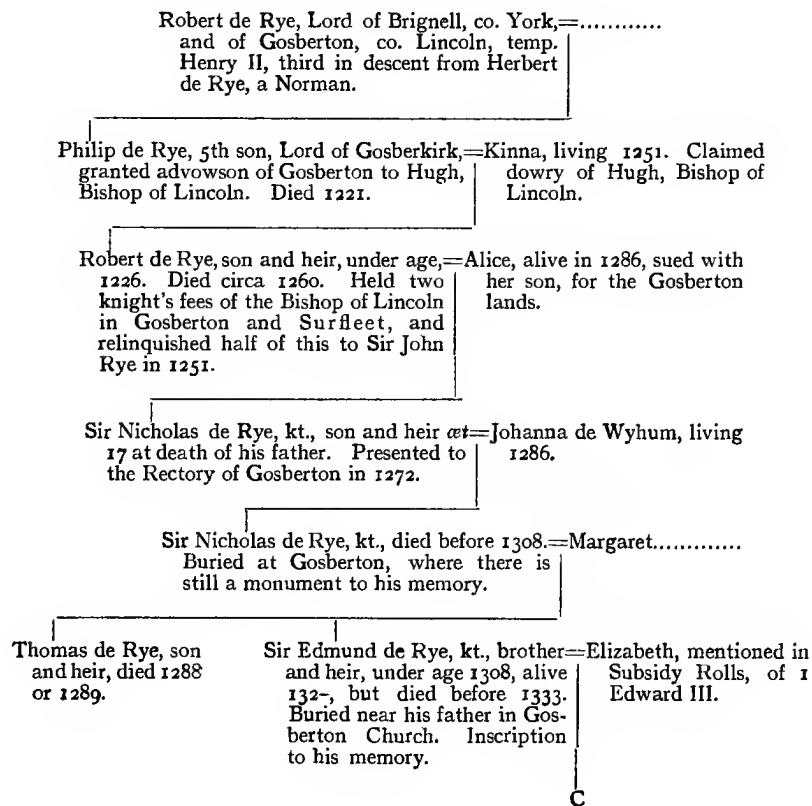
THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF RYE,
OF GOSBERTON.

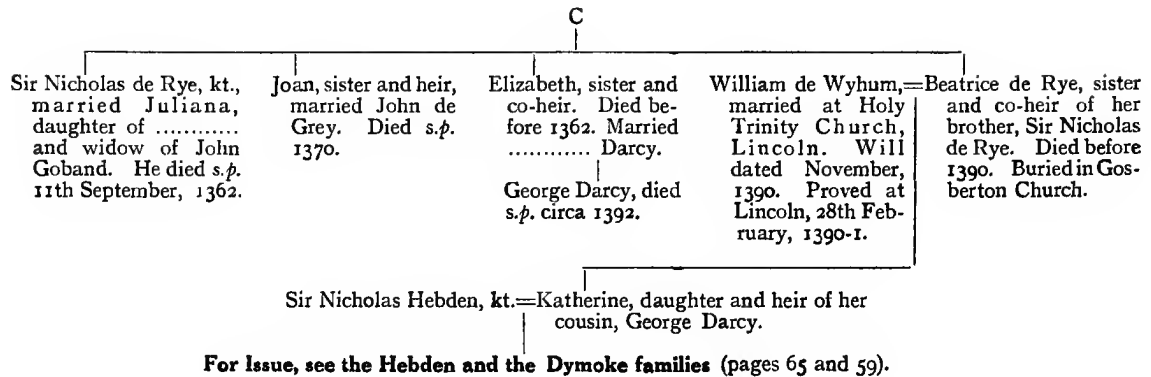
The pedigrees of the Dymoke and Hebden families, have shown that the Fosters have descent from the ancient South Lincolnshire family of Rye, of Gosberton.



The following pedigree of the Rye family of Gosberton, is taken from Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* :

Arms—Gules, on a bend argent, three rye stalks, sable.

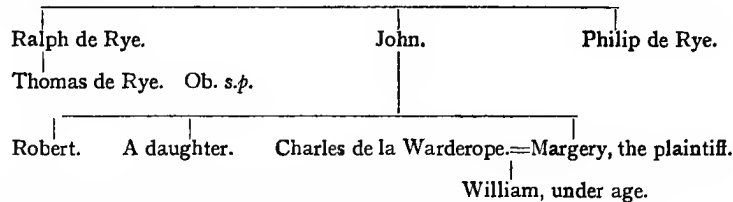




Notes on the Rye Family.

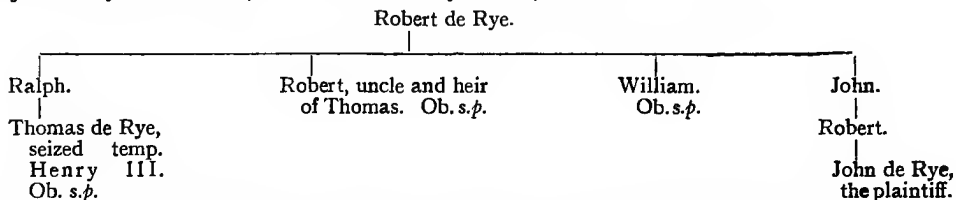
From the *Plea Rolls* (Curia Regis Roll, Michaelmas, 24 and 25, Henry III), we learn the following :

Ebor.—Margery, late wife of Charles de la Warderope, sued the Bishop of Carlisle, William Bacun, and others, for a knight's fee in Brigenhale.

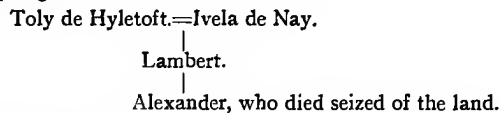


Plea Rolls, Curia Regis Roll, Hilary, 43 Henry III.

Lincoln.—John de Rye sued Gilbert, son of William de Pynchbeck, for land at Gosberchirch.



The defendant stated, Robert de Rye, who heads the pedigree, gave the land to Toly de Hyletoft, in frank marriage with Ivela, his daughter, and he gave this pedigree :



There was another branch of the Rye family owning property at Gosberton, descended from John de Rye, the 4th son of Robert de Rye, and brother to Philip de Rye, who resided there until the reign of Edward III, when the family died out for want of male issue.

The Rye family were benefactors to Sempringham Priory.

The following Final Concords are taken from the Rev. W. O. Massingberd's *Lincolnshire Final Concords* :

(Lincolnshire, at Lincoln, 2 John, A.D. 1200). Mention is made of Hubert de Ria giving 60 acres of land to Sempringham Convent.

12 John, 29th November, 1210. Between Philip de Ria and Gilbert de Ria, tenants of 100 acres of land at Gosberdes Kirche. Gilbert acknowledged the said land to be the right of Philip, and for this, granted a moiety to the said Gilbert (mentions Julia, wife of Thomas de Ria).

10 Henry III, 6th October, 1226. Between Hugh de Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, guardian of Robert, son and heir of Philip de Rye, plaintiff, and William de Burg, Kemia, his wife, concerning this, that William, without the license of the bishop, took to wife the said Kemia, who was of the donation of the said bishop, by reason of the custody of the land of the said heir, and concerning this, that Kemia allowed herself to be married to the said William without the consent of the said bishop.

The Bishop, for himself and his successors, remitted to William and Kemia, the transgressor, and for this, she had to give him up the dower, &c., &c.

Lincoln.—On the day of S. Matthew the Apostle, 11 Henry III, 21st September, 1227, between Robert, son of John de Rye, plaintiff, and Charles, son of William, tenant, of a half-a-knight's fee, at Grehingeham. Charles acknowledged the said half-fee to be the right of Robert, and for this, Robert granted it to Charles, with the advowson of the Church of Grehingeham, except three bovates of the same land, which John, father of the son Robert, held a demesne, and which Robert retained to his own behoof and that of his heirs, to have and to hold to the said Charles and his heirs of the said Robert and his heirs for ever, by the service of half a knight's fee ; and besides, Charles gave him five marks.

In three weeks from the day of S. Michael, 23 Henry III. Between William de Pinchbek, plaintiff, and Bartholomew de Rye, and Matilda, his wife, deforciants, of 15 acres of land in Pinchbek. Bartholomew and Matilda acknowledged the land to be the right of William, to have and to hold to him and his heirs of the said Bartholomew and Matilda and heirs of Matilda, for ever. Rendering 5/- annually for all secular service and exactions ; and for this, William gave them 30 marks.

Lincolnshire.—On the morrow of the Assumption, 24 Henry III, 25th August, 1240. Between Robert de Rye and Rocelin de Belenese and Richard Wakeman, plaintiffs, Simon, Prior of Spalding, deforciant, of common pasture at Pincebek. The Prior granted that Robert and his heirs shall have common pasture for 76 cattle in the marsh of Pincebek, between Cheylebecke and the marsh of Goseberdkirke, on the one side, and the water called Burne, with free ingress and egress outside the foreign ditch of the said marsh, towards the west, and that the said Rocelin and Richard and their heirs shall have common pasture in the said marsh, for four cattle, within the said bounds, with free ingress and egress, according to what is aforesaid, for ever. So nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for the said Prior, his successors and partners, to make their gain and profit in the said marsh, so that they can cultivate the land and make ditches. Saving to Robert, Rocelin and to Richard, and their heirs sufficient common for the said cattle, according to what is aforesaid, for ever. And the said Robert, Rocelin and Richard, gave the Prior a sore sparrow-hawk.

On the morrow of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 34 Henry III. Between Robert de Rye, plaintiff, and Robert Wade, and Isabella, his wife, deforciants, related to five acres of land, at Gosberton, for which Robert de Rye gave half-a-mark.

ROYAL DESCENTS.

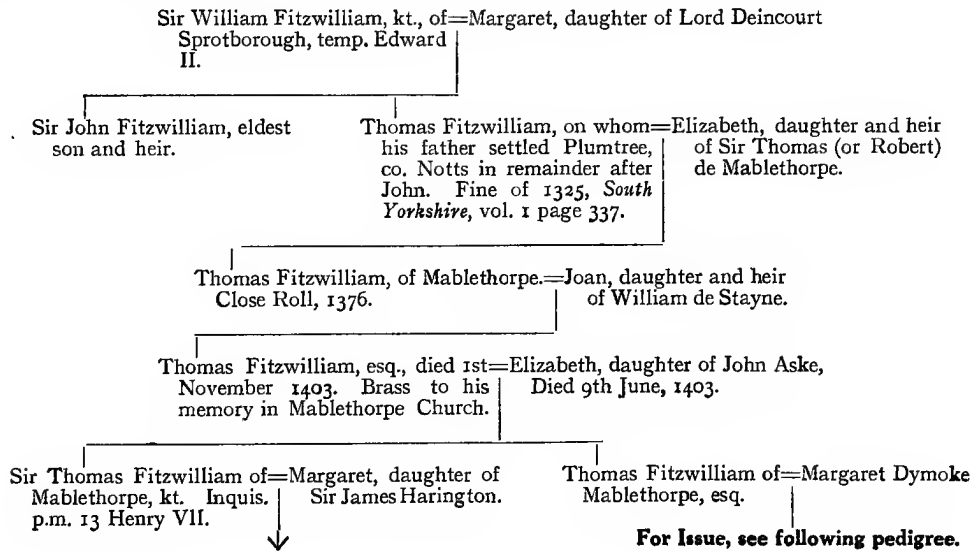
Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Through the Marriage of William Fitzwilliam of Mablethorpe (see Royal Descents 2 and 3), with Elizabeth Tyrwhitt, daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, kt. (see Royal Descent, No. 1), the Fosters claim Royal Descent.

THE FAMILY OF FITZWILLIAM,
OF MABLETHORPE, COUNTY LINCOLN.

The Fosters are descended from the Fitzwilliam family, through the marriage of Sir Roger Halton, of Clee, in the County of Lincoln, with Mary Fitzwilliam, the daughter of William Fitzwilliam, of Mablethorpe, who died 1st April, 1597.

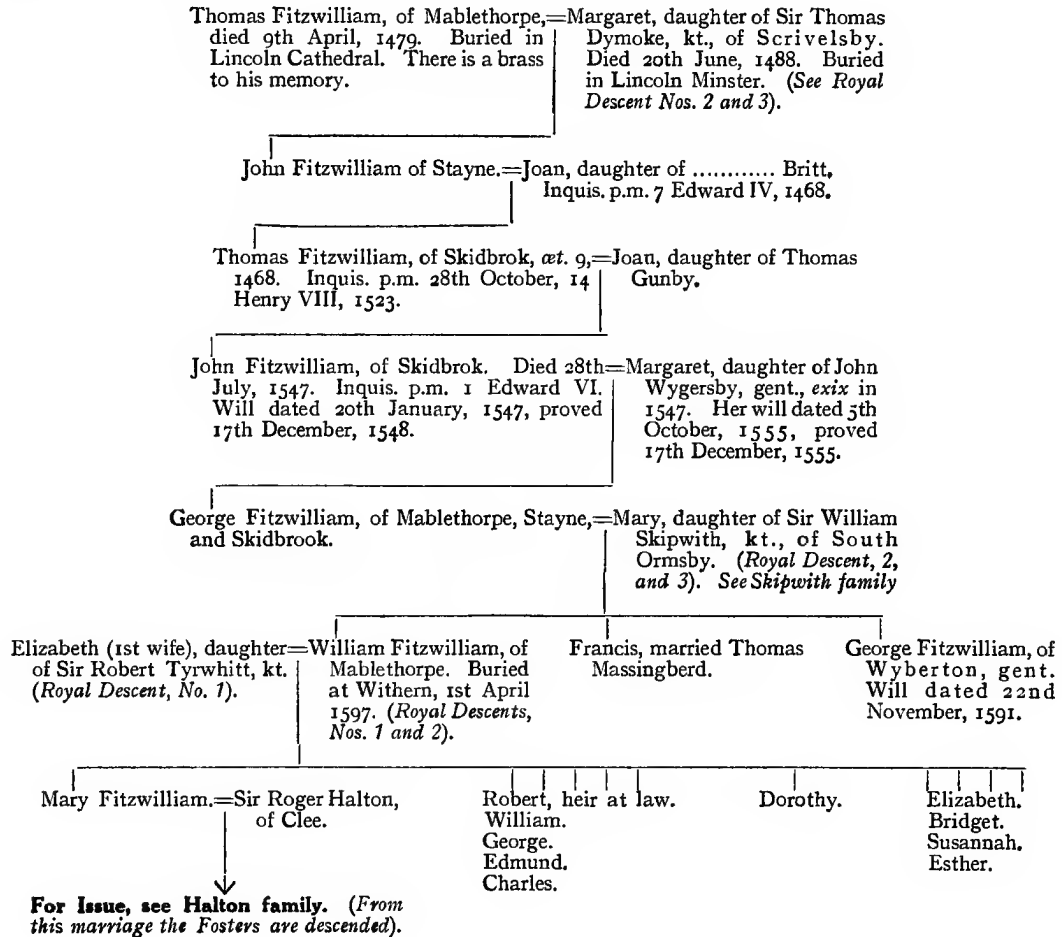
The following pedigree of the Fitzwilliam family, of Mablethorpe, is given in Massingberd's *History of Ormsby*.



THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF

The following pedigree is taken from Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* :

Arms (in Berry).—Lozengy argent gules, in fease, a flier de lis of the 2nd, within a bordure sable bezantee. (These arms seem to be a mixture of Fitzwilliam and Mablethorpe).



Notes on the Fitzwilliam Family.

Canon Maddison, in his introduction to his *Lincolnshire Wills*, writes, concerning the Fitzwilliams, of Mablethorpe :

“ Fitzwilliam, a branch of the great Yorkshire family, who became possessed of large estates “ in Withern and Mablethorpe, in the XV. century. The race did not become totally extinct till “ the 18th century,. I believe it is now represented by the Welford and Hodgson families,”

In 1376, Hugelina, widow of John de Cantelupe, released to Thomas Fitzwilliam, and Joan, his wife, her right in the manors of Maydenwell and South Somerscotes.

To a deed dated 20th August, 1397, between Sir Philip le Despenser and others, Sir William de Wylughby, Lord of Eresby, John, Lord of Welle, and Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Mablethorpe, were witnesses.

By Inquisition post mortem taken, in 13 Henry VII, 1498, the jurors found Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Mablethorpe, died seised of the manors of Mablethorpe and Stayne, the manor of Stayne being held of Sir John Skipwith, kt., as of his manor of South Ormsby.

The Chancery Inquisition post mortem, taken at Partney, 6th October, 15 Henry VII (1500), of Andrew Dymmoke, junior, mentions Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam as trustee for his son and wife.

Feet of Fines.

Lincoln.—2 Henry VII, 1486-7. On the morrow of St. Martin. Between Sir Henry Grey, kt., Sir Robert Markeham, kt., Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, John Fitzwilliam, gentleman, and others, plaintiffs, and Ralph Babthorpe, esq., Isabel, his wife, deforciant, relating to the manor of Merston, Co. Lincoln.

On the Commission for Sewers in 1509, appears the name of George Fitzwilliam.

On the Commission of Peace for the Lindsey division, in 1510, is the name of George Fitzwilliam.

George Fitzwilliam, esq., presented John Richardsome, clerk to the Church of St. Mary, Mablethorpe, vacant through the deprivation of John Madewe, the last rector there. He was admitted 10th September, 1554.

George Fitzwilliam, esq., presented John Thorpe, clerk to the Church of Staine. He was admitted 23rd March, 1554-5.

George Fitzwilliam, esq., presented John Emott to the Church of St. Mary, Mablethorpe, vacant through the death of John Richardsome. He was admitted 23rd May, 1558.

In 7 Edward IV, 1468. Inquisition post mortem was taken of Joan, wife of John Fitzwilliam. The jurors found she died seised of manors of Wykyngby, and that Ralph Babthorpe was her next heir. She also possessed a manor in Skidbrok, and in Saltfleethaven and Somercotes, was held by Sir Thomas Dymmok, kt., and John Muschamp, and demised to Joan and her heirs by John Fitzwilliam. Thomas Fitzwilliam is found to be her son and heir, of the age of nine years; and she held 30 acres of pasture in Mablethorpe, with remainder to Thomas, son of the said John, held of Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Mablethorpe, esq.

The Inquisition post mortem of Thomas Fitzwilliam, esq., son of John and Joan, and who married a daughter of Thomas Gunby, was taken at Alford, 28th October, 14 Henry VIII, 1523. It was found that he died seised of a manor and land in Skidbrok, and of 40 acres of land at Mablethorpe, and a capital messuage and 100 acres of land in Horn-castle. The land at Mablethorpe being held of George Fitzwilliam, esq., as of his manor of Mablethorpe, called Newhaul. John was found to be his son and heir, and of the age of 30 years and more.

The Inquisition post mortem of John Fitzwilliam, of Skidbrok, gentleman (who married Margaret, daughter of John Wygersby, gentleman), was taken at Louth, 2nd August, 1547. It was found, that being seised of the manor of Skydbroke and of lands there and in Mablethorpe, South Somercotes, &c., he, in consideration of marriage (20 Henry VIII), with Margaret Wygersby, settled them on himself and her for life. A later settlement, 30 Henry VIII, gave the remainder to George Fitzwilliam, son and heir of John and his heirs. It is found that Margaret survives, that John died 28th July, 38 Henry VIII, and that George is his son and heir, and is of the age of 30 years and more.

The Inquisition of George Fitzwilliam (who married Mary, daughter of Sir William Skipwith), was taken in 2 Elizabeth, 1560, when it was found that his father had been seised of the manor of Skidbrok, &c., and that the said George Fitzwilliam was seised of the manor of Northall, alias the manor of Mablethorpe and the manor of Stayne, &c., and that William Fitzwilliam is his son and heir.

By the *Lincolnshire Visitation* of 1562-4, we find that Roger Ascough married Dorothy, daughter of William Fitzwilliam, of Mablethorpe, and that Richard Bolle married Marion, daughter and heir of John Fitzwilliam, of Mablethorpe.

Thompson, in his *History of Boston*, gives the following as Members of the Corpus Christi Guild, at Boston :

- 1460-70 Thomas Fitzwilliam, esq., junior.
John Massingberd, Merchant.
1527 George Fitzwilliam, Alderman.

William Fitzwilliam, of Mablethorpe, in 1559, subscribed £25 for defence of country against the Armada.

Mr. Massingberd, in his *History of Ormsby*, gives some interesting proceedings in consequence of Sir George Fitzwilliam selling the family estates to Sir George Southcott, kt., in 1613.

There is also an interesting article in *The Archaeologia*, on the Fitzwilliams, of Mablethorpe.

From Gibbons' *Early Lincolnshire Wills* :

Will of Robert Wylugby, kt., Lord of Eresby, dated January, 1440, mentions Thomas Fitzwilliam as his feoffee of his lands in Norfolk.

The Will of Thomas Cumbyworth, kt., dated 15th February, 1450, provides masses for soul of Dom. William Fitzwilliam, and others.

Will of Robert Willughby, kt., Lord of Eresby, mentions Thomas Fitzwilliam, feoffee of his lands in Norfolk and Suffolk.

John Littleburg, of Hagworthingham, esq., by his will, dated 20th June, 1535, directed his wife to follow the counsel of Sir George Fitzwilliam, kt.

From Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills* :

By his Will, John Fitzwilliam, esq., of Skidbrook, 20th January, 37 Henry VIII—directs to be buried in church, grants annuity of xxx^{li} during life of Lady Elizabeth Fitzwilliam, mentions his son and heir, George Fitzwilliam, also his children Thomas and Agnes. He mentions land in Saltfleetby, Mablethorpe, Skidbrook, Somercotes. He appointed his son-in-law, Christopher Scopholme, his wife, Margaret, and his son, Thomas, executors, and George Sayntpole, esq., supervisor. The will was proved 18th April, 1548, at Lincoln.

By her Will, Margaret Fitzwilliam, gentlewoman, of Skidbrook, dated 5th October, 1555—directed to be buried in church near the door of my seat, mentioned Charles Skipholme, and Margaret, his wife; also Christopher Skipholme, their father, who owed her money. She appointed her son, Thomas Fitzwilliam, as executor, and John Dion, of Louth, supervisor. (Margaret Fitzwilliam was the widow of John Fitzwilliam, who died in 1547 or 8).

By his Will, George Fitzwilliam, gentleman, 22nd November, 1591—directed to be buried in the church quire where I usually sit. Indebted to his cousin, John Fitzwilliam, servant to Laurence Doughty, of Sleaford, £vi; John, brother Robert, xxs.; to his brother Thomas, *vd.* He mentions his god-daughter, Susan Massingberd; his brother, William Fitzwilliam, esq.; his brother, William Fitzwilliam, esq.; his sons, Robert, George; and daughter, Susan. He appointed as his executor, Alice, his wife. His brother, William Fitzwilliam, esq., and his brother-in-law, Thomas Massingberd, were the supervisors.

Notes taken in the church of Mablethorpe, 18th August, 1835, given in *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, vol. 10, page 233 :

In centre of chancel floor, a figure of a female, in brass. Here lyeth Elizabeth dowghter of George Fitzwilliam esquire which George married Elizabeth dowghter of Thomas Barneston of Creat Coots knight the said Elizabeth the younger deceased the iij day of May Mccccxij on whose soul Jhu have mcy. Amen.

On a stone in the middle aisle. *Hic jacet Thomas Fitzwilliams Armiger qui obiit primo die Novembris anno dni Mccccij cuius anima 'ppiciet' deus. Amen.*

North of the altar, in north wall, is an altar tomb with brass over, and above it a helmet. Below is a large flat slab, with a brass, with this inscription in old letters: Here lieth George Fitzwilliam knight son of Thomas Fitzwilliam of Mablethorpe knight which George dyed ye xix day of ye month of Septembe in the yere of our Lord God Mcccccxij on whose soule Jhesu have mercy. Amen.

On a stone in the nave, is a brass plate, with this inscription in old characters: *Hic jacet Elizabetha nup. uxor Thome Fitzwilliam et filia Johis Aske que obiit nono die Junii anno dni Mcccciiij cunius aie 'ppiciet Deus. Amen.*

List of inheritors in the county of Lincoln, 1550-60. *Harl. MSS.* 2145:

George Fitzwilliam, married daughter of Sir William Skipwith—300 marks, *i.e.* £200.

In the VI volume of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, page 87, is given the Will of George Sanderson, of Aby Grange, dated 4th May, 1636. He mentions his brother Tirwhitt, Lady Fitzwilliam and her daughter, my sister. There is a list of debts due: testator, £200 from Lady Fitzwilliam, part of £600, which she should have paid when her mother died. Testator married Susanna, daughter of Sir George Fitzwilliam, of Mablethorpe.

THE FAMILY OF GUNBY.

Through the marriage of Joan, daughter of Thomas Gunby, with Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Skidbrook, the Fosters are descended from the Gunby family. There is little to be met with, in works relating to Lincolnshire, concerning the Gunby family, who never occupied a prominent position in the county.

Notes on the Gunby Family.

Gibbon, in his *Early Lincolnshire Wills* gives that of Richard de Gunby, dated 11th December, 1352.

He also gives the will of Henry Codyngton, parson of Botherford, which is dated in 1404. He mentions a John de Gunby. We also meet with a Walter de Gunby, who was a party to charter of Sempringham Abbey.

From *The Genealogist*, we learn that Richard de Craycroft, in 10 Edward II, married Alice, daughter of Robert de Gunby; and Canon Maddison, in his *Lincolnshire Wills*, gives the Will of William Cracroft, of Burgh-in-the-marsh, dated the 20th September, 1557. In it, the testator mentions xv acres of pasture in Orby, which he purchased of Antony Gunby, gentleman.

THE FAMILY OF SKIPWITH,

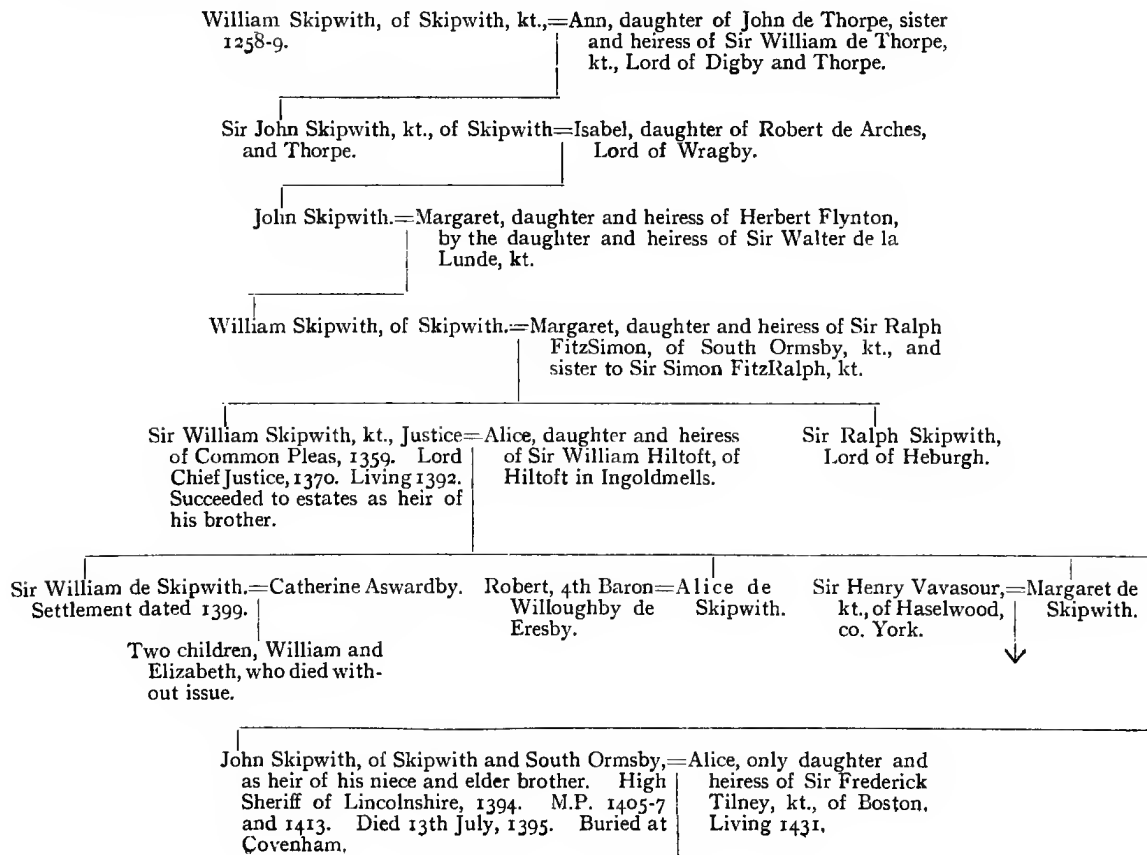
OF SKIPWITH, COUNTY YORK, AND SOUTH ORMSBY, COUNTY LINCOLN.

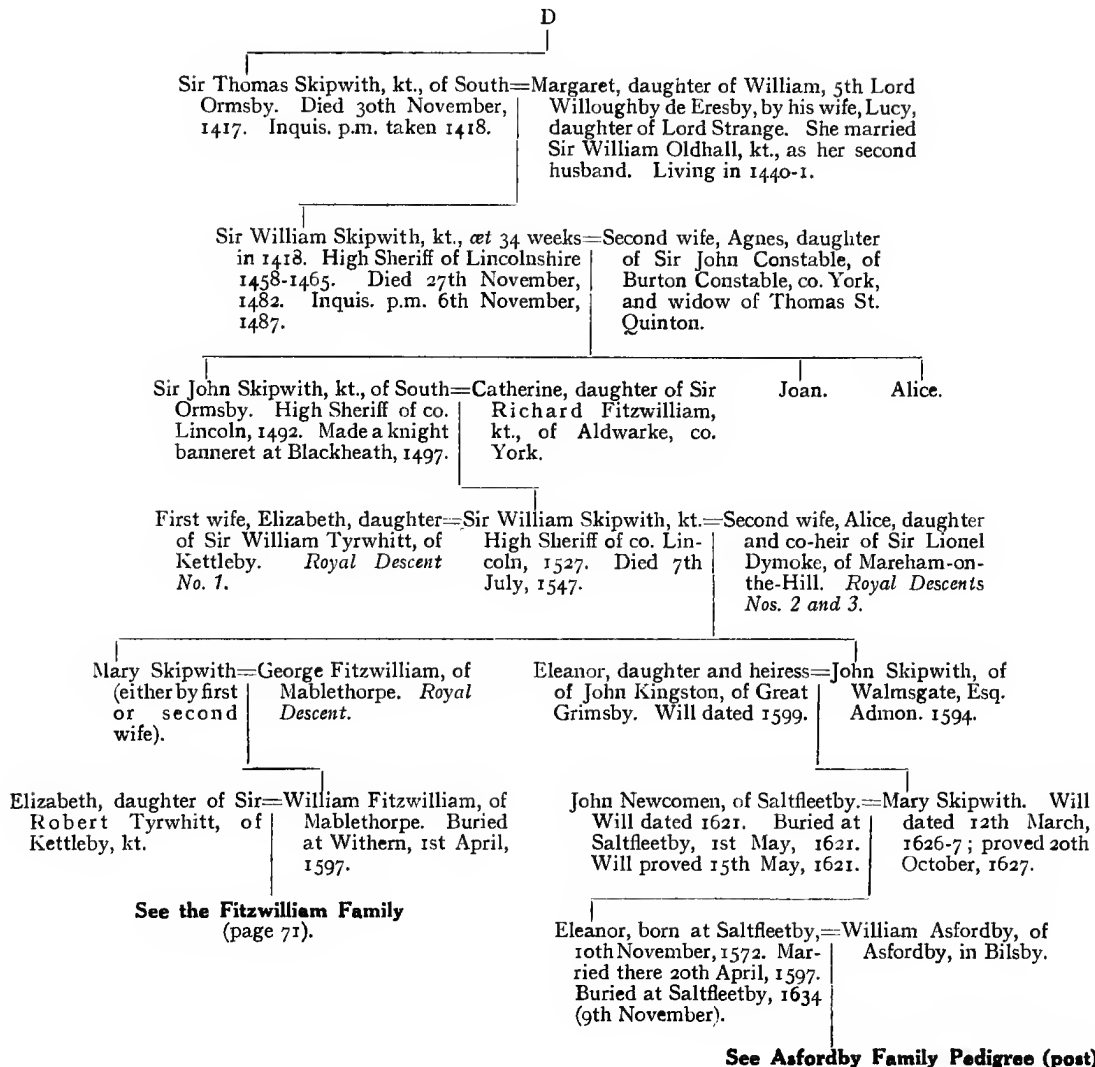
We have now to treat the interesting family of Skipwith, through whom the Fosters claim a Royal Descent, and also with the many influential families with members of whom the Skipwiths inter-married, and who thus became ancestors of the Fosters.

There has been so much written and published concerning the Skipwiths, that it will be impossible, in these pages, to give more than a few notes, but the reader who desires more information than is here given, should consult the various *Heralds' Visitations of Lincolnshire*, Massingberd's *History of Ormsby*, Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, *History of the Skipwith Family* (published by Wm. Blackett, of Tunbridge Wells), and Gibbons' *Visitation of Lincolnshire of 1634*.

The following pedigree is based on Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* :

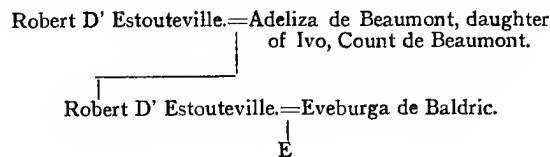
Arms—Argent, three bars gules, a greyhound in chief sable, collared or.



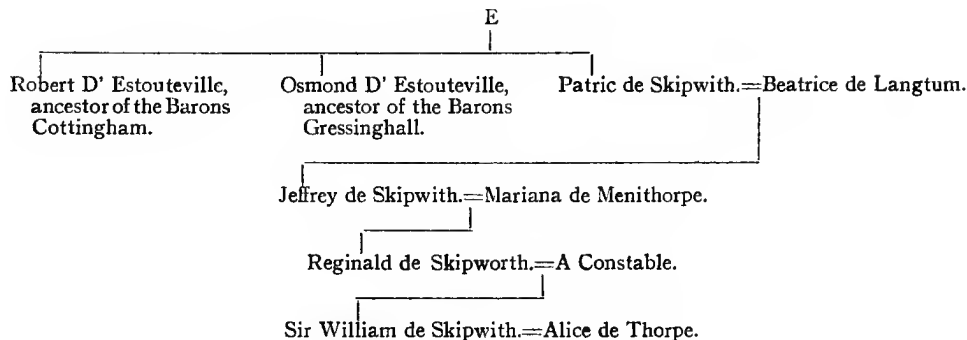


Notes on the Skipwith Family.

From *The Brief Account of the Skipwiths*, by Fulwar Skipwith, we get an earlier pedigree of the family :



THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF



In Moulin's *History of Normandy*, Estouteville is specially mentioned as one of the Barons that accompanied William the Conqueror in his invasion of England, and his statement is confirmed by the public records of Normandy, deposited at the Hotel de Ville, at Rouen. . . . Patric de Skipwith having, by the gift of his father, the lordship of Skipwith, he and his descendants took their name therefrom, in accordance with the custom of the age.

Canon Maddison, in his introduction to his work on *Lincolnshire Wills*, writes :

Vol. I, page xl. "SKIPWITH.—This perhaps, with the exception of the Tyrwhitts and Ascoughs, the most important of the Lincolnshire County families in the XV and XVI centuries, came originally from Skipwith in "Yorkshire."

"In the XIII century, the Skipwith's gained a footing in this county, by marriage with the heiress of the Thorpes, "later on, South Ormsby was added to their estates by a Fitzsimon heiress, and later still, they acquired the manor of "Ingoldmells from the Hiltofts. Two generations produced a judge in the XIV century. . . ."

"The senior line continued at South Ormsby, down to the XVII century, when the estate was sold to the "Massingberd's. I know of no male descendants from the Skipwiths of South Ormsby, whose descent can be proved, "other than the descendants of Fulwar Skipwith, who was created a baronet in 1670."

Again, in his introduction to vol. II, page xviii, Canon Maddison writes: "Something must be said about the Skipwiths "of South Ormsby, a family that certainly took the lead in South Lincolnshire during the XV and XVI centuries, and yet "in the Visitation of 1564, we only find comparatively obscure junior branches represented, those of Leyburn, Grantham, "Titterby, then the Grantham line was in all probability an illegitimate one. The main cause of this remarkable "declension, was due to the South Ormsby became involved during the life of Sir William Skipwith who died in 1589. "His son, Richard, completed the ruin."

Without doubt, the most important work treating on the Skipwith family, is Massingberd's *History of Ormsby*, many pages of which work are devoted to the family, which was for so many centuries, connected with that parish.

The following interesting notes are taken from Mr. Massingberd's work, and the *History of the Skipwith Family* :

Sir William de Skipwith, kt., Lord of Skipwith, through his marriage with Alice, daughter of Sir John de Thorpe, became possessed of a great estate in Lincolnshire, was the last of the family that resided at Skipwith.

Sir John de Skipwith, kt., who married Isabel Arches, and lived at Thorpe, was sometimes styled de Thorpe. He possessed the Manor of Beakby, now called Bigby, and having married Isabel, the daughter of Sir Robert de Arches, kt. of Wragby, had also possession of that manor.

In the *Lay Subsidy Rolls*, 31 Edward I (1302-3), John de Skipwith is recorded to have held a knight's fee in Beeby (Bigby), which Gilbert de Arches formerly held.

In 1347, William de Waselyn, of Brumby, recovered his right to present to the Church of Bebeby (Bigby), against John Skipwith and Isabella his wife by their default, and the Bishop was directed to permit the said William to present.

Mr. Massingberd gives a deed, dated 10th May, 12 Henry IV, which shows the descent of the Skipwiths to their Yorkshire property.

John de Skipwith, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Herbert de Flynton, resided at Bigby.

William de Skipwith, who married Margaret, a daughter of Ralph Fitzsimon, Lord of Ormsby, was sister and sole heir of Simon Fitzralph. Through his wife he became possessed of the Ormsby manor, which remained in the Skipwith family till 1634, when it passed into the hands of Sir Drayner Massingberd.

Whether Margaret or her husband ever came into possession of the estates of Sir Simon Fitzralph, is uncertain, or if they ever lived at Ormsby; their eldest son certainly did. Neither of them presented to the Churches of Ormsby or Ketsby.

There are several charters and deeds of William Skipwith, given in the *History of Ormsby*. Sir William Skipwith (who married Alice Hiltoft), by an Inquisition taken on the 10th June, 1392, was enabled to give lands to the Hospital at Holbeach. The Hiltofts had been connected with Holbeach.

William de Skipwith was escheator for King Richard II in the year 1381, for the county of Lincoln.

There is a long account of Sir William Skipwith, the eminent judge, given in the *A brief account of the Skipwiths*, and it is interesting to notice the connection of his family with the still more famous Judge Gascoigne, a pedigree of whose family is given.

John de Skipwith (who married Alice Tilney), during his father's life, lived at Calthorpe, the seat of Sir Raiph de Muer, Lord of Covenham and Calthorpe, who was his great grandfather on his mother's side. He presented to Asterby Church in 1387 and 1388; to St. Peter's, Ingoldmells, 13th August, 1397; to Kelsby Rectory in 1408, 1409 and 1414.

To Sir John Skipwith, who died on the 10th July, 1415, there is a brass in Covenham Church, it shows a knight in armour, and has the following inscription:

Hic Jacet, Johes Skypwyth Armiger qui obiit xv die mensis Julii anno d'ni mill'imo ccccxxi, cui a'v'e' p'piciet Deus. Amen.

On 10th October, 1415, 3 Henry V, Alice, widow of Sir John de Skipwith, had a dispute with her son as to presenting to Ingoldmells living, but the action was settled. She appears to have lived to a great age, for in 1427 we find she held in dower, land at Little Carlton and elsewhere, and in 10 Henry VI, 1431, she was holding land in Ingoldmells.

Sir Thomas Skipwith, who married Margaret Willoughby, daughter of William, 5th Lord Willoughby de Eresby, greatly distinguished himself in the wars which Henry V waged with France, and was one of the best known chieftains of that period. He was knighted by Henry V, whilst in France. He died on 30th November, 1417. The Inquisition post mortem was held on Thursday, before the feast of St. Barnabas, 6 Henry V, 1418. The *History of Ormsby* contains many charters and deeds given by Sir Thomas Skipwith, and also the verdict of the Inquisition taken after his death.

Sir William Skipwith married as his first wife, Joan, the daughter of Sir Robert Mortimer, by whom he had no issue. He married Agnes Constable as his second wife, she was the daughter of Sir John Constable, kt., of Burton Constable, and widow of Thomas St. Quintin. Sir William held estates at Skipwith and Memthorpe, Yorkshire, South Ormsby, Ingoldmells, and many other places in Lincolnshire. He was knighted in France by Henry VI, and was buried in Ormsby Church, where there is still an effigy in brass in good state of preservation to his memory, with the following inscription:

Orate pro animabus Willielmi Skipwith militis et Agnetis uxoris ejus qui quidem willus abiit anno D'ni, 1485.

An Inquisition on death of Sir William Skipwith, was taken at Louth, on the 6th October, 1 Richard III (1483). The verdict is given in *The History of Ormsby*.

Chancery Inquisition post mortem, 2 Henry VII. Inquisition taken 20th March, 1487, the jury found that William Skipwith died seized of the manors of Kyrmyngton, Haburn, Laceby, and the fourth part of the manor of Alesby, and that John Skipwith is his son and heir, aged 40 years.

Sir William Skipwith, kt., in 1554, presented Thomas Thorne, clerk, to the living of Ormsbie, and William Clarke to the living of Beningworth.

Sir John Skipwith, who married Catherine Fitzwilliam, was a warm adherent of Henry VII against the Yorkists, and assisted in defeating Perkin Warbeck. He was with the King at the Battle of Blackheath. His wife, whom he married in 1480, was the sister of the first Earl Fitzwilliam.

On 12th August, 11 Henry VII (1497), Sir John settled his estates in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire to the uses of his Will. In 1507 he executed a further settlement, and died 5th January, 9 Henry VIII (1518). His Will is given in *The History of Ormsby*, also the Inquisition post mortem, taken at Horncastle, 2nd October, 10 Henry VIII. He appears to have been a man owning considerable possessions.

Elenore Skipwith, widow, executrix of the will of Edward Skipwith, senior, in 1555 presented John Cockrell, clerk to Thorgunbie Church, by reason of the advowson having been granted by the late Abbot and Convent of the dissolved monastery of Welhowe.

Sir William Skipwith in 1558, presented John Feriman, clerk to the living of Scrafield.

Sir William Skipwith, who died in 1547, married, in 20 Henry VII (1505), his first wife, Elizabeth Tyrwhitt, the daughter of Sir William Tyrwhitt, kt., whom we have previously shown had Royal Descent; she was buried in Bigby church, 1520. He married, as his second wife, Alice Dymoke, the daughter of Sir Lionel Dymoke, whom we have previously shown also had Royal Descent. He was knighted by Henry VIII. He presented to Ormsby church, 1518, as William Skipwith, esq., and he was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire, 18 Henry VIII (1527).

In Bigby church is the following monumental inscription :

**Here lyeth Elizabeth Skypwith late the wyf of Will'm Skypwith Esquire son and heyre of Sir
John Skypwith of Ormsby in the countie of Lincoln knyght daught unto Will'm Tyrwhitt of
Kettleby in the same countie knyght.**

In 33 Henry VIII, a special commission of oyer and terminer for the county of Lincoln was addressed to the Earl of Rutland, William Skipwith, knight, and others, and on the 28th November, in the same year, a writ of certiorari was addressed to the same persons, commanding them to return the indictments, found against Culpepper and Deerham for high treason in committing adultery with Queen Catherine Howard, into court.

Sir William had only one child, Henry, by his first wife, and by his second wife, four sons and seven daughters, five of whom were :

Jane, first wife of Richard Bolle, of Haugh, and mother of Charles Bolle.
Mary, who married George Fitzwilliam, of Mablethorpe and Stayne.
Dorothy, wife of Andrew Gedney.
Bridget, maid of honor to the Queen.
Elizabeth, wife of Carr.

John Skipwith of Warmsgate, who married Eleanor Kingston, daughter of John Kingston, of Great Grimsby, had a son and heir, Lionel, and a daughter, Mary, who married John Newcomen, of Saltfleetby. He resided at Bollingbrook. On December 11, 4 Elizabeth, Sir William Skipwith, his brother, granted him an annual rent of 4/-, out of his land at Ormesby. He appears to have left considerable estates, and administration was granted to his widow, November 5th, 1585.

Gibbons, in his *Early Lincolnshire Wills*, gives the will of Hugh de Cressy, of Risgate, Gosberton, kt., dated in the year 1346, he gave to William Skipwith, a horse.

Canon Maddison, in his *Lincolnshire Wills*, gives a considerable number of Wills of the Skipwith family.

Will of Sir William Skipwith, kt., of South Ormsby, which is dated the 4th July, 26 Elizabeth, and proved 31st March, 1587.

Will of Jane Skipwith, of Washingborough, widow, dated April 10th, 26 Elizabeth, proved 17th June, 1587.

Will of Eleanor Skipwith, of Walmsgate, widow, 2nd January, 35 Elizabeth, proved 31st December, 1599. Her husband was third son of Sir William Skipwith, kt., of Ormsby, by his wife, Elizabeth Tyrwhitt. The testatrix's daughter married John Newcomen, of Saltfleetby. She mentions her brother, John Kingston, of Grimsby, and his wife's niece, Elizabeth Kingston; her son, Leon Kingston; her three children, Eleanor, Ann, Margaret; her daughter-in-law, Ann Skipwith; to Eleanor Newcomen; to Richard, John, Ann and Elizabeth Newcomen; God-son, John Gedney. Residue to her son-in-law, John Newcomen, the executor.

Will of Margaret Skipwith, wife of George Skipwith, esq., 29th October, 1593. Mentions her daughter, Towthbie; her son, Edward Ayscough; and her daughter, Jane. She also mentions Harry Ayscough, grandson. Testatrix was the daughter ofGibson, of London. Her first husband was Edward, a younger son of Sir William Ayscough; her second husband was George Skipwith, a younger son of Sir William Skipwith, of Ormsby, by his wife, Elizabeth Tyrwhitt.

Speaking of the Will of Jane Skipwith, Canon Maddison, 1st series, *Lincolnshire Wills*, No. 205, says: Jane Skipwith devised to her son William her lease of the manor of Calthrope Covenham, St. Bartholomew, which came to the Skipwith's through the marriage of Sir William de Skipwith, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1362, with Alice de Hilltoft, grand-daughter and heiress of Ralph de Muer, Lord of Covenham; their son, Sir John de Skepton, lived at Calthrope, and was buried there in 1415. The manor was in possession of the Skipwiths till it was sold in 1571.

Will of Thomas Skipwith, esq., of Utterby, dated 22nd June, 1593, directs he should be buried in church. Mentions his wife, Mabel; son, William; daughter, Margaret, wife of William Skipwith, gentleman.

The Will of Antony Marys, gentleman, of Burgh, dated 5th May, 1541, is interesting. He directs he should be buried in the High Quire, before the Sacrament. To either side altars, iiis.; to bells, xs. Wife, Jane, natural daughter of Sir William Skipwith (she lived till 1593); Leon Skipwith. Every woman in his house, vid.; mentions William Skipwith, esq. William Cracroft, Sir William Skipwith, supervisors.

The Will of Dame Elizabeth Skipwith, widow of Sir Thomas Skipwith, is given in volume 8, page 38, of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*.

Extracts from the *Court Rolls of the Ingoldmells Manor* :

- Court held 2nd March, 1364-5. William Skipwith admitted to land, in right of his wife, Agnes Hiltoft.
- Court held 30th July, 1375. Shows that Sir William Skipwith held land at Ingoldmells.
- Court held 4th June, 1389. Shows John de Skyppyth held land at Ingoldmells.
- Court held 5th May, 1400. John de Sypwyth was admitted to land at Ingoldmells at this Court.
- Fines for suits of Court relieved for year 14 Henry V (1422)—Alice Skyppyth, *ijd.*
- 15th May, 2 Henry VI (1424)—Alice Skyppyth (with others) ought to have come into Court, and have not.
- 2 Henry VI, fines of Court reduced—Alice Skyppyth, *ijd.*
- Court, 17th October, 1492. For suit of Court, Lady Agnes Skyppyth.
- Court held 12th September, 9 Henry VII, 1493, are records concerning William Skyppyth, kt., and John Skyppyth.
- Court held at Skegness, 29th October, 1493. Recorded that Sir William Skipwith, and others, ought to come to Court, &c.
- Court held 18th August, 1493. Recorded that Sir William Skyppyth should come into Court, &c.
- Court, 30th September, 1568. Jurors present that Sir William Skyppyth, Leonard Fiby, and others, should come into Court.
- Court, 10th January, 1568-9. Sir William Skyppyth, by his allowing, &c., complains against William Walpole for trespass of two sheep in his marsh, at Aydylthorpe.

The Rev. T. Longly writes, in *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (volume 5), from Conisholm Rectory, Gunby :

“ The Manor of Calthorp came to the Skipwiths through Sir William de Skipwith, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, “ in 1362, marrying Alice de Hiltoft, a grand-daughter and heiress of Ralph Muer, the Lord of Covenholm and Calthorp. “ Their son, Sir John de Skipwith, lived in Calthorp, and was buried there in 1415, a brass to his memory being still “ in the church.”

Inheritors in the county of Lincoln, 1550-60. *Harl. MS. 2145* :

Sir William Skipwith, kt., married daughter and heir of Page—400 marks.

John Skipwith married daughter of Sutton, merchant of the staple—£100.

Lyon Skipwith, married daughter and heir of W. Barnardeston—£60. Lyon Skipwith was a son of Sir William Skipwith, by his second wife.

John Skipwith—£30.

The following members of the Skipwith family belonged to The Corpus Christi Guild, at Boston :

1350—Sir William Skipwith.

1470-80—William Skypwith, gentleman.

1480-90—William Skypwith, gentleman.

The following were commissioners of sewers for Lincolnshire :

2 Henry IV (1411)—John Skipwith.

November 13th, 1505—Sir John Skipwith.

November 13th, 1509—Sir John Skipwith.

J.P. for Lincolnshire.—13th July, 1510—Sir John Skipwith.



THE FAMILY OF THORPE.

Treating of the various families with whom the Skipwiths intermarried, the first that demands our attention is that of de Thorpe.

Anne, daughter of John de Thorpe, married Sir William Skipwith, kt., Lord of Skipwith, 43 Henry III (1258-9), and was an ancestor of the Fosters.

John de Thorpe was Lord of Thorpe, Lincolnshire, and Anne his daughter, became the heir of her brother, Sir William de Thorpe, kt.

By an Inquisition 16 Edward I (1287-8), John de Skipwith was found her heir.

The Thorpe family were settled in Lincolnshire as early as the XIII century, but they did not, so far as we can judge by the records, appear to have taken any prominent part either in the affairs of the kingdom or of the county.

In the *Herald's Visitation of Lincolnshire* in 1562-4, there is given a pedigree of the de Thorpe family, which begins with Simon de Thorpe, kt., who lived in a much later period than Anne de Thorpe, who married Sir William Skipwith in Henry III's reign.

Notes on the Thorpe Family.

Radulphus, son of Baldewin de Thorpe, *juxta* Wainfleet, granted to Robert de Silkstone, 5 acres of meadow in Fiby. Among the witnesses was William de Thorpe. Robert de Silkstone died in 1347.

By Gibbon's *Early Lincolnshire Wills* we learn that, by his will dated at Lincoln, 11th May, 1388, John de Multon, kt., appointed as his executors, Margaret his wife and Adam de Thorpe, *juxta* Newark.

William de Thorpe, kt., by his will dated 9th April, 1381, directed he should be buried in Ely Cathedral near the tomb of St. Ethelreda. He left to Ely Cathedral the advowson of Lolleworth, the will is given at some length in Gibbon's *Early Lincolnshire Wills*.

By her will, Blanche de Lancaster, Lady de Wake, of Lydell, which is not dated but was proved 15th July, 1380, appointed as supervisors, Johan, Countess of Hereford, Sir William de Thorpe, kt.

By the will dated 15th February, 1450, Thomas Combyrworth, kt., made gift to Dame Elizabeth Thorpe.

From Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills* :

We learn from Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills* that Thomas Thorpe, of ffreston, by his will dated 1513, desired to be buried in the Church of St. James', ffreston. He mentions his wife Agnes, his son John, land at ffreston, Partney and Thorpe, he left his wife Alice and Thomas Massingberd, Executors, proved 19th May, 1514.

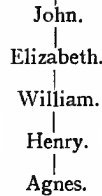
Inquisition post mortem of Thomas Thorpe, gentleman, in 1520; the jury found that he died, seized 1 toft, 30 acres of land in Partney, 1 messes, and 50 acres of land in Thorpe. He married Alice, daughter of Richard Massenberd, of Thorpe.

A most curious and interesting account of the enquiry held by Edward IV (26th December, 1466), upon the death and burial of Sir Hugh Worlyngton, priest of Reppyngdale, County Lincoln, is given in the 2nd vol. of *The Genealogist*, p. 116. It appears that the priest lived in Rippyngdale with a Sir John Thorpe.

Plea Rolls De Banco, Hilary 14, Henry VI (1529).

Lincoln.—Gilbert Knaresborough, Agnes his wife, sued John Edlyngton for the manor of Hildyk. From these proceedings we get the following pedigree :

John, son of Thomas de Stepyng, seized temp. Edward II.



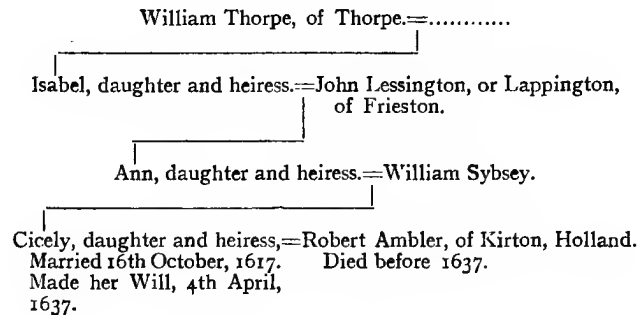
The defendant stated that Elizabeth had married one William de Seymour who had issue William, and was ancestor of Agnes, viz. father of William the father of Henry. The father of Agnes and William de Seymour had granted by deed 20th November, 25 Edward III. to one William de Thorpe, kt., the manor of Stepyng and Hildyk and he now held the status of the son, William de Thorpe.

Verdict for John Eglyngton.

By Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire* we find Isabella, daughter of William de Plumpton, kt., married Sir Stephen Thorpe, kt., of Goxhill, county Lincoln, on the 10th March, 3 Henry VI (1424-5).

Among the Lincolnshire deeds, in the possession of Lord Willoughby de Brooke, is one dated 8th September, 17 Edward IV (A.D. 1477), being a release from Roger, son and heir of Thomas Thorpe, of a messuage in Helpringham. One of the witnesses was John Claymond.

Pedigree of the Ambler family, of Kirton, in Holland, taken from *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* :



We obtain the following from Oldfield's *Wainfleet* :

Addlethorpe Churchwarden account, 1554.

| | | | |
|---|--------|--------|------|
| Received of Wyllem Thorpe for his father and mother's lyeng in ye Churche | ... | xviiij | iiij |
| Received of the said Wyllem for one thugh stone | | ... | iiij |

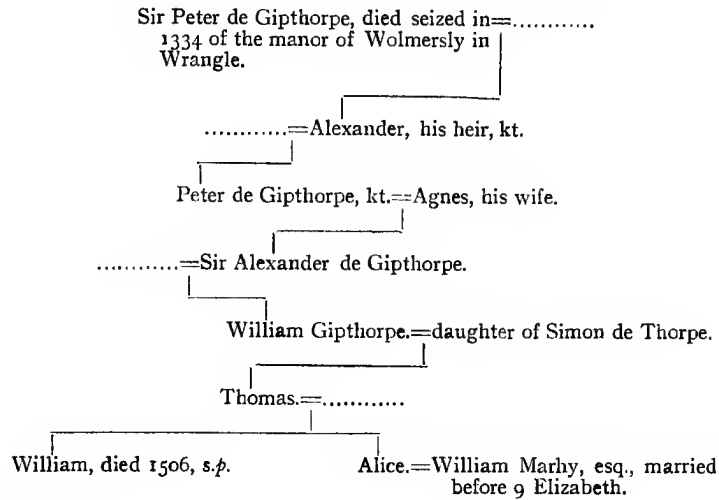
Ingoldmells.—Nicholas Thorpe, of Ingoldmells, held at his decease in 1573, 3 cottages, and 3 acres of land in Winthorpe and Ingoldmells, held of the manor of Ingoldmells, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster by fealty, and 8d. rent.

Alice Massingberd, daughter of John Massingberd, of Calais, married Thomas Thorpe.

In 1520, Thomas Thorpe, gent., died seized 1 toft, and 30 acres of land in Partney, valued at 26s. 8d., held the manor of Partney by fealty, and 2d. rent, also in Thorpe, 1 messuage, and 50 acres of land held of Croft Manor by fealty, and 4s. rent, left issue by Alice, daughter of John Massingberd, esq., only one son who became his heir. See Inquisition post mortem.

In 1573, Nicholas Thorpe, possessed at his decease, 3 cottages, and 13 acres of land, held of the manor of Ingoldmells.

The following pedigree is prepared from *The Ingoldmells Court Rolls* :



Ingoldmells Court Rolls :

6th March, 1302-3. Court held this date.—The heirs of William de Thorpe (and others) are distrained for many defaults.

10th July, 1303. Court held.—As yet it is ordered, as at other times, to distrain William de Thorpe for many defaults.

27th September, 1312. It is ordered to distrain William de Thorpe for suit of court.

20th October, 1315. Fines for suit in court, William de Thorpe, xiiij*d*.

17th October, 1319. Court held this date.—Fines for suit in court, William de Thorpe, ij*d*.

24th October, 1325. Court held this date.—Fines William de Thorpe, he has attorney, etc.

24th January, 1325-6. Court held this date.—William de Thorpe was attorney for Eburo le Strange.

15th October, 1341. Simon de Thorpe.

5th October, 1345. Court held.—In default, Simon de Thorpe.

1st March, 1345-6. Court held this date.—It is ordered to distrain the tenants of Simon de Thorpe, for fealty.

14th July, 1346. Court held this date.—It is ordered to distrain the heirs of Simon de Thorpe, for fealty.

27th September, 1346. Court held this date.—William, son of Dom Alexander de Gipthorpe, did fealty to the lady for lands and tenements which were Simon de Thorpe's, in Skegness.

30th September, 1567. View of Frank Pledge. Thomas Thory, of Boston, surrendered 2 acres in Ingoldmells, Aydelthorp, to the use of Nicholas Thorpe, etc.

Verdict of 12 jurors, found (*inter alia*) Nicholas Thorpe ought to come into court, etc.

Last day of September, 10 Elizabeth, Lady of Manor (1568).—Thomas Thorpe admitted to 2 acres of land.

To this Court come Thomas Strutt of the one part, and Nicholas Thorpe, Thomas farre of the other.—In reference to a dispute about the easements of a certain way from a messuage to the Queen's Highway.

11th July, 11 Elizabeth (1569). Pleas before William Skipwith, kt.—Action against Nicholas Thorpe, taking proceedings against lands of manor, contrary to custom,

THE FAMILY OF DE ARCHES.

The next family allied by marriage to the Skipwiths and ancestors of the Fosters, to which we will allude, is that of the de Arches, Lords of Wragby. As will be seen by the Skipwith pedigree, which we have previously given, Isabel, daughter of Robert de Arches, married Sir John Skipwith, who was living at the early part of the fourteenth century.

Notes on the de Arches Family.

Though the family of de Arches were intimately connected with Ormsby and the Skipwith family, the Rev. M. Massingberd in his *History of Ormsby*, gives but little information regarding the family, though Isabel brought considerable wealth to her husband.

He states, "John de Thorpe de Skipwith married Isabel, daughter of Robert de Arches as appeareth in divine deeds yet extant, both of Gilbert and Robert, and she bought the manor of Wragby, the ancient seat of the Arches. Her grandfather was Sir Gilbert de Arches, kt."

Massingberd gives the following charter, dated 1319:

To all, &c. John, son of William de Skipwith, greeting—Whereas I hold certain lands in Bechby by right of Isabel, my wife, of Dominus, John de la Ware, kt., by knight service, and the Prior and convent of Ellesham, hold a certain part of the said land and tenement, that is to say, 4 tofts and 5 oxgangs, as of the right of my said wife, and have held from time immemorial 1 toft and 1 oxgang of land of the gift of Dominus Gilbert de Arches, and another toft of the gift of Dominus Robert de Arches, and certain toft of the gift of Adam Taper.

By the Lincoln Cathedral Records, we learn that Robert de Arches cir. 1320, was witness to a charter of Hugh Grassus de Novil, granting 2 bovates of land and 1 toft in Grimsthorp.

In the *Lay Subsidy Rolls*, 31 Edward I (1302-3), John de Skipwith is said to hold $\frac{1}{2}$ a knight's fee in Beeby (Bigby), which Gilbert de Arches formerly held.

We gather the following from *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*:

Wragby is of the barony of William Bardolph, and of the barony of Adam de Everingham. Robert de Arches (or Arcubus) holds in the same vill of the fee of Adam de Everingham, one knight's fee by the said service of ancient acquirement, and the said A..... holds it of the Lord the King in chief, *de conquestri*.

Richard de Boslingthorp and the said Robert de Arches, take their tolls of carts laden with fishes and other merchandise, but it is not known by what warrant.

Bakeby.—Robert de Arches holds in the same vill of John, son and heir of Thomas de Grelby, the moiety of one knight's fee by the said service, and the said Robert takes amends of ale brewed, contrary to assize in his fee.

Sumeretby, is of the barony of Henry Percy Peter de Ros and Matilda, his wife, Thomas de Anterine and Joan his wife, daughters and heirs of Osbert de Arches hold the same vill by the service of one knight's fee of the heir of the said Henry and John, and Henry holds the said fee of the Lord the King of ancient acquirement (*de antique conquestri*).

THE FAMILY OF DE FLYNTON.

As will be seen by the Skipwith pedigree, Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Herbert de Flynton, married John de Skipwith, and so became an ancestress of the Fosters.

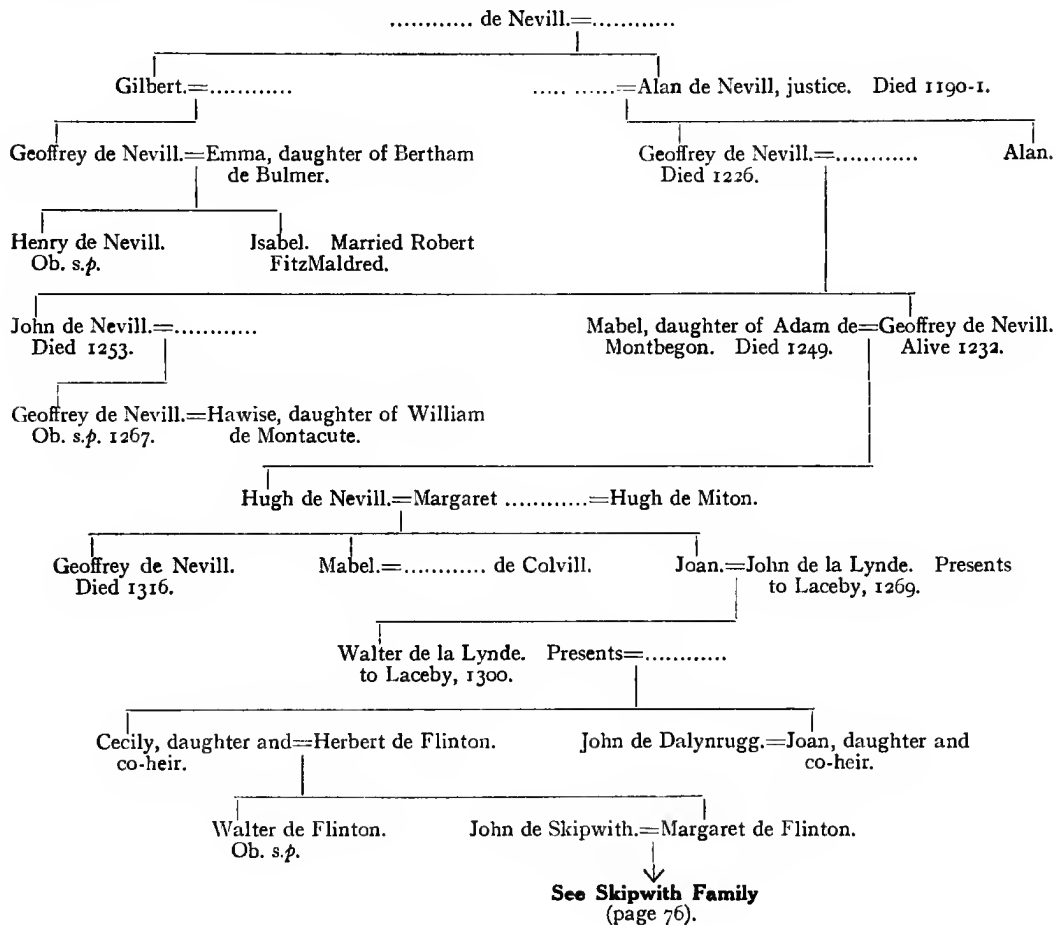
Her mother was a daughter and co-heiress of Sir Walter de la Lynde, kt., a member of another Lincolnshire family of some note, and who were connected with the Nevilles, from both of which families the Fosters are descended.

Mr. Massingberd, in his *History of Ormsby*, does not furnish much information relating to the de Flynton family, but what he does, is interesting. He gives an Inquisition post mortem, 48 Edward III (1374), which supplies us with particulars of Margaret's property, which was of considerable extent.

Walter de Flynton presented to Lacenby church in 1396, and Sir John de Skipwith and Margaret, his wife, were the owners of Lacenby Manor in 1403. In the *History of Ormsby* is an account of the dispute between King Edward III and Walter de Flynton, relating to the presentation to Lacenby church, but Walter was successful in maintaining his right of presentation.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF NEVILL.

The following pedigree of this family is taken from *The Genealogist* :



Notes on the Nevill Family.

Plea Rolls. Coram Rege Roll, 11 Henry III.

Hugh de Nevill and Philip de Kime, relating to property at Ingham.

Coram Rege Roll, 25 Henry III.

Toftes. John de Arset and Robert de Neville, Robert Arset and Robert de Welles, services of lands at Toftes, Oreby, Aby, Serreby, Rasne, as in bondage etc.

Coram Rege Roll, 27 Henry III.

Robert de Welles versus Geoffrey de Nevill.

Coram Rege Roll, Mich., 57 Henry III.

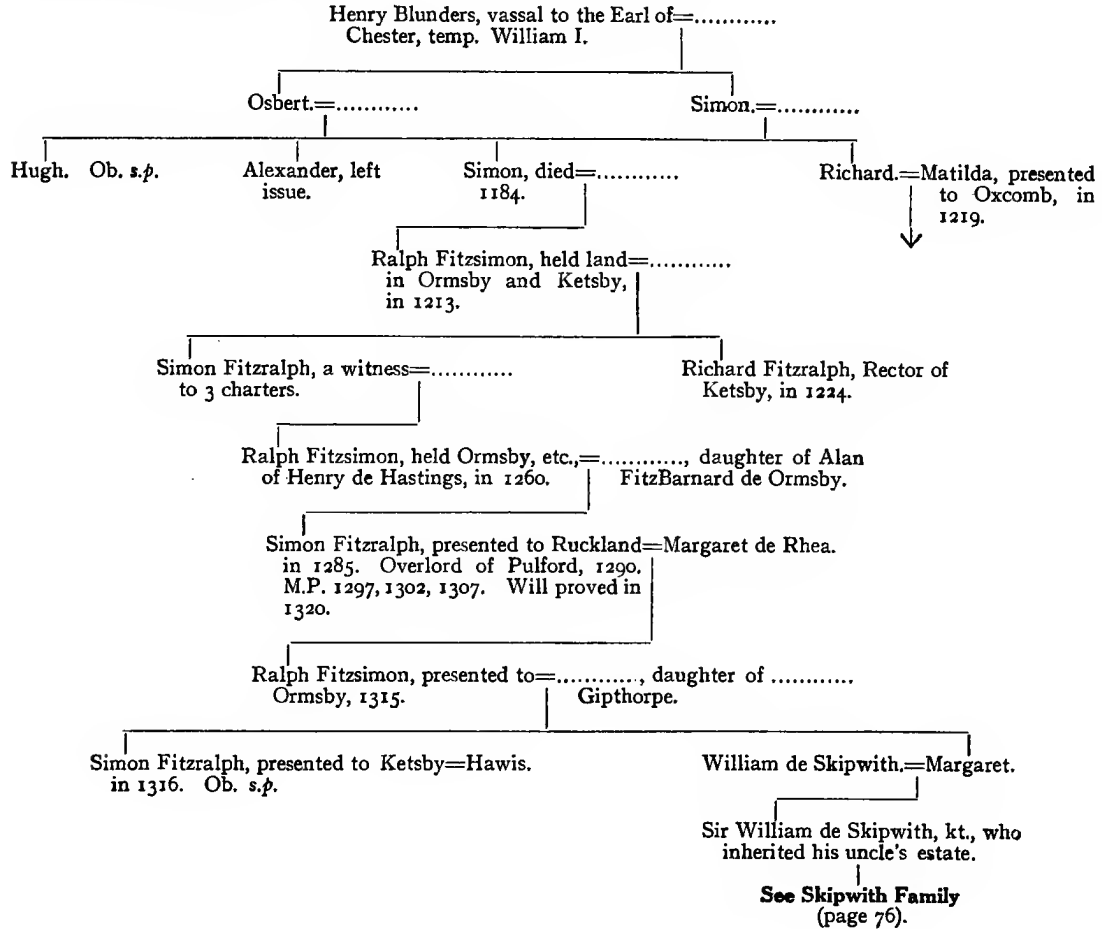
John de Nevill and Walter, son of Adam de Welle, were parties,

THE FAMILY OF FITZSIMON.

The marriage of Sir William Skipwith, who died about 1350, with Margaret, daughter of Sir Ralph Fitzsimon, of South Ormsby, introduces us to another, at one time, influential, Lincolnshire family, from whom the Fosters claim descent.

The following pedigree of the Fitzsimon family is prepared from the *History of Ormsby* :

Arms—A lion rampant, ermine.



Notes on the Fitzsimon Family.

Lincolnshire Final Concords, 1 John, 27 January (1199-1200) :

Between Alan, son of Bernard, plaintiff, and Ralph Fitzsimon, tenant of the advowson of a moiety of the Church of Ormesbi, Alan quit-claimed his whole right to the said moiety to Ralph and his heirs, and for this Ralph gave him and his heirs a bovate of land in Ormesbi and a toft to hold of the Church of Lincoln for ever, by the free service of one pound of cummin by the year for all services.

Lincoln Cathedral Charters :

Ralph Fitzsimon was a witness to a charter to Adam le Meur (*cir.* 1200), of land in Thedelthorp to Lincoln Cathedral.

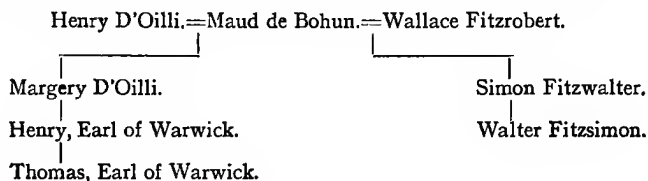
He was also a witness to the charter of Gilbert de Langton (*cir.* 1200), granting a bovate of land in Hagwrdingham to the cathedral.

Mr. Massingberd states in his *History of Ormsby :*

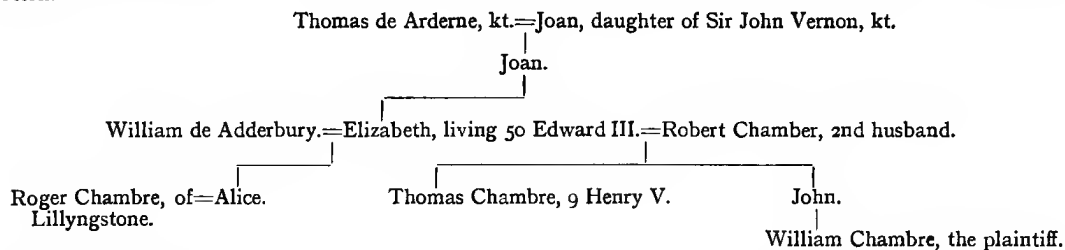
"This important Lincolnshire and Cheshire family held their property in Ormsby and Katsby, from the time of the Domesday Survey until *cir.* 1363, when the Skipwiths inherited through Margaret, the sister and heiress of Sir Simon FitzRalph, kt."

The History of Ormsby, and Sir George Sitwell's work on *The Barons of Pulford*, give a large quantity of information relating to this family.

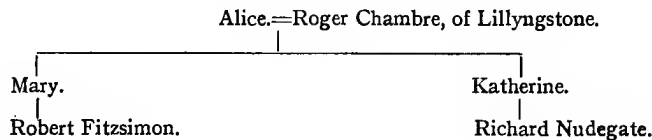
We get the following pedigree from the *Plea Rolls*, Easter Term, 1230 :



Northampton, 36 Henry VI.—Robert Fitzsimon and Richard Nudegate sued William Chambre for the Manor of Sprotton.



William Chambre claimed by grant of Alice made to Thomas Chambre in 9 Henry V of the manor of Sprotton, Handleby, Co. Northampton, and Hanewill, Co. Oxford. The Plaintiffs claimed as cousins and heirs of Alice, and gave this descent :—

*Lay Subsidy Rolls*, Lincoln, 1 Edward III.

Township of Ormsby.—Simon FitzRalph ... iis. *vid.*

Rectors of Ketsby :

1311, 4th February.—Nicholas de Winceby, chaplain, presented by Dominus Simon FitzRalph.

1315, June.—Adam de Langton, presented by Dominus Simon FitzRalph, on institution of Nicholās de Winceby to Ormsby Rectory.

THE FAMILY OF HILTOFT.

The next family, who through marriage became ancestors of the Fosters, and of whom we propose to treat, is the Hiltoft family of Ingoldmells. Alice Hiltoft, the daughter, and wealthy heiress of William Hiltoft, as we have seen in the pedigree of the Skipwith family, married Sir William Skipwith, who was not only a near neighbour, but also the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1370.

Massingberd in his *History of Ormsby* writes :

“Alice de Hilford brought other property to the family of Skipwiths, besides the Manors of North and South Hilford in Ingoldmells. The Manors of Calthrop and Covenham came through her.”

He quotes a fine of 40 Edward III (1366), to prove Alice was possessed of extensive estates in Somercotes, Thedlethorpe, South Thoresby, and Swaby, &c.

Canon Maddison in his preface to his Book on *Lincolnshire Wills*, writes :

“The Hiltofts find no place on the *Visitations*, but they seem to have been in Lincolnshire for many centuries. Grace, daughter of John Hiltoft, of Saleby, is said to have married Gawyn Skipwith, natural son of Sir George Skipwith, of Ormsby.”

Notes on the Hiltoft Family.

Lincolnshire Final Concord :

On Friday, next after the feast of St. Luke, 18 Henry III (24th October, 1234). Between Robert, son of Walter, Plaintiff, and Sarah de Hiltoft, tenant of 150 acres of land in Ardelthorp.

William quit-claimed all right to Sarah and her heirs for ever, and for this Sarah gave him 20/-. And be it known that Lucy, who was the wife of Simon, son of Danielina, who holds a moiety of the said land, was present at the court and acknowledged that she claimed nothing in that moiety except for her life only.

Inquisition post mortem taken at Lincoln Castle on the last day of October, 15 Henry VII (A.D. 1499), by the oaths of Thomas Bazin and other jurors. They say upon their oaths that John Hiltoft of Ingoldmells, was seized of 79 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow and 60 acres of pasture at Ingoldmells, and of 49 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow and 60 acres of pasture in Trusthorpe, and they are held of the King as of his Duchy of Lancaster. And they say that the wife of the said John Hiltoft, has and holds of the inheritance of the said John Hiltoft, 3 messuages, 3 tenements, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of pasture for the term of his life, to the right heirs of John, but of whom, and by what securities they are held, they are ignorant. And they further say, that John Hiltoft, son of the aforesaid John, is the next heir, and he is of the age of 4 years and more, &c., and that the same John died 8th of April, in the 10th year of the said lord the King.

From Oldfield's *History of Wainfleet* we learn :

“About 1310 Sir William de Hiltoft was Lord of the Ingoldmells. His daughter Thesá, married Sir Wm. Skipwith, who in 1359 was constituted one of the Judges of the King's Bench, and in 1362 was promoted Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in which elevated position he died in 1366 leaving some 4 sons.”

“Sir William, his eldest son, was Judge of the King's Bench, and on the accession of Richard II to the throne, he was senior Judge, and in that office he acted with candour and integrity that his name has descended with honour to posterity. He died without issue and the bulk of his property went to his brother John.”

In Ingoldmells Parish Church on the North Wall is the following inscription :

Hic infernis jacet Johes Hyltoft de Ingoldmells generosus et Margavette uxor ejus q qd Johe's obüt 9 die Decembris ano' D'ni mccccxxiiij quo' a' i' ab' p'priet' de' amê.

Sir William de Hiltoft, Lord of Ingoldmells, temp. Edward III, married Alice, sister and sole heir of Ralph de Muer, Lord of Calthrop and Covenham, by whom he had Alice, who married Sir William Skipwith, kt., in 1362.

Inheritors in the county of Lincoln, 1550-1560 (*Havl. MS. 2145*), *inter alia* "W. Hiltoft, £20," probably John Hiltoft, of Barton.

Hilary term, 22 Elizabeth, *Plea Roll* 35.

Bryan Eland, gent., and Richard Hiltoft, and Mary his wife, in consideration of £560, granted the manor and advowson of Cawkenwell, and 4 messuages, and 1000 acres of land, &c., &c., to Bryan Eland.

The following notes are taken from Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills* :

By his will dated 24th February, 1553, Thomas Skegness, of Skindleby Thorpe, left to Richard Hiltoft, gentleman, the profits of his swans during the minority of his son Richard.

By his will dated 9th January, 1549, John Hiltoft, of Saleby, directed he should be buried in the church before the high altar, made bequests to his daughter Ursula, and his sons John and Richard.

By his will dated 1st October, 24 Elizabeth, John Hiltoft, of Boston, gentleman, appointed his wife Mildred and his daughter Mildred, executors, he mentions his brother Richard, his kinsmen, Francis Grene, Alexander Amcotts, Mathew Amcotts, William Gannock, John Skipwith. His daughter is to be ordered and ruled in her marriage by his nevie Buckworth and others. The testator was mayor of Boston in 1577, and his will was proved in November, 1582.

From Massingberd's *Ingoldmells Manorial Court Roll* :

Manors of South Hiltoft and Ingoldmells :—

"Sir William de Hiltoft presented in 1224."

"His daughter and heiress Alice, married Sir William de Skipwith, and then the Skipwiths acquired the manor of Hiltoft. From the Skipwiths it went to the Balletts."

"Robert de Hiltoft presented in 1227."

"Sir Thomas de Burnham, kt., probably held the manor in right of his wife Phillipa (Hiltoft), who presented to the Church of Ingoldmells, 1273."

Court held 9th January, 1302-3. William Clerk, attorney for Thomas de Burnham, is essoined of the Common (advent) by Andrew de Hiltoft.

Court held 18th February, 1313-4. It is ordered to distrain William, son of Richard de Hiltoft, for homage.

Court held 25th April, 1313. From William de Hiltoft in duplicate of xiiij acres.

Of lands which were his Mother's, Beatrice, ij.

Court held 31st January, 1315-6. William, son of Walter de Hiltoft, defendant, against William, son of Walter, son of Sarah, in a plea of debt (is essoined) by William, his son.

Court held 13th March, 1315-6. Will^m Jerman was attached to answer to Richard, son of William de Hiltoft, and he called Richard false and a robber, and Richard recovered 10/-.

Court held 3rd April, 1316. The township say Walter Bole, Ralph Barker, found the goods and chattels of Andrew de Hilford, therefore let them be attached.

1316. William, son of Richard de Hiltoft, appears as a pledge at the court, William Kygge acknowledged himself to owe Richard, son of William de Hiltoft, &c,

28th June, 1316, Court held. Richard, son of William de Hiltoft, offered himself against Thomas del Outdale in a plea of debt.

27th October, 1319, Court held. William, son of Richard de Hiltoft and Sapientia de Saltfleetby hold 2 parts of xiiij of freehold, they had not done homage, and William and Sapientia were to be distrained.

28th November, 1319. William, son of Richard de Hiltoft, has a day at the next court to do to the Lord, for a tenement which is held of him, as justice requires.

19th October, 1319. William de Hiltoft did fealty for 4 acres of land and $\frac{1}{3}$ of one acre of land, xijd.

10th January, 1319-20. William Longman was summoned to answer to Richard de Hiltoft of a plea that he detains from him xviiij.

16th April, 1320. Court held this day, ordered to distrain Sapientia de Sallfully, William, son of Richard de Hiltoft, for homage and other services, xiid.

4th June, 1320. William de Hiltoft was in pledge.

24th January, 1325-6, Court held. William de Hiltoft is mentioned as in trespass.

15th October, 1341, Court held. William de Hiltoft is fined because he did not come to Court.

8th October, 1345, Court held. Mention is made of land next that of William de Hiltoft.

12th April, 1346, Court held. It was ordered to distrain on the heirs of William de Hiltoft for fealty and relief.

14th June, 1346. It was ordered to distrain Walter, son of William de Hiltoft, for fealty and relief.

3rd July, 1346. Walter, son of William de Hiltoft, Agnes his wife, did fealty to the Lady for vij acres of land, and acknowledge the services vis., vij*d.* a year and one advent at the great court next after Michaelmas.

15th October, 1351, Court held. It was presented that Richard de Hiltoft held $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land freely (of the fee of Candlesby), and is dead, and Robert, son of Robert atte Hafdyk, a bond tenant of the Lord, is the next heir in blood of the said Richard, therefore the land is arrented at the new yearly sum of xv*d.*

19th November, 1351, Court held. Son of Richard de Hiltoft (and others), are at mercy for default of suit at court.

28th November, 1353, Court held. It is found by inquisition that William atte Halgarth made trespass on Agnes de Hilton to the damage of xij, and the said William is at mercy.

30th January, 1355-6, Court held. And they (the jurors) present that the bridge between Robert, son of Robert Hafdyk and the Lady de Hiltoft is broken, therefore they are at mercy, &c.

It is found by the inquisition that Walter de Hiltoft and William de Medeland made trespass on William de Stakhose to the damage of viij, &c.

9th July, 1356, Court held. Thomas Ward had land next to that of Lady Hiltoft.

29th August, 1356. Walter, son of Richard de Hiltoft (and another), are in mercy because they have not come in.

17th September, 1356. Walter de Hiltoft is at mercy, &c.

27th September, 1357. Walter, son of William de Hiltoft, is at mercy, &c.

25th May, 1365, Court held. It is ordered to distrain Dom. Dionisius, parson of the church of Skegness, and Dom. Dionisius, the chaplain, and Dom. Robert de Hiltoft, for fealty for tenements which were Dynne Bouchers. It is found on oath of 12, who say on their oath that Philippa de Hiltoft was seized of a certain piece of pasture containing 1*a.* 1*r.* of land called Capeltoft, and gave it to Matilda atte Flet and her heirs issuing from her body, which same Matilda took to her husband, Ralph de Wea, which same Ralph had of his said wife, Matilda, two daughters, Joan and Beatrice, and this said Ralph and Matilda gave the said place to the said Joan and the heir of her body, which the said Joan died without heirs of her body, and so the place went back to the said Beatrice, which said Beatrice took to her husband, William Wegeland as bond tenant of the Lord, and the said William begot to the said Beatrice, a son, called William de Wegeland, a bond tenant of the Lord as was his father, in which time of the son the place was arrented at ij*d.*, ob which William begot Isabella, of Alice his wife, which same Isabella died without heir, after whose decease, Margaret Lady de Hiltoft, Agnes his daughter, and William de Skipwith, kt., as of the right of his wife, entered upon the same place, claiming it to be their inheritance by the form of the gift aforesaid.

21st September, 1375, Court held. All the jurors, present—Robert de Hiltoft, John de Hiltoft, and 28 others, speared (eels) in the common sewer, against the custom in the time of drought, to the grave danger of the whole community, therefore they are at mercy.

31st October, 1376, Court held. A day is given between John de Hiltoft, plaintiff, and John Kelloe, defendant, in a plea for judgement.

30th November, 1376, Court held. A day is given between John de Hiltoft and John Kelloe.

9th January, 1376-7, Court held. John Kelloe in mercy and default, and it is ordered to distrain on him to answer to John de Hiltoft.

19th February, 1388-9, Court held. William de Skegness a land tenant of the Lord, acquired by charter as is presented from Robert, son of Richard de Hiltoft.

11th October, 1400, Court held. William Wythson surrendered 10 acres of land in Ingoldmells to William de Hiltoft.

28th March, 1403. William Withson surrendered 2 messuages and 30 acres and 3 roods in Ingoldmells and Ardelthorpe to William de Hiltoft and others.

30th May, 1414, Court held. Mention is made of an agreement come to in the presence of William Hiltoft the locum tenens of John Rocheford, steward of the Duchy of Lancaster.

1422-3. Fines released in these years, Agnes Hiltoft iiij, Agnes Hyltoft iiij.

5th February, 1436, Court held. Mention is made of land lying between that of Alice Skypwith and John Hyltoft.

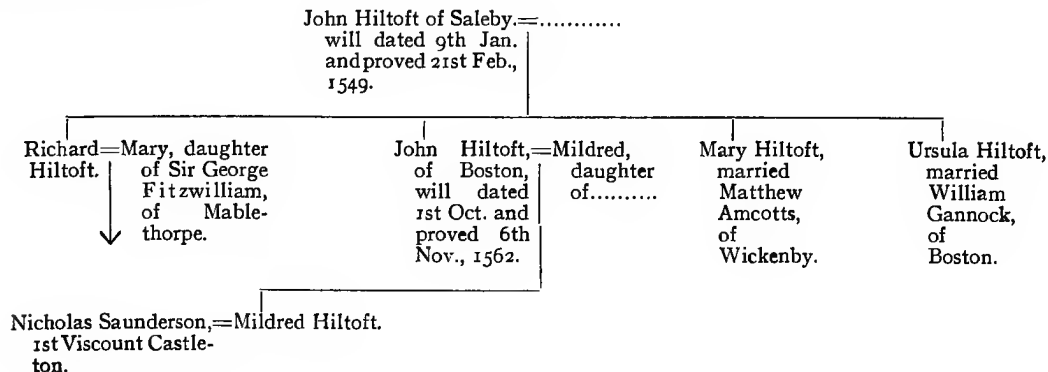
1st May, 1437, Court held. John Hiltoft surrendered viij acres of pasture.

7th March, 1441-2, Court held. John Hiltoft of Ingoldmells, with others, surrendered land.

12th May, 1444. View of Frank pledge and Great Court. The jurors of the great inquisition present that Alice Hiltoft, late wife of William Hiltoft, held 7 acres for her life, the gift of William Hiltoft, the reversion whereof belonged to John Hiltoft, son of the 2nd William and Agnes (is dead) and held by knight's service he did fealty.

30th September, 1568, 2nd May, 1567. Richard Hiltoft, esq., mentioned at courts held at these dates.

In the 6th vol. of the *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* is an interesting article by Canon Maddison on Nicholas Saunderson, created Baron Castleton in the Irish peerage on the 16th July, 1627. He married Mildred, daughter and heiress of John Hiltoft of Boston, whose will has been previously referred to.

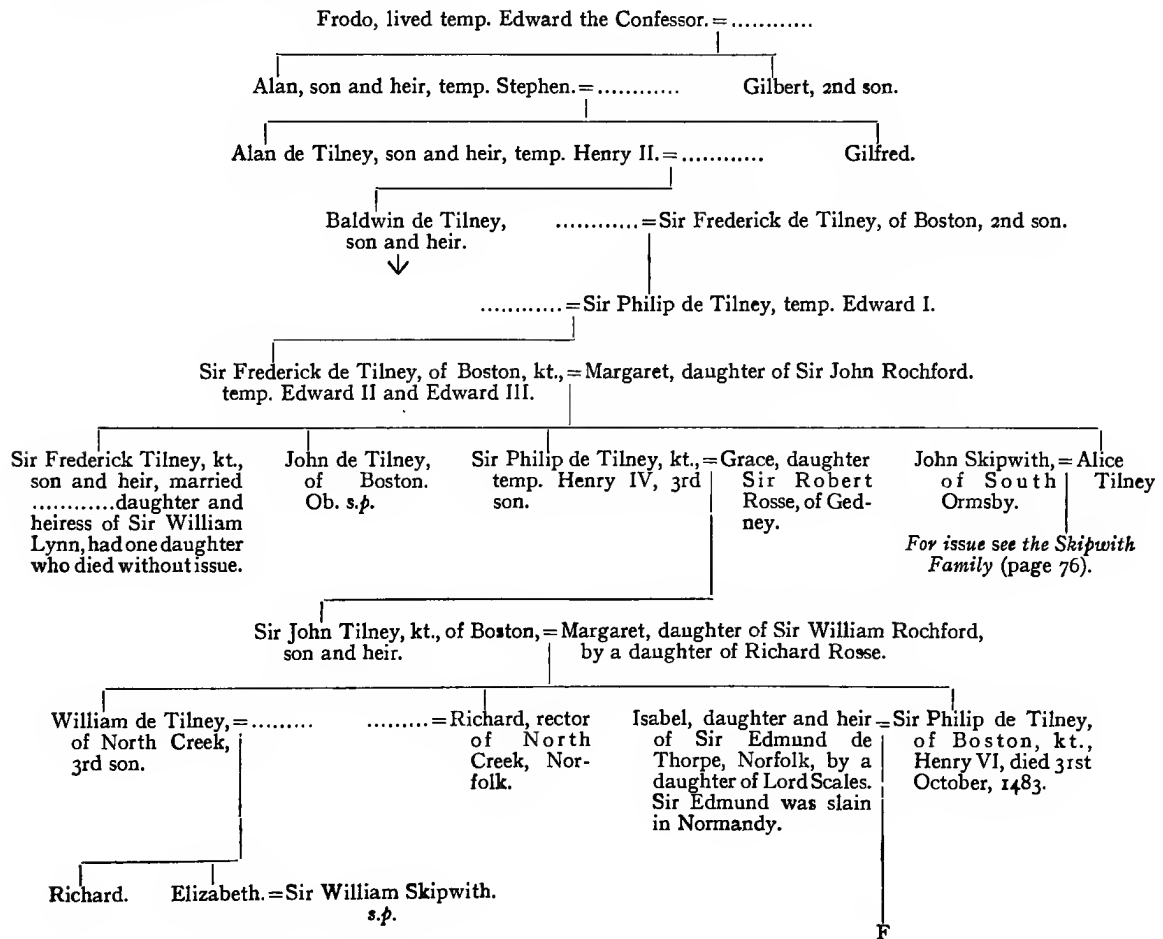


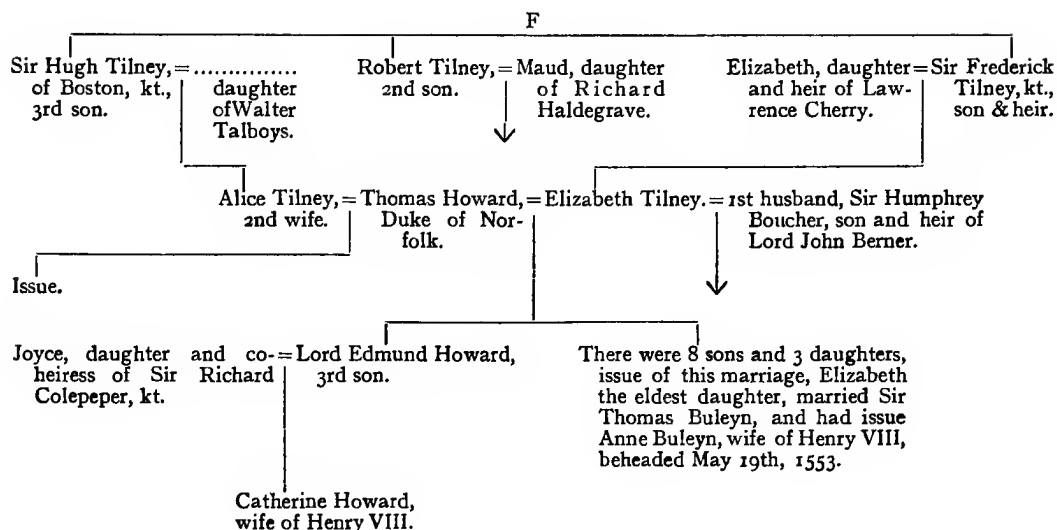
THE FAMILY OF TILNEY.

The next Lincolnshire family on whom we propose to treat, is a most interesting one. The Fosters claim descent from the Tilneys through Alice, daughter of Sir Frederick Tilney, marrying John Skipwith, whom we have seen by the Skipwith pedigree was the son of Sir William Skipwith, kt., by his wife Alice de Hiltoft.

There is an account of the Tilney family given in Thompson's *History of Boston*. That author states the family was of Norman origin, but derived its name from the town of Tilney in Norfolk, and was one of the most eminent of knight's degree in England. Frodo, the first member of the family came to England in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the conquest had many manors in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Pedigree as given by Thompson :





Notes on the Tilney Family.

Wills from Gibbon's *Early Lincolnshire Wills* :

By will, Anketill Malore, kt., 1390, appointed John Tilney as one of his executors.

By his will, dated the 15th May, 1385, Richard de Ravenser directed he should be buried in the cathedral of Lincoln, and he appointed Sir Philip Tilney an executor.

By his will, Robert de Swyllington, kt., dated the 2nd July, 1391, he left Sir Philip Tilney an executor.

By his will, dated 9th April, 1391, William de Thorpe, kt., made a gift to John Tilney, and appointed Sir Philip Tilney an executor.

By will, Philip de Tilney, of Tydd (dated at Tydd, Feast of St. Ambrose, 1394), directed he should be buried in the churchyard of St. Botolph. He gave to the Order of Mendicant Friars there, xxxs. He mentioned his sons Frederick and John, and appointed as his executors, Margery his mother, Grace his wife, Robert Wellby, of Moulton.

By her will, dated 15th January, 1481, Katherine Pulvertoft made bequests to Philip Tilney, Canon residentiary of Lincoln, and Margaret Tilney.

By *The Genealogist*, vol. 3, p. 91, we learn—Alice, daughter of Sir Frederick Tilney, kt., of Boston (living 1431), married John Skipwith, who died 13th July, 1415; and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Frederick Tilney, kt., married Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and by him had issue, Thomas, Earl of Surrey; Sir Edward Howard, kt., Lord Admiral of England, who died *s.p.*; and Lord Edmund, 3rd son. Elizabeth Howard married Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wilts, father of Anne Bullen, Queen of England and mother of Queen Elizabeth. Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, married secondly, Ann, daughter of Philip Tilney.

Sir Richard Welby, of Frampton, kt., married a daughter of Sir Philip Tilney, kt.

Members of Corpus Christi Guild at Boston, from Thompson's *History of Boston* :

1357. Frederick de Tilney, Merchant.
 1377-80. Margery, wife of Frederick Tilney, Merchant.
 1381, 1386. Sir Philip Tilney.
 1387-88. Philip Tilney, kt., Alderman of Guild.
 1397-98. John Tilney.
 Frederick, son of Philip Tilney.
 1405, 1411. Margaret, wife of Frederick Tilney.
 Margaret, daughter of Sir Philip Tilney.
 John, son of Sir Robert Tilney.
 1426-27. Philip Tilney, of Boston, Esq.
 1428. Philip Tilney, Alderman of Guild.
 1428-1440. Philip Tilney.
 Margaret, mother of Philip Tilney, and Isabella, his wife.
 Richard Tilney, Rector of North Creek.
 William Tilney, brother of Sir Philip Tilney.
 1445. Philip Tilney, Alderman of Guild.
 1441-50. Frederick, son of Philip Tilney.
 1451-60. Robert Tilney, Esq., Boston.
 1465. Hugh Tilney, Gentleman, Boston.
 Hugh Tilney, Alderman of Guild.
 Margaret, wife of Hugh Tilney.
 1500-10. Sir Philip Tilney.

Frederick Tilney, merchant, Boston, and Margaret, his wife, had an annual obit on the last day of May, Feast of St. Petronilla. 30/- per annum.

THE LORDS WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

One of the most interesting of the marriages of the Skipwiths, was that of Sir Thomas Skipwith, kt., of South Ormsby, with Margaret, daughter of William, 5th Lord Willoughby de Eresby, by his wife Lucy, daughter of Lord Strange.

We have already given an account of the Lords Strange, of Knockyn, as a member of that family, Joan Strange, had married Philip le Despenser, who died in 1440, an ancestor of the Fosters.

The marriage of Margaret de Willoughby not only gives a second line of descent from the le Strange family to the Fosters, but introduces us to a line of ancestry of whom any Lincolnshire man or woman, may be proud; for the Willoughbys were a highly gifted military race, and we can only regret a family so loyal and brave became extinct so many centuries ago, through want of male heirs. The family made Lincolnshire their home, and the county looked up to them, as their natural chieftains and guides.

Though the eldest son of the Duke of Ancaster is known as Lord Willoughby de Eresby, there is but little of the Willoughby blood in his veins. The heiress of the Willoughbys, Katherine, daughter of William, 10th Lord Willoughby, and widow of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, married in 1552, Richard Bertie—a man of little note at that time, and from this marriage the present holders of Grimsthorpe are descended. Even in comparatively recent years, there have been two failures of male issue—Priscilla, who died in 1828, succeeded her brother Robert, 4th Duke of Ancaster, and married Sir Peter Burrell, Lord Gwydir—and Clementia Elizabeth, who died in 1888, having married Sir Gilbert Heathcote, 1st Lord Aveland.

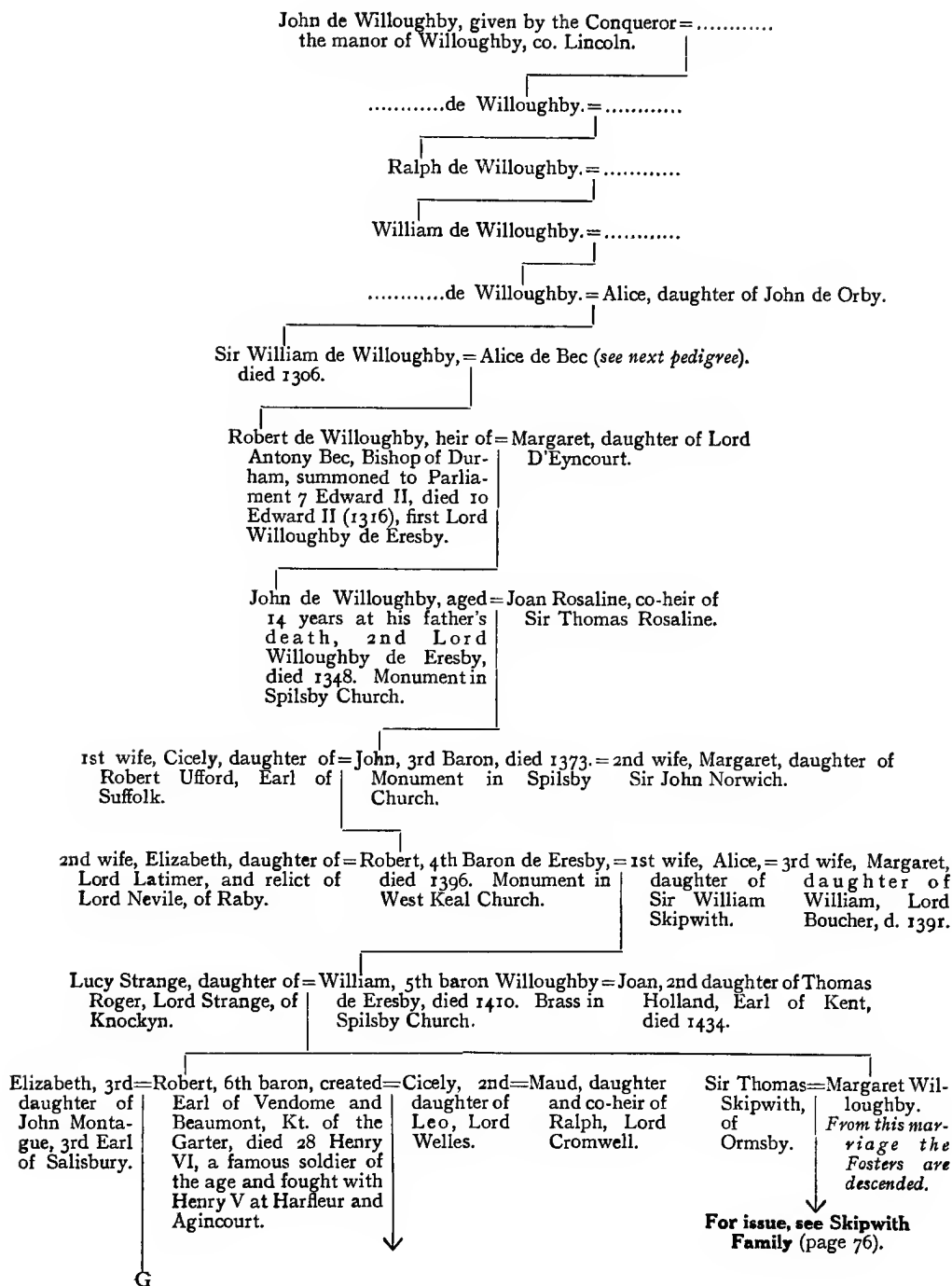
Burke's *Extinct Peerage* says that the family of Willoughby, by a pedigree drawn up in the time of Queen Elizabeth, appears to be descended from Sir John Willoughby, a Norman knight, who had the Lordship of Willoughby in Lincolnshire by gift of the Conqueror. A descendant of Sir John married a daughter of Lord Bec, of Eresby, and their son Robert was created Baron Eresby in the time of King Edward II.

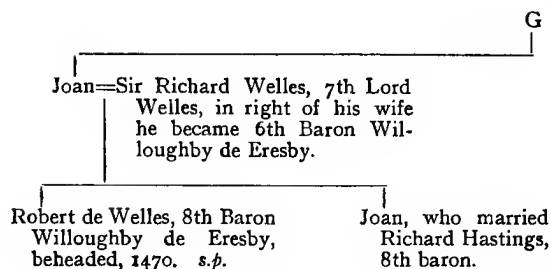
The history of the Willoughbys would alone fill a large volume, so justly prominent a position did they take in the fortunes of England as well as those of Lincolnshire.

There is a very good account of the Willoughby family given in the *History of Partney*, by the Rev. G. G. Walker, rector of that parish. The Hon. Elizabeth H. D. Willoughby published in 1906, *Chronicles of the House of Willoughby de Eresby*, which gives a most interesting account of the family.

The following pedigree is prepared from the *Lincolnshire Architectural Society's Reports for 1865-6*:

THE FOSTERS OF MOULTON.





Notes on The Lords Willoughby de Eresby.

In 54 Henry III, Sir William de Willoughby was signed with the Cross, and went to the Holy Land with Prince Edward.

Sir Robert de Willoughby, who died 10 Edward II, obtained grant of the manor of Eresby from his maternal grandfather, 30 Edward I; was found co-heir of his maternal great-uncle, Antony Bec, Bishop of Durham, was aged 40 years and upwards in 4 Edward II.

Sir Robert de Willoughby was summoned to Parliament, 25 Edward I, as Lord Willoughby de Eresby. He was with the king in 1297.

John, second Lord Willoughby de Eresby.—During his minority, in consideration of 1,000 marks, 16 Edward II, the king granted to William, Lord Zouche, his guardianship. Soon after his majority he was knighted by Edward II (in 20 Edward II). In 7 Edward III he was in the Scottish Wars. In 8 and 9 Edward III he was in the retinue of Eburolle Strange. In 10, 11 and 12 Edward III he was in Flanders. In 16 Edward III, charged with 20 men-at-arms and 20 archers for the wars in France. Was with the king at Battle of Cressy. He was summoned to Parliament from 6 Edward III to his death in 23 Edward III.

John, third Lord Willoughby de Eresby.—In 26 Edward III, on danger of French invasion of Lincolnshire, he was one of the commissioners to array and arm all knights, &c., for defence of the county. He was in Parliament from 24 to 44 Edward III, and died in 46 Edward III.

Robert, fourth Lord.—In 47 Edward III, with 30 men-at-arms and 30 archers, arrived, with the Duke of Lancaster, at Calais. In 5 Richard II he was found one of the co-heirs of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk. In 9 Richard II he accompanied the Duke of Lancaster to Spain. He died 1396.

William, fifth Lord Willoughby de Eresby.—Had livery of his lands 22 Richard II. In 2 Henry IV (from 20th June to 13th September) he was retained with 27 men-at-arms and 169 archers for expedition to Scotland.

From Gibbons' *Early Lincolnshire Wills* :

28th May, 1345. Will of William de Willoughby. To be buried where it shall please God, &c. ccc marks for masses in honor of the Holy Trinity. Mentions his brother, Sir John Willoughby, and Johan, his wife; his sister, Johan, Countess of Angus; Dom. William Dayncourt; Lady Johan Dayncourt. Executors, Johan, Countess of Angus; John, Rector of Assheby, and Robert Fowers. Proved July, 1346.

Dated 5th June, 19 Richard II, 1395. Will of Robert de Willoughby, Lord of Eresbie. Codicil dated 20 Richard II. Mentions—wife Elizabeth; sons: Sir Robert, and Elizabeth, his wife; Thomas, and Elizabeth, his wife; John; Brian; Sir William, and Lucy, his wife; daughter, Margaret. He gave to Countess of Warwick, a ring set with ruby and two diamonds, which belonged to Lady Wake. Executors, William Scrayfield, parson of Braytoft, and others. Supervisors, Sir John, Lord Beaumont; Sir Philip Despenser; Sir Walter Talboys. Proved at Stoke, 12th August, 1396.

29th August, 1381. Commission in devorsis cause. Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas de Friskney, kt., deceased, against Thomas, son of Sir Robert de Willoughby, Lord Eresby.

16th May, 1380. Will of Elizabeth, Lady Zouche, wife of William la Zouche, Lord of Haringworth. Soul to Almighty God. To her daughter, Marjorie Wilughby, a cup, &c.

3rd August, 1384. Appropriation of Eresby church to the chapel of Spillesby, by the Bishop on the petition of Sir Robert de Wilughby, kt., Lord of Eresby, and the master and 12 chaplains of the chantry, by Sir John de Wilughby and Lady Johan, his wife.

18th October, 1395. Will of Elizabeth de Wilughby, consort of Sir Robert, Lord of Eresby. Soul to God, &c. Body to be buried in chantry of Holy Trinity chancel in Spilsby church. To the chantry, a cross of gold, with a piece of the true cross.

Will, dated 1432, of John Coates, canon of Lincoln Cathedral. Masses for souls of Sir Thomas Wilughby, Lord of Eresby, and Lucie, his wife. Proved at Lincoln, 16th October, 1433.

By Will, dated 9th January, 1444, Robert Wylughby, kt., Lord of Eresby, appointed William, Bishop of Lincoln; John, Viscount Brant; John Dymoke and others, trustees; Thomas Fitzwilliam, trustee for his Norfolk estates; mentions Leo, Lord Welles, his son-in-law; and his daughter, Johan, wife of said Leo.

By Will, dated 6th June, 1452, Robert Willoughby, kt., Lord of Eresby, desires to be buried in the chapel of his chapel or chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at Metyngham, between the high altar and the little chapel. He appointed as his executors, Ralph, Lord Cromwell; John Dymmok; John, Viscount Beaumont, and others. Mentions Thomas Fitzwilliam, a feoffee; William Kyme; newew, William Willoughby; his cousin, John Willoughby. Mentions Leo, Dns. de Welles.

Oldfield's *History of Wainfleet*.

Bratoft. In 1317, Sir Robert de Willoughby, and Margaret, his wife, held rent in Boston and Bratoft, amounting to 63/- per annum.

John de Willoughby held lands and tenements in Bratoft, in 1372. The Willoughby family appear to have obtained their possessions in this parish by the marriage of Henry Bec, one of their maternal ancestors, with Hawise de Multon, sister of Thomas de Multon.

In 1330, commission issued to Thomas de Willoughby and others, to inquire what tenements Hugh le Despenser had in the county of Lincoln.

John, son of Robert de Wyloughby, was one of the three heirs of John de Orreby.

Sir Robert de Willoughby, in 1317, died seized of the manor of Orby. In 1350, John, Lord Willoughby, died seized of it, as did John, the 2nd Lord, in 1370. William, 4th Lord, died seized of it in 1410. William, 9th Lord Eresby, held the manor at his death in 1525. The property then went to Lord Willoughby, of Parham.

Partney.—Sir John Orreby held possessions in this place 1296.

Also Sir Robert de Wyloughby, at his death in 1317.

Also Sir John de Wyloughby, in 1372.

And Lord Willoughby, in 1410.

In 1340, Alan de Welles, died seized of possessions in Partney.

Also in 1343, William Holcoll.

In 1527, Sir William Willoughby held Partney manor.

In 1616, Lord Willoughby held in Partney 212a. 2r. 14p. of land.

Welton.—In 1317, Sir Robert de Wyloughby held lands here, also the manor.

Ashby.—In 1317, Sir Robert de Wyloughby and Margaret his wife, held lands here.

In 1372, John, Lord Willoughby, died seized of the manor.

Friskney.—In 1328, Richard de Wyloughby with others, was on a commission to enquire into certain injuries.

Ingoldmells.—In 1317, Robert de Wyloughby and Margaret his wife, held considerable property in Ingoldmells, Orby and Dexthorpe, and John, Lord Wyloughby in 1372.

Fiby.—In 1338, John de Wyloughby held the manor of Fiby for R. de Billesby, with remainder to the said John.

Fotherington.—Sir John de Orreby had possession here in 1296; afterwards Sir Robert de Wyloughby, in right of his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John de Orreby, also at Grebby and Sleeping Magna,

Commissioners of sewers for Lincolnshire :

- 1 Henry IV, 1400, Sir William Willoughby.
- 9 Henry IV, 1409, William, Lord Willoughby.
- 10 Henry IV, 1410, William, Lord Willoughby.
- 12 Henry IV, 1412, Sir Thomas Willoughby, kt.
- 12 Henry IV, 1412, Lord Willoughby.

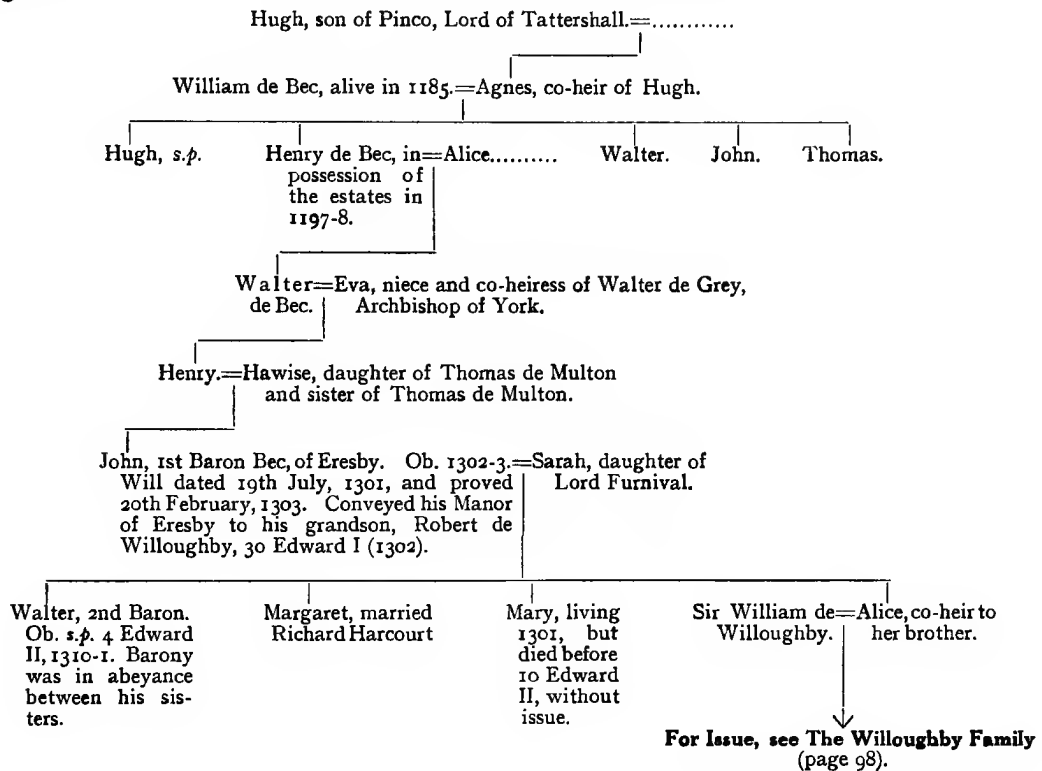
Members of the Corpus Christi Guild, Boston :

- 1350, Sir Hugh Willoughby, kt., and Lady Mariosa, his wife.
 - 1381-86, The Lord Eresby.
 - 1490-1500, Lady Matilda de Willoughby.
-

THE FAMILY OF BEC.

Through the marriage of Sir William de Willoughby with Alice, the heiress of the Bec family, in the 14th century, the Fosters claim descent from the ancient Lords of Tattershall and Eresby.

The following pedigree of the Bec family is principally prepared from an article in the *Lincolnshire Architectural and Archæological Society's Reports*, vol. xxiv, by the late Rev. W. O. Massingberd :



Notes on the Bec, or Bek, Family.

Barony of Bec, or Bek. The family of Bek were considered to have been Barons of the Realm by the tenure of the Manor of Eresby, from the time of the grant of that manor by William the Conqueror to William Bek.

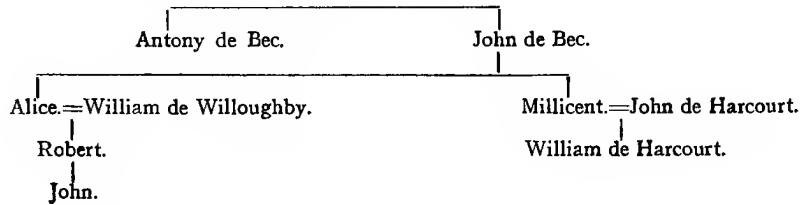
John Bek was summoned to Parliament by writ, 28th June, 11 Edward I (1283), the Parliament met at Shrewsbury. Again by writ, 24th June, 23 Edward I, to Westminster. Again by writ, 17th October, 23 Edward I, to Westminster. Again by writ, 26th August, 24 Edward I, to Bury St. Edmunds. He was appointed, 25 Edward I, a Commissioner of Array for Lincolnshire. In 28 Edward I (1300), he was returned as holding lands, etc., in Lincolnshire, of £20 yearly or upwards.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF

Antony Bec, Bishop of Durham, and brother to John, 1st Baron Bek, of Eresby, died 3rd March, 4 Edward II, 1311. Robert de Willoughby, then 40 and upwards, son and heir of Alice Bek, and John de Harcourt, then 40 and upwards, and heir of Margaret Bek, were found to be the Bishop's heirs.

Plea Rolls, De Banco, Easter, 16 Edward III.

Lincoln.—William de Dacre and Katherine, his wife, sued the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln for the next presentation of the Church of Holbeche. We get the following pedigree :



William de Dacre claimed the descent from Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas de Multon. The Becs had held the manor and advowson.

The Reports of the Lincolnshire Architectural and Archæological Society, vol. xxiv, give an account of the Becs, of Lusby, by the late Rev. W. O. Massingberd; and Canon Maddison, F.S.A., contributed an article on the Bec family in the 6th vol. of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*.

Margaret, the daughter of Walter Bec, of Lusby, married Sir William de Hiltoft, of Hiltoft, and had by him two daughters, Alice and Agnes, of whom Alice married Sir William de Skipwith, of Ormsby, kt., the well-known judge, and brought to him and his descendants large estates. Margaret, Lady de Hiltoft, lived to a good old age, being alive in 1366. The marriage of Alice de Hiltoft with Sir William Skipwith, gives the Fosters a second line of descent from the Becs.

THE FAMILY OF MULTON,
OF MOULTON, COUNTY LINCOLN.

The Fosters claim descent from the family of Multon through the marriage of their ancestor, Henry de Bec, Lord of Eresby, with Hawise de Multon, a daughter of Thomas de Multon, who, I believe, died in 1294.

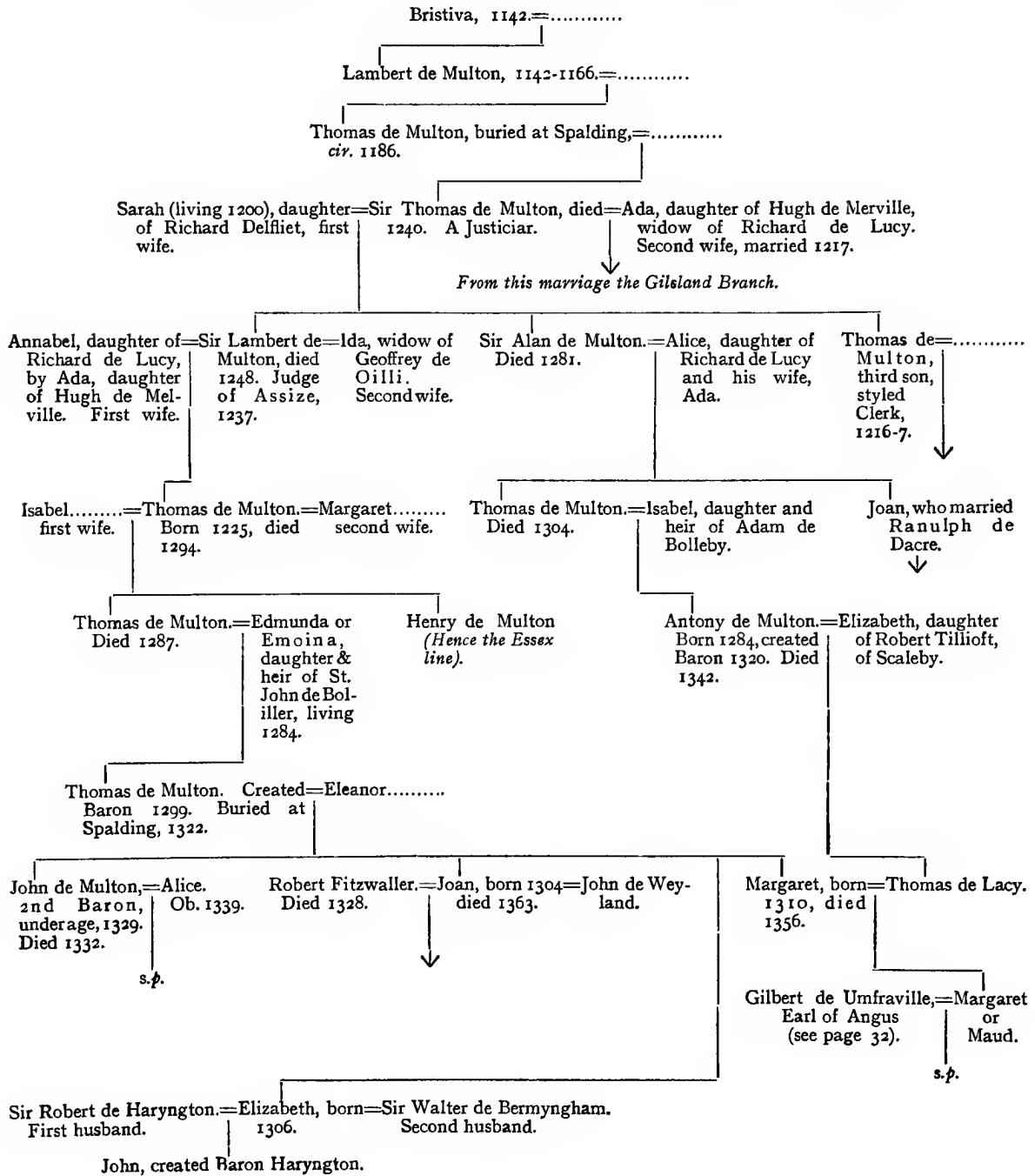
In previous pages it has been stated, that both Ivo Tailbois, the Norman Lord of Spalding, and his Saxon wife, the Lady Lucia, by two of her husbands, were ancestors of the Fosters. They were the owners of the then large manor of Spalding, which comprised in it the village of Moulton, over which place the manorial lords exercised jurisdiction. The family of which Lady Lucia was a member, were the founders and most liberal benefactors of the Abbey of Spalding, the priors of which possessed the Advowson of Moulton Church from the 12th century till the time of the dissolution of monasteries. Early in the 12th century we first find mention of the Multon family, but I have never been able to ascertain when they actually settled at Moulton, or where they had previously resided, or whether they were of Saxon or Norman origin. The name of Multon as a family name, is not mentioned in the Domesday Book. The first member of the family we find mention as actually connected with Moulton, was Lambert de Multon, who died about the middle of the 12th century. He appears to have been a man of property and influence in the district. The family soon rose to considerable power, not only in South Lincolnshire, but also in Cumberland, and other parts of the kingdom. They were Lords of Manors in Moulton, Weston, Holbeach, and Fleet, and held land in almost every parish in the Elloe Division. Sir Thomas de Multon, who died in 1240, at first was a soldier, afterwards became a justiciar, and by the rich alliances he made for his two sons, and also for himself, raised the family from the position of a lesser military tenant, to a rank that led to a baronage.

The records of Spalding Priory, give a large amount of information relating to the Multon family, who were that Monastery's "head" tenants, and resided at their castle and park at Moulton. The best account of the Multon family will be found in the July, 1911, number of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, written by Colonel A. Welby, C.B. One would be glad if the author would re-publish this able article, giving extracts from the various records to which he refers. Colonel Welby treats not only of the branch of the Multon family, residing at Moulton, the last male of which was John de Multon, who died 23rd November, 1334, leaving a wife, Alice, "great with child," and his three sisters who became his co-heirs, and among whom the Moulton manor and estates were divided, but he also gives pedigrees with an account of the various branches of the family, viz: the Multons of Cockermouth, Cumberland; the Multons of Frampton, county Lincoln; the Multons of Essex; and the Multons of Gilsland.

The records, both public and monastic, contain so great an amount of information relating to the Multon family and the various branches that sprang from the Multon stock, that a moderate size volume might be written. We propose to follow the plan we have adopted in regard to other families—giving a few interesting extracts, and shall not attempt to write a history of the family.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF

The following pedigree is given by Colonel Welby in *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* :



Notes on the Multon Family.

Among the Lincolnshire Knights returned by the tenants in chief to Henry II when he levied an aid on the marriage of his daughter Matilda to Henry the Lion, appears Lambertus de Muleton.

From Massingberd's *Lincolnshire Final Concords* :

On the Quindene of Easter, 1 John (14th April, 1206). Between Thomas de Muleton and Sarah his wife, plaintiffs, and Nicholas de Waddiggeham, tenant of the advowson of the Church of St. Mary, Waddiggeham. Nicholas remised and quit-claimed his whole right in the said advowson to Thomas and Sarah and their heirs, and for this, Thomas and Sarah gave him roos.

On the Octave of St. Michael, 9 John (6th October, 1207). Between Thomas de Muleton, plaintiff, by Alexander Clerk, put in his place, and Alan de Benington, tenant of 34 acres of land in Muleton.

Alan acknowledged the said land to be the right of Thomas, and for this Thomas gave him 5 marks.

On the Octave of All Saints, 11 John (8th November, 1209). Between Thomas de Muleton, plaintiff, and Alan, son of Wygan, deforciant, of 18 bovates of land in Kirketon. Alan acknowledged the said land to be the right of Thomas, and quit-claimed it to him and his heirs for ever. So that the said Thomas and his heirs shall hold it of the chief lords of the same fee and their heirs. Doing the service which pertains to that land for all services and exaction, and for this Thomas gave him 40 marks.

6th October, 1207. Thomas de Muleton claimed the marsh at Wildesmoor.

In three weeks from the day of St. Michael, 5 Henry III, 19th October, 1221. Between William de Mandevill, Earl of Essex, plaintiff, William de Lascelles, Elias de Crahenhall, and William de Horneby, deforciant, of the manor of Holebech. The deforciant acknowledged the said manor to be the right of the Earl, to wit—in demesnes, knight's fees, villeinages, homages, services of the free men, advowsons of the churches, &c., to the said manor pertaining, and they quit-claimed it to the Earl and his heirs for ever. To hold of the chief lords of that fee, and for this, the Earl, at the instance and prayer of the said deforciant, gave and granted all the said manor with the advowson of the church of the said vill, &c., to Thomas de Muleton, to have and to hold of the said Thomas and his heirs, of the said Earl and his heirs for ever. Doing the service of 2½ knights, and rendering by the year 10 marks so long as Avice, who was the wife of Conan, son of Elias, who holds the moiety of the same manor in dower, shall live, for all service. And after the decease of Avice, that land which she holds in the name of dower shall revert to Thomas or his heirs, and then Thomas and his heirs shall render to the said Earl 10^{li} by the year for the said manor. And for this Thomas gave the Earl 20 marks, and the Earl took the homage of the said Thomas in the same court.

On the morrow of All Souls, 9 Henry III (3rd November, 1224). Between Thomas de Muleton, plaintiff, and Ralph, Prior of Spalding, deforciant, of the advowson of the church at Holbech.

The Prior acknowledged the advowson of the said church to be the right of the said Thomas, and quit-claimed it for himself and his successors to the said Thomas and his heirs for ever.

We learn, by the Feet of Fines, 3rd February, 9 Henry III, Thomas de Muleton was sitting as a Justice at Westminster.

On the Octave of Holy Trinity, 14 Henry III (8th June, 1230). Between Thomas de Multon, plaintiff, and Osbert, son of Nigell (whom John Fichel vouched to warrant) concerning 26 acres of land, 30½ acres of wood, 5 tofts, and the 12th part of a mill in Brunna.

Osbert acknowledged the said premises to be the right of Thomas, to have and to hold to the heirs of the said Osbert and his heirs for ever. Doing as much service as pertains to 1½ bovates of land, whereof 25 carucates make a knight's fee, for all services. And for this Thomas gave him a sparrow hawk.

On Saturday next the feast of St. Luke, 18 Henry III (21st October, 1234). Between Thomas de Muleton, plaintiff, and Roger de Maresye, deforciant, of the service of a knight's fee in Luton. Roger acknowledged the said service to be the right of Thomas. To have and to hold to him and his heirs, of the said Roger and his heirs for ever. Doing therefore the service of one knight's fee, and rendering ros. annually to the ward of Lancashire Castle, for all services and exactions. And for this the said Thomas gave him a sore sparrow hawk.

55 Coram Rege, Mich., 26 Henry III.

Lincoln. Wyberton—Emma, widow of Gislop, claimed against Margaret de Muleton, $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of land at Wyberton.

On the morrow of St. Martin, 24 Henry III (12th November, 1240). Between Thomas, son of Thomas de Moleton, plaintiff, and Thomas de Moleton, deforciant, of the manor of Holebeche, Thomas de Moleton acknowledged the said manor to be the right of Thomas, his son, and for this, Thomas, son of Thomas, granted it to Thomas de Moleton. To have and to hold to him, of Thomas, his son, and the issue male of Thomas, son of Thomas, for the life of the said Thomas de Moleton, rendering one mewed sparrow hawk by the year, and doing to the chief lords of that fee for the said Thomas, son of Thomas, and his issue, male, all other services which pertain of the said manor shall entirely revert to Thomas, son of Thomas, and his issue male for ever. To have and to hold to the said Thomas, son of Thomas, and his issue male, of the heirs of the said Thomas de Moleton for ever, and doing the service of one knight's fee for all service. And if it happens that Thomas, son of Thomas, shall die without issue male, all the said manors shall revert to William, brother of the said Thomas, son of Thomas, to have and to hold to William and his issue male, of the heirs of the said Thomas de Moleton, by the said service for ever. And if the said William shall die without issue male, that manor shall revert to Hugh, brother of the said William. To have and to hold to Hugh and his issue male, of the heirs of the said Thomas de Muleton, by the said service for ever. And if the said Thomas, son of Thomas, William and Hugh shall die without issue male, then all the said manor shall entirely remain in the heirs of Thomas de Moleton for ever. To have and to hold of the chief lords of that fee by the service which pertains to the said manor.

On the Octave of Holy Trinity, 28, Henry III, 6th July, 1244. Between Lambert de Multon, plaintiff, and Brother Terricus de Nussa, prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, deforciant, of the advowson of the Church of Kirketon. Lambert acknowledged the advowson to be the right of the prior and brethren as that which the prior has of the gift of Lambert's ancestors. And the prior received the said Lambert and his heirs in all benefits and prayers, which henceforth shall be made in the said Hospital for ever. And this concord was made between them, saving the tenure of the charters of Thomas de Multon, father of the said Lambert, whose heir he is, and of Thomas de Multon, grandfather of the said Lambert.

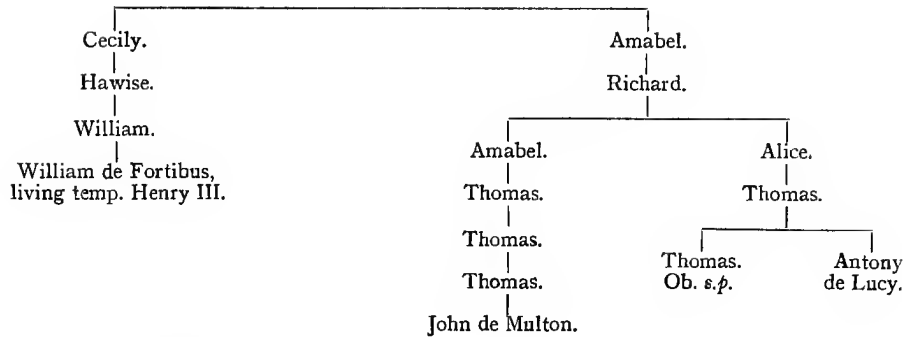
Lincolnshire *Final Concords*.

On the Quindene of St. Hilary, 35 Henry III. Between Simon, prior of Spalding, plaintiff, and Lambert de Multon, deforciant, concerning the customs which the prior demanded of Thomas relating to property in Multon Pinchbeck, &c.

Thomas de Multon, Lord of Holbeach and Egremont in 1252, obtained from Henry III a license to hold a market and fair at Holbeach—Market on Thursday—the fair for 2 days, on the eve and day of St. Michael.

Plea Rolls, De Banco, 4 Edward III.

Northampton. Antony de Lucy and Thomas de Multon, of Egremont, sued John de Claveryng for the manor of Rodeston. The pleadings give this pedigree :



From Gibbon's *Early Lincolnshire Wills* :

1320. Indulgence to pray for the soul of Sir Thomas de Multon, Lord of Egremont, buried at Spalding Church (Burghersh).

1323. Adam de Lymberg presented by the King (as custodian of the lands of Sir Thomas de Multon, Egremont, deceased), to Algerkirke Church, vacant by the death of Dom. John de Merkingfold, last vicar (Burghersh).

Alan de Multon, ii kal. maij. 1347. To Adam de Brandon, Rector of Usleby.

The site of the castle of the Multon family can still be seen in Moulton. It is a mound of stone, surrounded by a moat, and is known as Hall Hills, and lies about 1½ miles south of Moulton Parish Church.

THE FAMILY OF UFFORD.

Through the marriage of John, 3rd Lord Willoughby de Eresby, who died 1378, with Cecily de Ufford, daughter of Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, the Fosters claim descent from the Ufford family, who were but little connected with Lincolnshire.

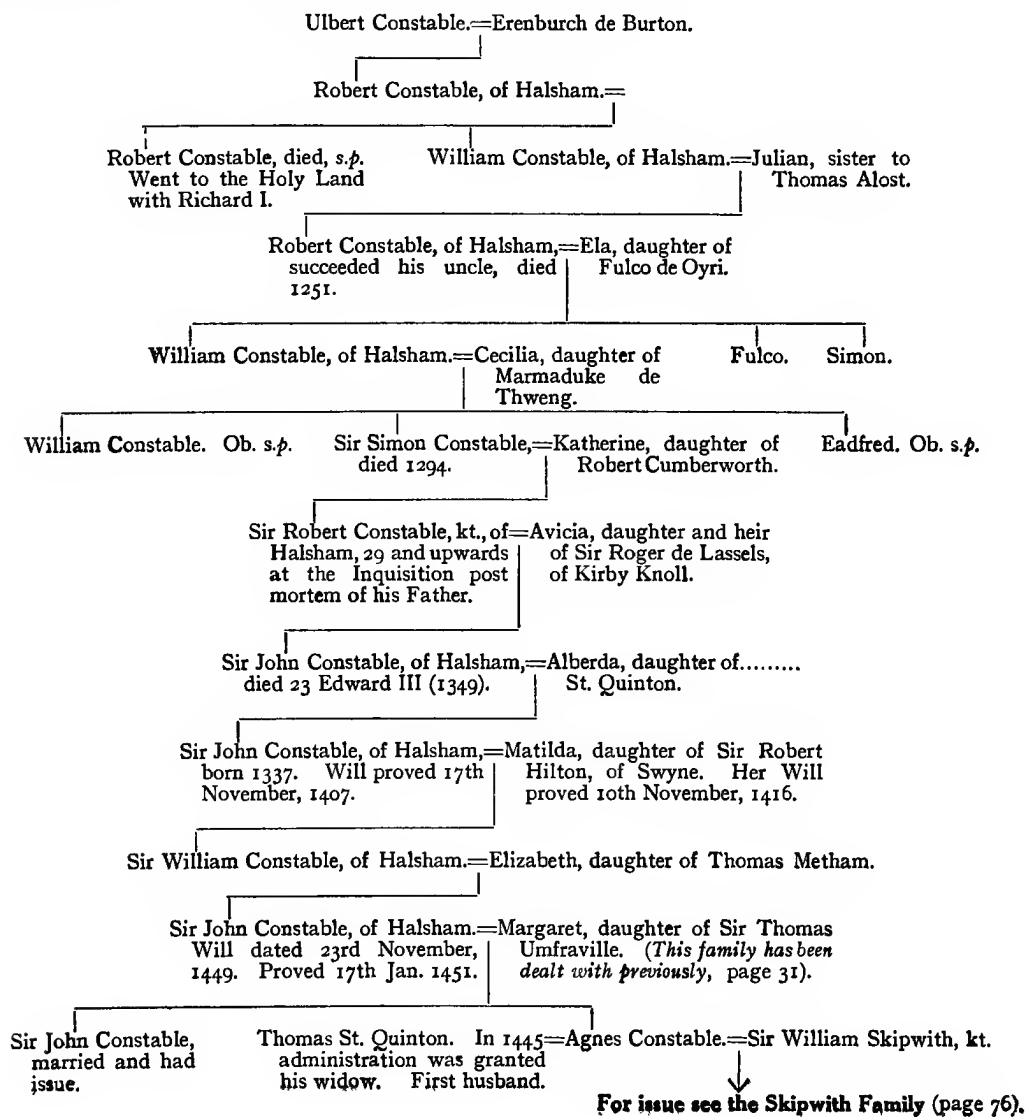
Sir Robert de Ufford was summoned to Parliament in 1308. He married a daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert de Valoines, kt.

He had issue, Robert de Ufford, 2nd baron, K.G. Owing to his services he had the Town and Castle of Orford, in Suffolk, granted him for life. In 2 Edward III, he was created Earl of Suffolk and K.G. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Norwich, and had issue—William, his successor (who died without issue); Cecily, who married John, III Lord Willoughby de Eresby; Catherine, who married Lord Scales; and Margaret, who married William, Lord Ferrers, of Groby.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF CONSTABLE,
OF BURTON CONSTABLE, CO. YORK.

The marriage of Sir William Skipwith, kt., who was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1458, with Agnes Constable, a daughter of Sir John Constable, kt., of Burton Constable, introduces us to a very interesting Yorkshire family, who through that marriage became ancestors of the Fosters.

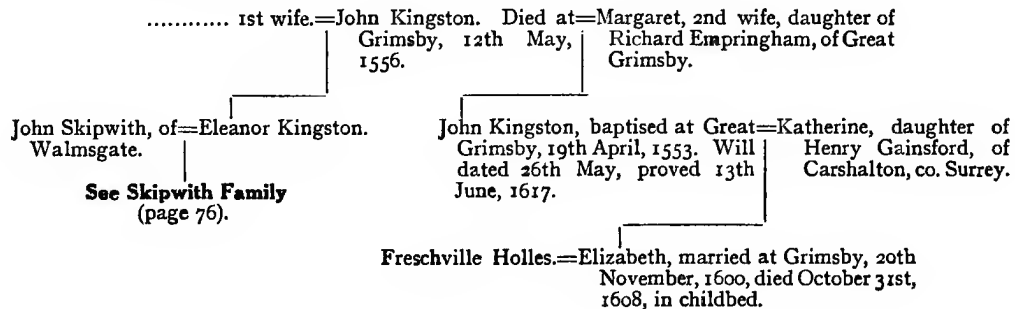
The following pedigree of the Constable Family is based on Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire* (of 1665), as given in *The Genealogist* (vol. 20, 175).



THE FAMILY OF KINGSTON.

By referring to the Skipwith pedigree, which we have previously given (page 76), the reader will notice that John Skipwith, of Walmsgate (to whose estate administration was granted in 1584), married Eleanor, the daughter of John Kingston, of Great Grimsby. It appears that this John Kingston died on the 12th day of May, 1556, having only the day previous made his will. He was a man of wealth. He held lands in Swaby, and other places in the county of Lincoln, which he left to Eleanor Skipwith, his daughter. There is a pedigree of the Kingstons in the *Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1592*. Their arms were, azure a cross or, between three leopard's heads, argent.

The following pedigree is from Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* :



THE FAMILY OF FITZWILLIAM.

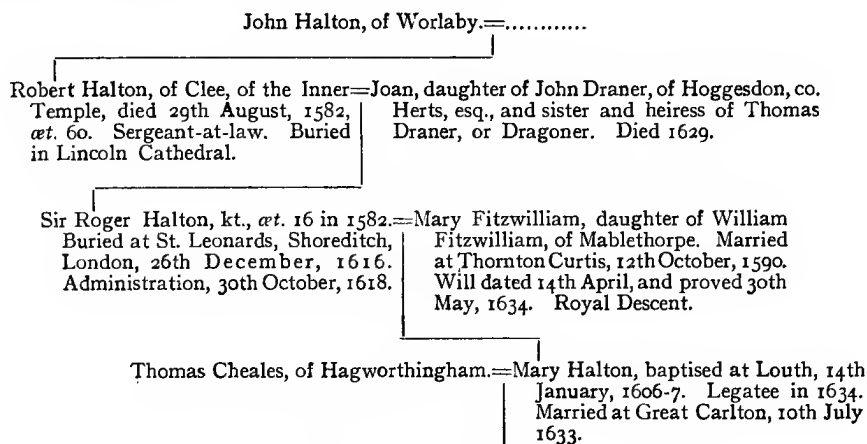
Sir John Skipwith, High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1492, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Fitzwilliam, kt., of Aldwark, county York. She belonged to another branch of the influential Fitzwilliam family previously dealt with. This marriage makes a second link in the Fosters' ancestral descent from that family.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF HALTON.

We must now retrace our steps, and refer the reader to the account of the Fitzwilliam family, of Mablethorpe (page 71). We there showed that Mary Fitzwilliam, the daughter of William Fitzwilliam, of Mablethorpe (he was buried at Withern, April, 1597), married Sir Roger Halton, of Clee, and that she had Royal Descent.

In the *Visitation of Lincolnshire in 1592*, we have the following :

Arms—Per pale, azure and gules, a lion rampant, argent.



For Issue, see The Cheales Family (page 114).
From this marriage the Fosters are descended.

Notes on the Halton Family.

Canon Maddison, in his preface to his *Lincolnshire Wills*, writes of the Halton family :

"I now turn to those families that came into Lincolnshire during the XVI century, many of whom are known to me simply by their names in the *Visitations* of 1562 and 1592—Halton, of Clee, and afterwards of Great Carlton, where Sir James Halton, knighted by James I, lived—long since extinct."

We think that the Reverend author, when he wrote his preface, overlooked the many references to the Halton family, to be found in *Lincolnshire Records*, otherwise he would not have included them among the families who came into Lincolnshire in the XVI century.

In a Final Concord, 33 Henry II. On Saturday before the Feast of St. Luke (17th October, 1187). Between the Prior and Canons of Burlington, and Gilbert, son of Pagan, and Emma his sister, mention is made of Matthew, son of Gervase de Halton.

We learn from the *Lincolnshire Architectural Society's Report, for the years 1903-4*, under the heading of Billingbrook, William de Halton quit-claimed to Matthew de Benningworth, the whole tenement which Richard his father, and himself, had of Matthew de Benningworth, in the Vill of Halton, in 1180.

In 1224, Robert, son of William de Halton, presented to the Church at Halton.

William de Halton and John de Halton were witnesses to a charter of Henry Bec (*cir.* 1200), giving lands, in Friskney and Eresby, to Lincoln Cathedral,

Also Richard de Halton, and Reinerde de Halton, witnessed another charter given about the same period by Henry Bec, to the Cathedral.

A William de Halton was Abbot of Barling, in the year 1243.

A Ralph de Halton was first Vicar of Barton, 1318-1341.

In 1320, Henry de Halton, and Margaret his wife, were parties to an action concerning the manor and advowson of Halton.

Under the head of *Nomina militum returnata vice comitibus*, 17 Edward II, is the name of Henry de Halton.

In 2 Edward III, Henry de Halton was a witness to a deed of gift, executed by Alice de Lacy, of Bollingbroke. Also to a grant made by William, son and heir of William de Kyme, in 1338.

Henry de Halton, described as "infirm of body," died, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, who inherited from him $\frac{1}{4}$ part of a knight's fee.

We find several references to this family in the *Ingoldmells Court Rolls* :

4 Edward III, 4 July 1330. Court held. It is ordered to distrain John, son of Petronilla de Halton, for fealty and other services, in arrears for tenements of Robert de Steeping.

4 Edward III, 28th November, 1330. It is ordered to distrain John, son of Simon de Halton, for fealty and other services in arrear.

14th October, 1341. Court held. Default (*inter alia*), John, son of Simon, son of Petronilla de Halton, in mercy, because they did not come into this court.

18th October, 1341. Court held. Respite. John de Cokington has respite till next court, concerning his services for tenements that were John, son of Simon de Halton.

In the chancel of Halton Church, is a well carved stone effigy, supposed to represent Sir Henry Halton. The Halton arms were formerly in Halton Church.

From Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills* :

By his Will, proved 13th June, 1617, John Kingstone, of Great Grimsby, Esq., states—"I make and ordaine Mr. Robert de Halton, of Swinhorpe, in the county of Lincoln, gentlemen, my trustie well-beloved friend, my sole executor, requesting him to see my bodie, in a christian-like manner, to be brought to the gronde, my just debts and legacies to be discharged."

By his Will, dated 12th January, 1615, Francis Clements, of Great Grimsby, schoolmaster, left to Robert Halton, of Great Grimsby, gentleman, lands at Newark, and made him residuary legatee, and sole executor. He gave to Sir Roger Halton, kt., "all the sumes of money which he oweth me, and do release him of all statutes, mortgages, bonds, deeds, and grants whatsoever, wherein he the said Sir Roger, standeth indebted unto me." Item to Frances Massingberd, the wife of Thomas Massingberd, of Bratoft, Esq., "all those sumes of money whatsoever he oweth me." Frances Massingberd was sister to Sir Roger Halton.

Inquis. p.m. Draner, Thomas, Esq. Will dated 2nd June, 5 Charles I, ob. s.p. 19th April, 1621. Inquisitions taken at Lincoln, Cambridge, Middlesex, London, Essex. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Halton, cousin and heir of Thomas Draner, *æt.* 9, 2nd June, 1629.

Gunby.—Thomas Massingberd, barrister, who died November 5th, 1636, married Frances, daughter of Robert Halton, of Clee, sergeant-at-law, by Joan his wife, sister and heir of Thomas Draner, or Dragoner, of Hoxton, Middlesex.

Burgh.—Sir Roger Halton, kt., was a Commissioner sitting at Louth, concerning some property at Burgh, belonging to a charity.

Frances Massingberd, in county of Lincoln, widow, by her Will, dated 19th June, 1637 (13 Charles I), directed her body to be buried in Gunby Church, and laid by her "most dear and only loving husband." Gifts to poor in Gunby, etc., etc. To her loving brother, Sir William Halton, kt., a 22/- piece. She made gifts to her loving brother, Robert Halton; to her god-daughter, Mrs. Mary Cheales, and to her brother, "my nephew, Robert Halton."

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF CHEALES,
OF HAGWORTHINGHAM.

The next family through whom the Fosters claim Royal Descent is that of the Cheales. Thomas Cheales, of Hagworthingham, married Mary, daughter of Sir Roger Halton, as we have seen by the previous pedigree (page 112).

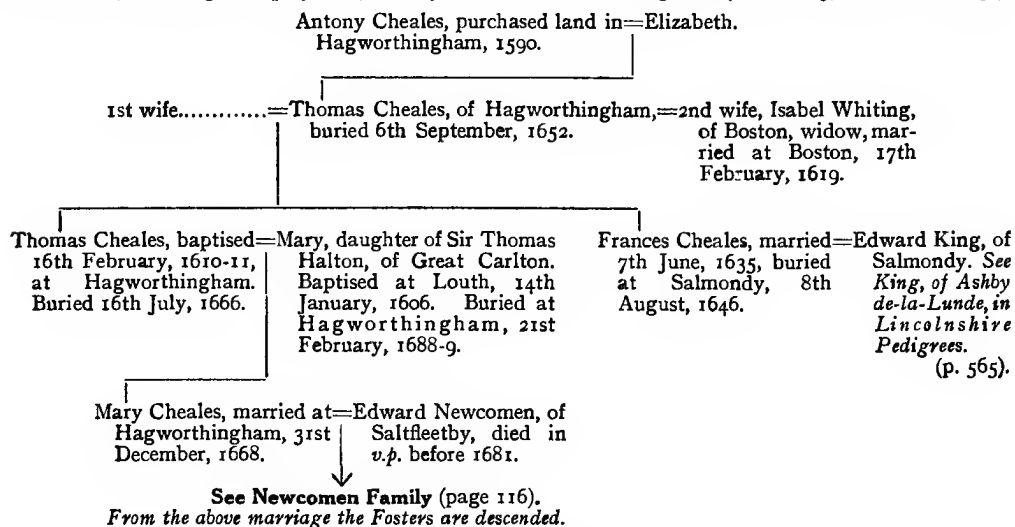
The Cheales family may be grouped among the lesser gentry of the county. They resided in Lincolnshire from at least the 13th century, and the late Rev. Alan Benjamin Cheales, who recently died at Reading, was possessed of the estate his ancestors bought in 1590, and I believe the estate still belongs to the Cheales family.

Canon Maddison, in his introduction to his *Lincolnshire Wills*, writes:

In 1590, Antony Cheales, yeoman, bought an estate in Hagworthingham. The name of Cheales is found in that place as early as 1534, possibly derived from Cheale in the parish of Gosberton. His grandson, Thomas Cheales, wrote himself, "gentleman," and married Mary, the daughter of Sir Roger Halton, kt., of Great Carlton. The family does not appear in *The Visitation* of 1634, but a pedigree is given in that of 1666.

The following pedigree is taken from Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*:

Arms.—Gules, three eagles displayed or, ducally crowned and armed argent. (MSS. D 23, Heralds' College).



Notes on the Cheales Family.

Lincoln Cathedral Charters, civ. 1150.

To Robert, by God's Grace, Bishop of Lincoln, William de Romara, Earl, greeting—Let your reverence know that I will warrant to the Chaplin of the Church of St. Mary, Lincoln, the whole land and holding which Eilwinius de Chales, priest, held, wherever it be, with all appurtenances in churches, in lands to be cultivated, in meadows, in feedings, in waters, and in all places, and particularly the Church of Hagnisti. Therefore I will, that the same Church of Lincoln shall hold the whole of this holding as alms for ever, with the appurtenances. Witness, Robert Curbunel, my dapifer.

William Chales was a witness to charter (dated *cir.* 1200), of William, son of Halden de Wegland, of a toft at Winethorp to Lincoln Cathedral.

Lincolnshire Final Concord. On the morrow of St. Michael, 10 Henry III (30th September, 1226), between Ralph de Parmenter, plaintiff, and Ranulph de Cheles, deforciant, of 10 acres of land at Ingoldmells. Ranulph acknowledged the said land to be the right of Ralph, to have and to hold to him and his heirs of the said Ranulph and his heirs for ever. Rendering a pound of pepper by the year for all services. And for this Ranulph gave him 20/-.

Ranulph Cheles was a witness to a charter (*cir.* 1220), of Henry Bec, son of William Bec, of Lucebi, to Lincoln Cathedral, of lands at Ingoldmells.

William, son of Gilbert de Cheles, was in 31 Edward I, plaintiff in an action for trespass against William de Kellok.

We learn by Oldfield's *Wainfleet*, that in the parish of Ingoldmells, Ranulph de Cheles held the $\frac{1}{8}$ th part of a knight's fee of Lady Basila Basset, who held it of Gilbert de Gaunt.

Sir Richard Cheles was a witness to the will of John Littlebury, of Hagworthingham, made 28th June, 1535.

Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills*, page 10 :

By the Chancery Inquisition post mortem, we learn that on an Inquisition taken at Gosberkyrk, 12th March, 6 Henry VII, 1490-1, on the death of William Blaunche, of Holbeach, Thomas Cheyle, of Gosberton, was a juror.

The Ingoldmells *Court Rolls* furnish a few entries relating to the Cheales family.

20th February, 1315-6, Court held. From Clementia Cheles for acquiring a charter, *ij*d.

22nd March, 1345-6, Court held. Peter Warner came into court to surrender 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ of land with a cottage, lying between land of William Pullayn and land of Robert Cheles.

14th July, 1389, Court held. It is found by Inquisition that Beatrice Cheles made trespass upon Adam Thory to the damage of 2d., therefore, &c., sum 9d.

26th April, 1419, Court held. Also that Joan, wife of Simon Humfrey, and Alice, daughter of Thomas Cheales, the servants of William de Welle, cut the sines of the meles contrary to the custom of this manor.

16th October, 1492. View of Frank pledge or great Inquisition the name of Walter Cheles appears.

194 rolls of the proceedings of the Courts of the Ingoldmells Manor were found by Mr. Richard Cheales, in 1684, in Ingoldmells Church.

In the list of Lincolnshire gentleman in 1666, appears William Cheales, Hagworthingham.

Hagworthingham Church accounts (25 Henry VIII). Md. That the Sunday next after the Feast of the Assumption of Our Lady, the 25th year of the reign of Henry VIII, there was delivered to Hugh Cheales and Thomas Hyghdon, churchwardens, of Hagworthingham, by Robert Neve, of Hagworthingham, upon his own devotion and upon this condition, that the churchwardens for ever and for the time being, shall try and give yearly to the ringers upon the even of All Saints, yearly, 6 gallons of ale, or else bruie or cause to be bruied, one strike of maulte yearly, and the profit thereof to all the ringers the same night, and this money to remain in the churchwardens' hands for ever, or else some other at their deliverance, doing and performing the conditions abovesaid.

The will of Thomas Godfrey, proved at Horncastle, 1st July, 1614, shows that he was in great pecuniary difficulties. He entreats his friends, William Morton, of Oxcombe, clerk, and Thomas Cheales, of Hagworthingham, yeoman, to receive the rents and profits of his manor of Oxcombe, for 8 years, and pay his debts.

A Thomas Cheales was churchwarden of Partney, in 1638, and as such, was present at Horncastle, 5th April in that year, when William, Lord Archbishop of York, held a visitation there,

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF NEWCOMEN.

The next family through whom we have to trace the Royal Descent of the Fosters, is that of the, at one time, numerous Lincolnshire family of Newcomen, who for centuries resided at Saltfleetby, and the adjoining villages.

As we have already seen in the case of the marriage of William Fitzwilliam (who died in 1597) with Elizabeth Tyrwhitt, two lines of Royal Descent were merged in their child, Mary Fitzwilliam, who married Sir Roger Halton, kt., of Clee, so by the marriage of Mary Cheales with Edward Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, in 1668, two other lines of Royal Descent were merged in their son, the Rev. William Newcomen, who afterwards became Rector of Covenham.

His grand-daughter, Anne Newcomen, as will be seen in this pedigree, married at Surfleet, 1st January, 1751, a Thomas Hunnings, of Whaplode, an ancestor of the Fosters.

Canon Maddison in his *Lincolnshire Wills*, writes on the Newcomen family :

“Newcomen or Newcome, a genuine Lincolnshire race, though as the name imparts, they “must at some period have been ‘new comers.’ In deeds of the 13th century, the name is Le “Newcomen. Saltfleetby seems to have been their earliest seat, but they spread into a great “number of branches at Low Tointon, Hagnaby, Maltby, Bag Enderby, and Theddlethorpe. One “of the Saltfleetby line, Robert Newcomen, went to Ireland, and was created a baronet in 1625. “The title continued in the family till 1789, when it became extinct, and yet, in spite of the wide “ramifications of this family, it is almost extinct in Lincolnshire.”

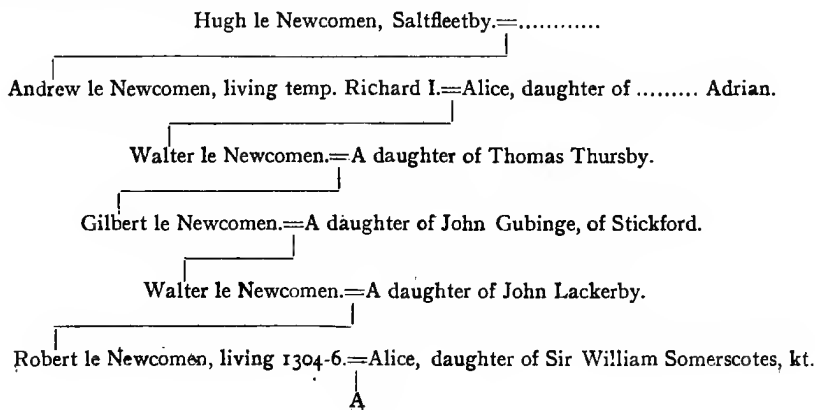
There are pedigrees of the Newcomen family given in the *Visitations of Lincolnshire of 1562-4, 1592, 1634 and 1666*.

The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., of Oxon Vicarage, Shrewsbury, who may fairly be styled the historian of the Newcomens, wrote an able article on the family in the XXIV volume of the *Associated Architectural Society's Reports*, which he has since republished in pamphlet form.

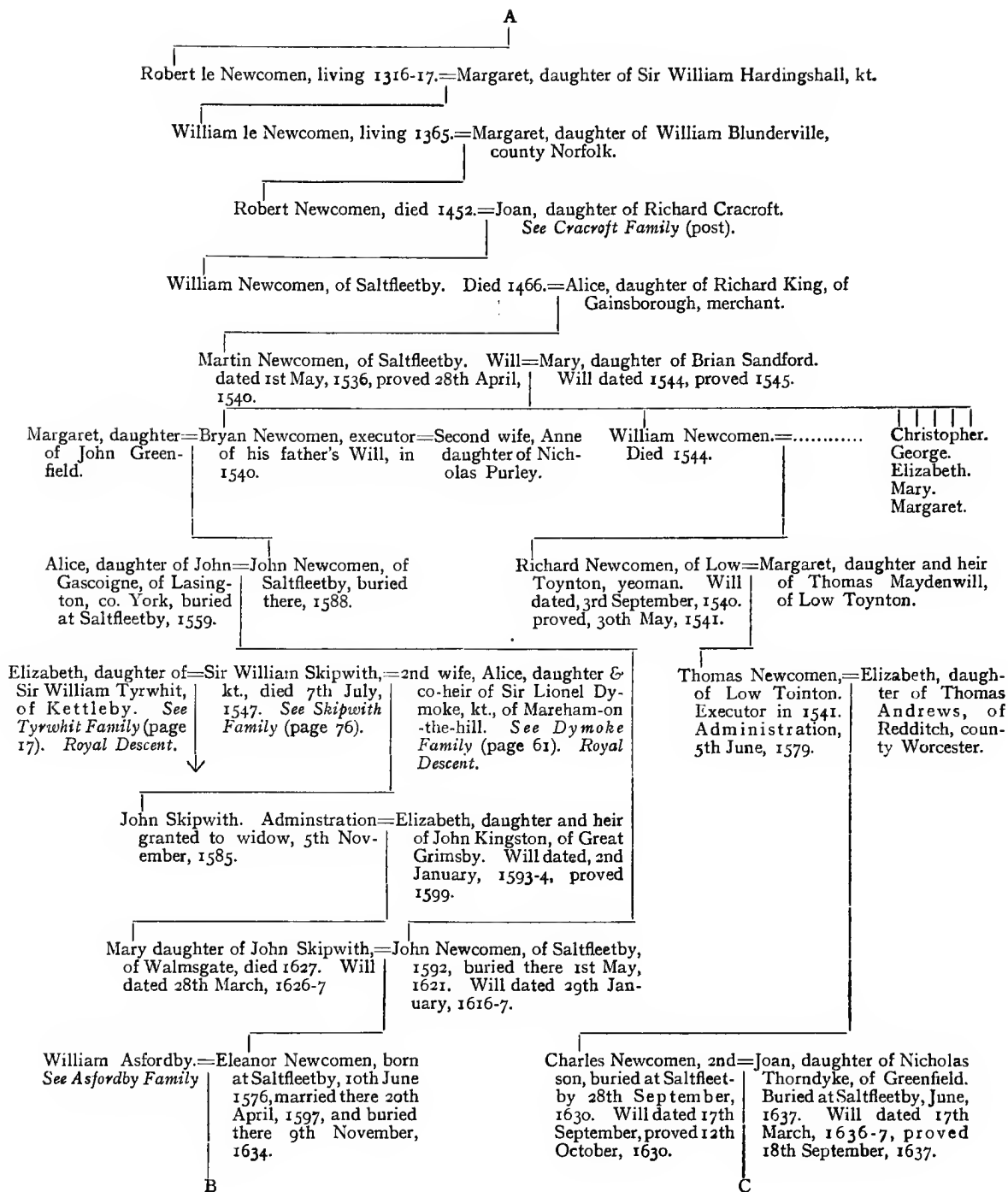
The following pedigree is from Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* :

Arms—Argent, a lion's head erased sable, between three crescents gules.

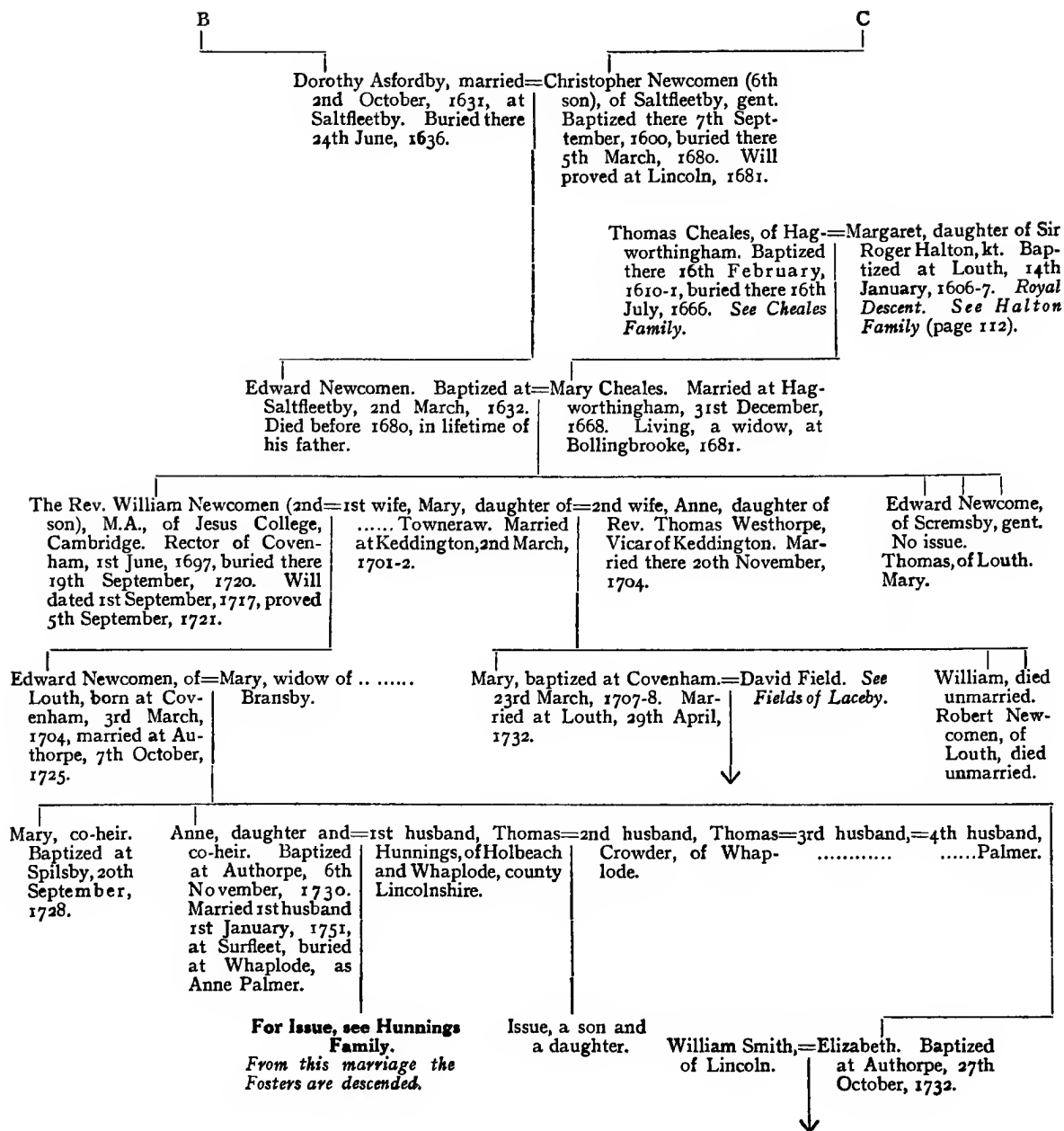
Crest—A lion's jamb coupé and erect, sable. Motto, Numine nitor.



THE FOSTERS OF MOULTON.



THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF



Notes on the Newcomen Family.**From Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills* :**

By will, dated 9th December, 1534, John Burgh, of Saltfleetby, St. Peter's, gentleman, left to his god-daughter, Alice Newcomen, a silver spoon. To his nephew, his swan mark. He mentions his cousin, John Newcomen.

The testator's mother was Mary, a daughter of Martin Newcomen.

By her will, Elizabeth Yarborough, of Kilstern, dated 12th April, 1536, left bequests to her sister, Margaret Newcomen.

The testatrix was a daughter of Martin and Mary Newcomen.

By his will, dated 1st May, 1536. Martin Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, All Saints, desired to be buried in the chancel of All Hallowe Church, Saltfleetby. "I will have a trowght of marbell laid upon my grave, with my armes and the armes of Mary, my wife, scripturyd in metall of lattyn." Mentions his sons, Christopher, George (a priest), Bryan Newcomen and John. He appointed his son, Bryan Newcomen, his executor. Proved 28th April, 1540, at Lincoln.

Mr. Maddison adds—The testator was head of one of the oldest Lincolnshire families. The testator's wife was Mary, daughter of Bryan Sandford, of Thorpe Salvin, county York.

Dated, 1544. Will of Mary Newcomen, widow. To be buried in the quire of All Hallows, Saltfleetby. Mentions her daughters, Mary Browe (Burgh), Margaret, and others. Bequest for a trental of masses for my soul, and for the soul of Bryan Newcomen. She appointed sons George and John executors. Proved 1st September, 1545.

13th September, 1540 (22 Henry VIII). Will of Richard Newcomen, of Low Tointon, yeoman. This long and very interesting will is given at length in Mr. Maddison's work, as furnishing an admirable specimen of a Lincolnshire yeoman's will of ancient race in the 16th century. He appointed the right worshipfull mayster, Edward Dymoke, as supervisor.

27th February, 1548-9. Will of George Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, clerk.—To be buried in Our Lady's quire in the church of All Hallows. Residue to his nephew ("nevey"), John Newcomen, and appointed him his executor. Proved 22nd July, 1550.

Mr. Maddison adds a note.—He was the son of Martin and Mary Newcomen, and was presented 8th May, 1534, to St. Peter's, Somercotes.

31st January, 1586. Will of Geo. Newcomen, gent., of Saltfleetby, All Saints.—To be buried in the church. Mentions his sisters, Swall, Potter, Elizabeth Hulcoles; cousin, Elias Newcomen; niece, Maria Newcomen, wife of his nephew, John Newcomen; to their son, Richard Newcomen; brother, John Newcomen; niece, Ellen Maria Alice Newcomen; nephew, Stephen Newcomen; nephew, Thomas Newcomen; niece, Maria Graystock; cousin, Elizabeth Garbray; cousin, Thomas Yarborough; Thomas Newcomen and Joan, his wife; nephew John, executor; brother John, supervisor. Proved 29th March, 1587.

Note.—The Testator was the son of Brian Newcomen by his 2nd wife, Ann, daughter of Nicholas Purley.

Canon Maddison gives the following interesting will of Eleanor Skipwith, of Walmsgate, widow, dated 2nd January, 32 Elizabeth. Her husband, John Skipwith, was the 3rd son of Sir William Skipwith, kt., of Ormsby, by his wife, Elizabeth Tyrwhitt. Her daughter Mary, married John Newcomen, of Saltfleetby. The reader is referred to the Tyrwhitts, Skipwiths, and Newcomen pedigrees previously given.

The will of Eleanor Skipwith, of Walmsgate, widow, dated 2nd January, 32 Elizabeth.—To be buried in the church. To my brother, John Kingston, of Grimsby, and my sister, his wife, x shillings apiece; to my niece, Elizabeth Kingston, xxs.; to my son, Lionel Skipwith, xxxxs. and a gold ring; my three children, Elinor, Anne and Margaret Skipwith; to my daughter-in-law, Ann Skipwith, xs.; to Elinor Newcomen, xd. and a gold ring with a red stone, &c., &c.; to Rachel Newcomen, one silver goblet, &c.; to John Newcomen, one silver spoon, &c.; to Ann Newcomen, to Elizabeth Newcomen, to my daughter, Newcomen, one gray nag, &c.; to my son, Lionel Skipwith, all glasses, &c.; to my godson, John Gedney, xs. Residue to her son-in-law, John Newcomen, who was appointed executor. Codicil, 4th June, 1599, she gave 10/- towards the building of Manby Church. Proved 31st December, 1599.

Will of Richard Newcomen, of Kirkby-on-Bain, dated 19th December, 1592, proved 28th March, 1593. Mentions daughter, Elizabeth. Refers to the will of his grandfather, John Temple, and also to his sons, Edward, William, and Charles, who were under age. He appointed his wife, Frances, executrix, and his brother, John Newcomen, and cousin Samuel Newcomen, of Toynton, supervisors.

Will of John Newcomen, of Spilsby, dated September 21st, 1599, proved February 20th, 1599-1600. Mentions land in Halton, Holgate, Little Steepney; son, Lionel; daughters, Sycilie and Johan. Son Thomas, and wife Johan, executors.

Will of Edward Newcomen, of Marham, yeoman. Administered at Horncastle, 1st July, 1614. Personalty sworn under £120 3s. 8d. Mentions daughters, Elizabeth and Mary; son, Robert; wife, Mary.

Nicholas Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, gent., dated 12th May, 1616, proved 8th October, 1616, by wife.—To be buried in church of Saltfleetby, All Saints, he mentions his faithful wife, Anne, and his children, Marie, Jonathan, Alice, and his eldest son, Charles Newcomen. Appointed John Newcomen, Esq., his father-in-law, and Mr. Charles Newcomen, his father, supervisors.

From Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher's article in vol. xxiv of *Associated Architectural Society's Reports*:

Will of Charles Newcomen, dated 17th September, 1630, proved at Lincoln, 12th November, 1630. Annuity of £40 to wife, Joan, dwelling house at Saltfleetby to her for life; to his grandson, Charles Newcomen, his land in Saltfleetby and Theddlethorpe; to his son, Christopher, his land in Carlton and Gayton; to his son, Charles, £100; grandchildren, Edward Asfordby, Jonathan Newcomen, Alice Newcomen, Mary Newcomen, £100 each. If Mary Newcomen marries (maries) one Charles Fealby, of Theddlethorpe, the gift to her is void. Names son, Porrell, Robert Newcomen. Residue of property, his son, Thomas.

Will of Richard Newcomen, of Nether Toynton, dated 3rd September, 1540, and proved at Lincoln, 30th May, 1541. To be buried in the church of St. Peter, Nether Toynton. Names—wife, Margaret; sons, Thomas, John, William, Richard; daughters, Emma and Anne. Wife and son, Thomas, executors; Rt. worshipful Edward Dymoke, supervisor.

Will of John Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, esq., dated 29th January, 1616, proved at Lincoln, 15th May, 1621. Desired to be buried in the chancel of Middle Saltfleetby, in the quire at the east end of the south aisle. He devised all his estates in Saltfleetby to his grandchild, John Newcomen, the only son of Richard Newcomen, his deceased son in tail. He mentions his daughter, Katherine Wolbie, mother of the said John Newcomen, and her husband, Richard Wolbie; his cousin, Robert Rogers, esq., and Jarvase his brother; Alice and Susan Asfordby, daughters of his daughter, Eleanor Asfordby; his son, William Asfordby; his brothers, Thomas and Steven; his daughters, Eleanore, Marie, Alice, Ann, and Elizabeth; and appointed his wife, Maria, executrix, and his cousin, Richard Rogers, supervisor.

Will of Mary Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, widow, dated 12th March, 1626, proved at Lincoln, 20th October, 1627. Desires to be buried in Saltfleetby Church. Mentions her grandchild, John Newcomen; her daughter, Woolbye; daughter, Asfordby.

Will of Joan, wife of Charles Newcomen, dated 17th March, 1636, proved at Lincoln, 18th September, 1637. To be buried in parish church of Saltfleetby. She mentions her sons, Charles, Christopher, Thomas, Samuel, Robert, also her daughter, Porrell, and her grandchildren, Edward and Cicely Asfordby, Joan, Sarah, and Bridget Porrell. Leaves residue to son, Christopher, who she appointed her executor.

Will of Christopher Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, gentleman, dated 7th March, 1680, proved at Lincoln, in 1681. Devises to Mary Newcomen, of Bollingbrooke, widow of his son, Edward Newcomen, lately deceased, land near Beamer Bridge; he gave his grandchild, Edward, land at Carlton, and he gave his grandchild, Marie, £100, to be paid to Mr. Charles Newcomen, of Bag Enderby, for her use. Residue of property to his son, William More, whom he appointed his executor.

His daughter, Ann, married at Saltfleetby, 15th February, 1660, William More, of Louth, gentleman.

Rev. William Newcomen, of Covenham. Will dated 1st September, 1717, proved at Lincoln, 5th September, 1721. He bequeaths rent charge of £50 to his son, Edward, but wife to receive £25 per annum till Edward was 21 years old. He appointed his wife, and brother, Edward, executors.

Final Concords :

On the morrow of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 3 Henry III, 25th June, 1219. Between Walter Newcomen and Antelina Hiltoft, plaintiffs, and Lambert, son of Thomas, tenant of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Threcingham, Walter and Antelina quit-claimed all right to Lambert and his heirs for ever, and for this Lambert gave them $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark.

On the morrow of St. Michael, 10 Henry III (30th September, 1226). Between John, son of Matilda, and Sarah, his wife, and Robert de Mannely, and Lucy his wife, plaintiffs, and Odo Galle, tenant of 38 acres of land in Saltfleetby, "an acre of meadow lies next the meadow of Nicholas de Newcomen."

On Friday next, before the Feast of St. Peter ad vincula, 15 Henry III (1st August, 1231), Osbert le Newcomen, vouch to warrant, &c., Lambert, son of Hugh.

From Ingoldmells Manor Court Rolls :

Court held 31st October, 1291. William Newcomen (is essoined) of the common (adveat), by Walter de Akewia.

Court held 2nd April, 1292. William le Newcomen (is essoined) of the common (adveat), by Walter de Akewia.

Court held 27th September, 1312. Attachment from William le Newcomen for same ijs., unless, &c., and if the steward will accept this.

Court held 30th July, 1313. Esoined (*inter alia*) William Newcomen.

Court held 25th June, 1320. It was ordered to distrain (*inter alia*) William Newcomen, for trespass made in Schalflet.

Court held 9th June, 1323. William Newcomen did fealty.

Court held 24th October, 1325. Fines William Newcomen, xvij*d.* William Newcomen is described as of Burgh.

Court held 17th October, 1330. William de Newcomen fined xij*d.*

Court held 5th November, 1341. William Newcomen is essoined of the common, &c.

Court held 5th October, 1345. Fine v*d.* from William, son of William Newcomen, for respite of suit of court till Michaelmas.

Court held 15th October, 1351. William Newcomen is essoined of the common, &c.

Court held 3rd March, 1351-2. William Newcomen in mercy for default, and nevertheless it is ordered to distrain him to answer to Joan Blaykester, of Burgh, in plea of distress.

Court held 24th March, 1352. Joan Blaykester, of Burgh, plaintiff, offered herself against William Newcomen in a plea of debt in respite.

Court held 13th April, 1352. William Newcomyn put himself in mercy against Joan Blaykester, in plea of trespass, &c.

Court held 17th October, 1355. William Newcomyn in mercy because he has not come upon the inquisition of the articles.

Court held 5th October, 1359. Similar entry.

Court held 16th November, 1359. Also that William Newcomyn drew blood upon Margaret, servant of Philip Pynder, therefore let him be in mercy.

Also that the said Margaret raised the hue justly upon the said William Newcomyn, therefore let him be in mercy.

Court held 28th November, 1418. Simon Newcome, chaplain of Mumby, executor of Simon Newcome, complains of John Skendleby, in reference to debts.

Court held 9th September, 1567. Thomas Newcomen was one on the great inquisition.

Court held 30th September, 1568. Thomas Newcomen, was one on the great inquisition.

Court of Pleas, 15th March, 1568-9. John Hareby *v.* Thomas Newcomen, recovers xix*d.* for levy on the inhabitants of the lordship, of *id.* per acre, he being guardian of the dykes and sewers.

From *History of Ormsby* :

16th January, 27 Henry VI (1449). William Newcomen, with others, were parties to a deed relating to the manor of Northelkyngton and two dales of meadow at Utterby, delivering the same to Patrick Skypton and Agnes, his wife.

Martin Newcomen was a party to a deed of settlement, whereby Sir John Skipwith settled certain manors and lands in South Ormsby, Ingoldmells, &c. Other parties to the deed—Thomas Burgh, son of Sir Edward Burgh, kt. ; Robert Tyrwhitt ; Lionel Dymoke.

John Skipwith, of Walmsgate, esq., married Eleanor, daughter of John Kingston, of Great Grimsby, and had a son and heir, Lionel, and a daughter, Mary, who married John Newcomen, of Saltfleetby.

Inheritors in the county of Lincoln, 1550-1560 (Harl. MS. 2145) :

| | | |
|---------------|-----|------|
| John Newcomen | ... | £40. |
|---------------|-----|------|

From Oldfield's *History of Wainfleet* :

Scremeby. Here lyeth the body of Robert Newcomen, Esq., who departed this life 23rd June, 1698, aged 65.

Here lyeth the body of Frances, the wife of Robert Newcomen, Esq., who departed this life 13th February, 1715, aged 75.

Here lyeth the body of Edward Newcomen, Esq., who departed this life April 13th, 1721, aged 47.

Among the gentry of Lincolnshire, in 1634, we find the following :

John Newcomen, Saltfleetby.
 Charles Newcomen, Saltfleetby.
 Thomas Newcomen, Withern.
 Robert Newcomen, Hagnaby.

Also among the gentry of 1666 :

Charles Newcomen, Bag Enderby.
 Henry Newcomen, Saltfleetby.

Canon Maddison, in volume ix, *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, page 37, having spoken of the disappearance of the Cracroft family, once so numerous in Lincolnshire, writes :

“What has been said respecting the Cracroft family, applies equally well to the Newcomens. The Newcomens must “have been ‘new-comers’ originally, and the name is written ‘Le Newcomen’ in the earliest documents ; but it seems “absurd to think of them as ‘new-comers,’ when they were in Lincolnshire in the 13th century. They abounded at “Saltfleetby and Theddlethorpe, and the name, &c., was very early in the *Court Rolls of Ingoldmells Manor*. The “senior line held on at Saltfleetby, from very early times down to the 17th century. It put forth many branches, “but the most remarkable offshoot from the parent stem, was the Irish one. Sir Robert Newcomen, son of Charles “Newcomen, of London, who was a younger son of Bryan Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, went over to Ireland, rose to “become a baronet, in 1623, and founded a family in co. Longford, which eventually became ennobled in the person of “Charlotte Newcomen, who was created a viscountess, and had a son, on whose death, in 1825, the title became “extinct. The baronetcy came to an end in 1789.

“There are Newcomens yet to be found in Ireland, but in Lincolnshire, the home of the race, the name occurs but “rarely, and yet, when one contemplates the huge families in the different lines during the 16th and 17th centuries, “extinction would seem almost impossible. To take one instance, Charles Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, the head of the “junior branch in that place, had no less than six sons, all of whom married and had children. What has become of “them? The sixth and youngest son of Charles, Christopher, was of Saltfleetby. His male line ended in Robert “Newcomen, of Louth, 1730. The Hunnings family represented this branch in the female line.”

THE FAMILY OF SOMERCOTES.

Robert Le Newcomen who was living in 1304-6, married Alice, daughter of Sir William Somercotes, kt.

The Somercotes were an ancient Lincolnshire family, and appear to have intermarried with members of the leading families of the county. Canon Maddison gives a pedigree of the Somercotes, but as it only commences with a William Somercotes, of Bilsby, who lived in the 16th century it is not given here.

THE FAMILY OF BLUNDERVILLE.

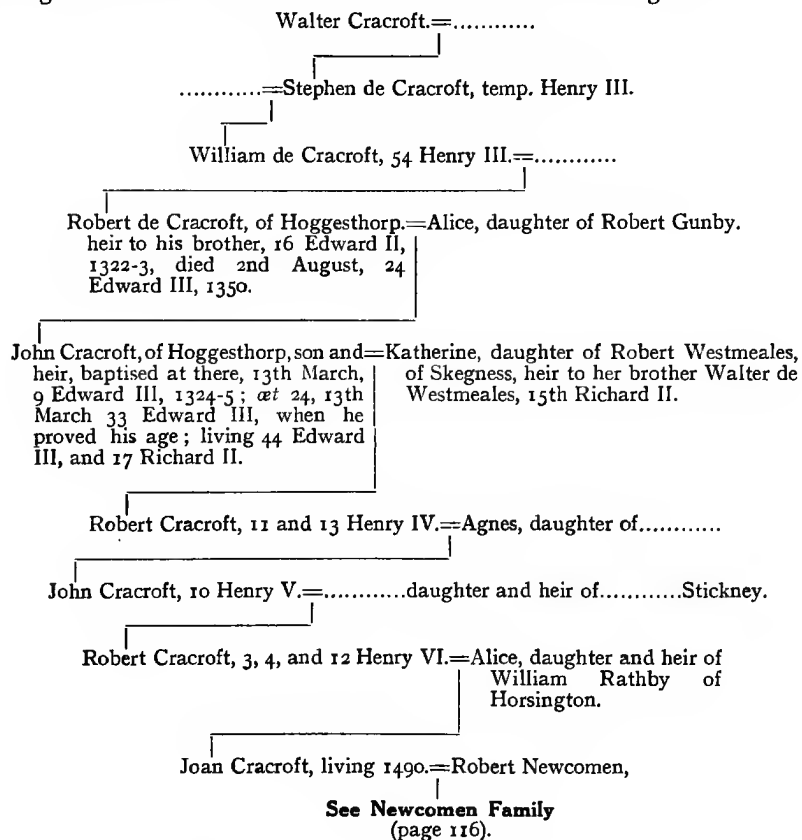
The next family with which we have to mention as ancestors of the Fosters, was that of Blunderville. Margaret, daughter of William Blunderville, of the county of Norfolk, having married William le Newcomen, who was living in 1365.

There is a pedigree of the Blunderville family given in the *Visitation of Norfolk*, published in vol. xxxii (pages 40-61), of the Harleian Society. The family do not appear to have been connected with Lincolnshire.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF CRACROFT.

This old Lincolnshire family resided in Hogsthorpe and that immediate neighbourhood as early as the 13th century. Through the marriage of Jane Cracroft, of Cracroft Hall in Hogsthorpe, with Robert Newcomen, who died in 1452, the Fosters claim descent from the Cracrofts. A pedigree of the family is given in the *Herald's Visitation of Lincolnshire of 1562-4*.

The following is taken from Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* :



Notes on the Cracroft Family.

Speaking of the Cracroft family, Canon Maddison in the preface to his *Lincolnshire Wills* says :

"Cracroft. In old deeds often written Crecroft. To a deed dated 1203, relating to a conveyance of land in Hogsthorpe, Warinus de Crecroft was a witness."

"In 1345, Robert Cracroft obtained a licence for an oratory in his house at Cracroft, in the parish of Hogsthorpe. The family were lords of the manor of Crecroft Hall for several centuries. It was held in socage of the abbey of Bardney and by 4/- rent. Towards the close of the 15th century the family divided into three branches, of these, the eldest continued to hold Cracroft down to the 17th century when it seems to have become extinct, for in 1656, Sir Ralph Maddison, kt., made an entail of his capital, messuage, and manor of Cracroft Hall, in Hogsthorpe."

"Another branch was seated at Burgh-in-the-Marsh, and continued there till the close of the 17th century. Another "diverging from the parent stem about the end of the 15th century, settled at Winthorpe and Ingoldmells. The family "have remained there ever since, and Edward Weston Cracroft is the male representative."

Canon Maddison writing in Vol. IX, *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, p. 37.

"Two families in Lincolnshire, the Cracroft and the Newcomen, stand out among all the others as having been at "one time very numerous and widely scattered, and yet at the present day reduced almost to extinction. The Cracrofts "were originally of Cracroft Hall, a manor in Hogsthorpe. They were certainly at the beginning of the 13th century. "They divided into three branches in the 15th century, the senior at Cracroft Hall, another at Burgh-in-the Marsh, and "another at Ingoldmells. The senior line continued down to a Richard Cracroft, who was baptised at Hogsthorpe, "15th December, 1578, he seems to have parted with the ancestral manor. What has been said respecting the Cracroft "family applies equally well to the Newcomen. Out of the multitude of Cracrofts and Newcomens in the three "centuries, 1400-1700, one would have thought there must be many male descendants surviving, and yet at the present "day one rarely comes on the names in Lincolnshire."

The Cracroft family, from its long residence in Lincolnshire, and the position it has for centuries occupied, is one of great interest. Oldfield's *History of Wainfleet* gives considerable information about the family and their possessions in the parishes of Bratoft, Gunby, Toft, Burgh, and the manor of Winthorpe. They never appear to have taken a leading part in county politics, few who did so came off successes, owing to the county being always hopelessly divided. The Cracrofts may be ranked among the lesser gentry, though undoubtedly holding a very good position.

There are a great number of interesting Wills of members of the family in the Lincoln Will Registry. Canon Maddison gives several in his *Lincolnshire Wills*, but as they are all subsequent in date to the marriage of Joan Cracroft with Robert Newcomen, we do not give them. With regard to the marriages of the Cracrofts earlier than that of Joan Cracroft; that of Robert Cracroft's with Catherine Westmeades introduces us to another old Lincolnshire family, the Westmeades, of Skegness, where they resided for many generations, and were landowners. They do not appear in any of the *Heralds' Visitations*, nor are there any interesting entries relating to them in the public records.

There are not many interesting wills of members of the Cracroft family in the Lincoln Will Registry.

Gibbons give the following :

1320. Indulgence of 30 days to pray for the soul of Isolde Crakecroft, buried in portico ecclsie, B.M. de Hoggesthorpe.

1421. December 20th. John Crakecroft, of Hogsthorpe, admon. granted to D'ns. William Crakecroft and Alice Crakecroft.

THE FAMILY OF RAITHBY.

The marriage of Robert Cracroft (temp. Henry VI), with Alice Raithby, daughter and heiress of William Raithby, of Horsingham, introduces us to other Lincolnshire families, as his wife Alice was a daughter of Thomas Massingberd, of Bratoft Hall, M.P. for Calais, in the parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, 1st March, 7 Edward VI (1553), by his wife Alice Bevercotes, of Newark.

The Raithbys were an old Lincolnshire family and resided in the county for many generations. They may be ranked among the lesser gentry and were landowners but not to any great extent.

5 Richard II, Alan de Raithby was a witness to a deed, William Smith and others, to Thomas de Ormsby, parson of Stayfield.

4 Henry V (1417), John de Rathby, of Covenham, conveyed with others, the manors, Ormsby and others, to Thomas Skipwith.

The earliest Will of a member of the Raithbie family in the Lincoln Will Registry is that of William Raithby, of Muckton, which was proved, 1538-40. There are a considerable number of Raithby Wills in the Registry, during the 16th and 17th centuries.

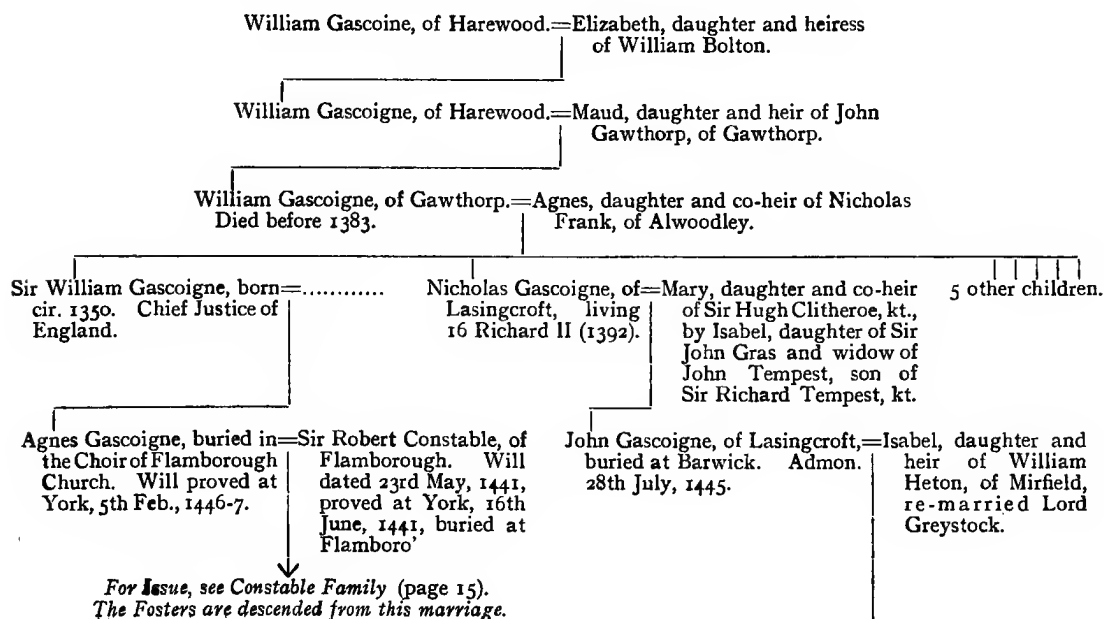
THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF GASCOIGNE,
OF BARNBOW, COUNTY YORK.

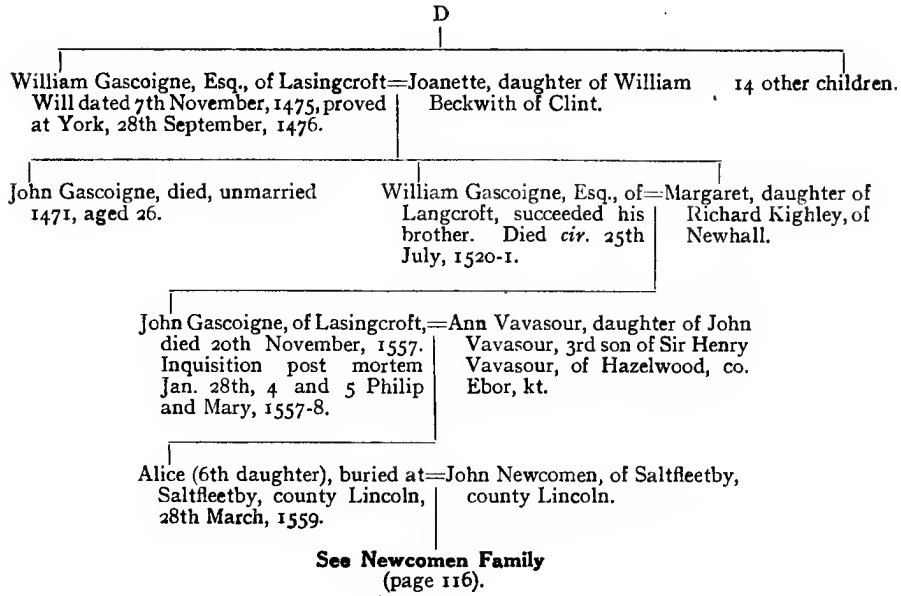
As we have seen by the pedigree of the Newcomen family, John Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, married Alice Gascoigne, the daughter of John Gascoigne, of Lasincroft. This marriage gives a second line of descent of the Fosters, from the Gascoigne family. Alice Newcomen died the 28th March, 1559, and was buried in Saltfleetby Church. The Fosters other line of descent from the Gascoignes has been previously referred to in the account of the Constable family, which shows that Sir Robert Constable, of Flamborough, married Agnes Gascoigne, who was in 1446, buried in the Choir of Flamborough Church.

The following pedigree of the Gascoigne family is taken from Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire* in the year 1666, as given in the *Genealogist*, vol. 25, p. 182 :

Arms—Quarterly of six.

1. Or, a pale sable, a conger's head couped and erect of the field—Gascoigne.
2. Arg. on a bend gules, three leopards' faces of the field—Bolton.
3. Vert, a saltire engrailed or—Franks.
4. Gules a saltire engrailed or, a mullet for difference—Clitherow, of Salisbury.
5. Gules, a lion rampant or, maned arg.—Grace.
6. Vert, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed, arg.—Heyton.





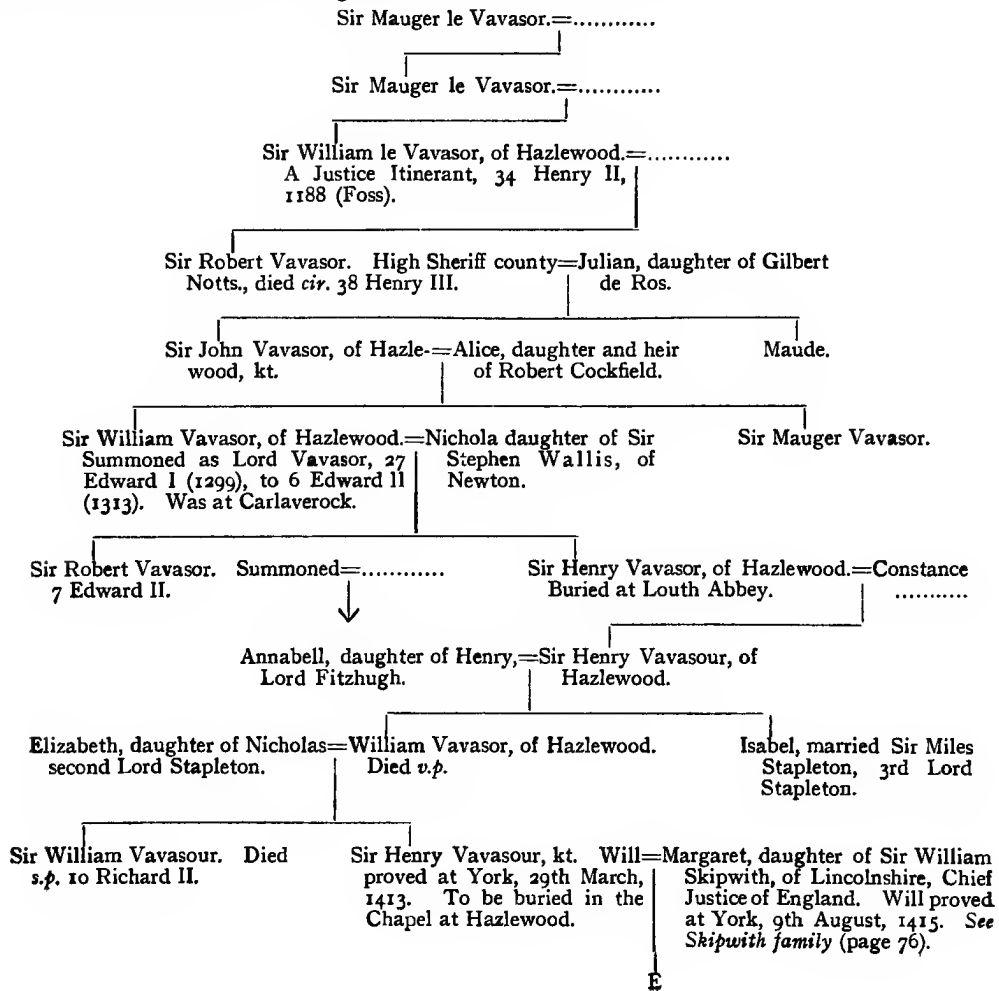
THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF VAVASOUR,
OF HASELWOOD, COUNTY YORK.

As we have seen by the pedigree of the Gascoigne family, which we have just given, John Gascoigne, of Lasincroft, married Ann Vavasour, daughter of John Vavasour, and their daughter, Alice, married John Newcomen, an ancestor of the Fosters.

We give a pedigree of the Vavasour family, which is taken from *Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire*, as given in *The Genealogist* (vol. 19, p. 112), which shows the connection of the family with the Skipwiths, and gives the Fosters another line of descent from Sir William Skipwith, Chief Justice of England.

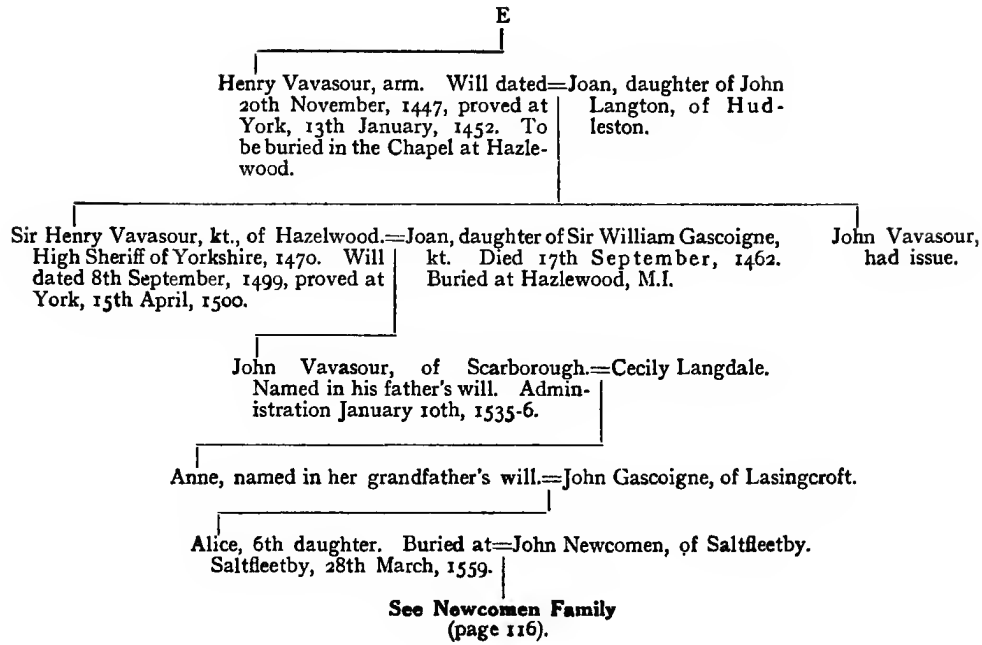
Arms—Or a fesse dancettee sable, in a canton the badge of a baronet of England.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet.....a goat's head.....



THE FOSTERS OF MOULTON.

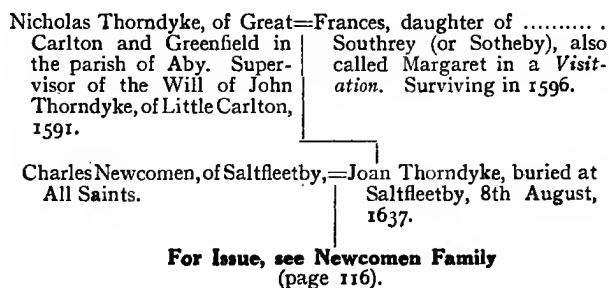
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THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF THORNDYKE,
OF GREENFIELD.

Another Newcomen marriage must claim our attention—Charles Newcomen, as we have seen by the pedigree of that family, married Joan Thorndyke, who thus became an ancestress of the Fosters.

Canon Maddison, in his *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, commences a pedigree of the Thorndykes with a William Thorndyke, of Little Carlton, whose will was proved in 1539, and after giving a pedigree of his descendants, he gives the following short pedigree :



Notes on the Thorndyke Family.

Canon Maddison adds a note to the Thorndyke pedigrees :

Nicholas Thorndyke, of Great Carlton and Greenfield, who died in 1596, was evidently a near relation of the Thorndykes of Little and Castle Carlton, though the exact connection cannot be shown. The Thorndykes were tenants of the manor of Little Carlton, under the Skipwiths, in the 15th century.

The *Arms* borne by the Thorndykes :—Argent, six guttées ; three, two, and one, Gules, on a chief of the last three, leopards' faces or.

Another coat, granted in 1616 :—Sable, a cross between four leopards' faces or.

Nicholas Thorndyke, in 1557, held land at Ormsby, and he was party to a deed, 25 Elizabeth (1583), when he sold land in South Ormsby to Sir William Skipwith, which he had recently bought of Edward, Lord Morley, and Dame Elizabeth, his wife. The price given was £14. Nicholas Thorndyke is described as a yeoman in the deed. His Will is in the Lincoln Will Registry and was proved in 1580. There are no earlier than the 16th century Wills of the Thorndykes at Lincoln.



THE FAMILY OF ASFORDBY,
OF BILSBY.

The marriage of Christopher Newcomen with Dorothy Asfordby, gives to the Foster family another line of Royal Descent, as that lady had, as is shown by the previous pedigrees, a Royal Descent through her mother, Eleanor Newcomen, who married William Asfordby, of Bilsby. But the Fosters, in addition to gaining, through that marriage, another line of Royal Descent, gained as ancestors the old Lincolnshire families—the Heneages, the Landons, the Sandons, and others—one and all the best types of the old gentry families of the county.

The Asfordby family appears in the *Herald's Visitation of Lincolnshire*, of 1562-4.

The following pedigree of the Asfordby family is from Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* :

Arms—Or, a saltire engrailed sable.

Crest—A horse's head, erased at the neck, sable, bridled or.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Elizabeth, daughter of John Heneage, of Hainton (1st wife). | =John Asfordby, of Bilsby. Will dated 14th Nov., proved 21st Dec., 1527. | =Cecily, daughter of John Bilsby and widow of Alexander Langton. |
|---|--|--|

| | |
|---|---|
| Andrew Asfordby, of Bilsby, æt 13 in 1527, died before Dec., 1558. Will dated 20th May, 1556, proved 26th Jan., 1561. | =Jane, daughter of Alexander Langton. Her Will dated 15th Dec., 1558, proved 6th April, 1559. |
|---|---|

| | |
|--|---|
| Edward Asfordby, of Bilsby. Will dated 2nd June, 1590, proved 23rd Dec., 1591. | =Katherine, daughter of William Sandon, of Ashby, near Partney. |
|--|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| William Asfordby, of Saltfleetby and Newark-on-Trent. Buried at Saltfleetby, May, 1623. | =Eleanor Newcomen, daughter of John Newcomen, of Saltfleetby (See page 116, Royal Descent). |
|---|---|

Dorothy, married Oct., 1631.—Christopher Newcomen.

For Issue, see Newcomen Family (page 116).

Notes on the Asfordby Family.

Canon Maddison, in the introduction of his *Lincolnshire Wills*, writes :

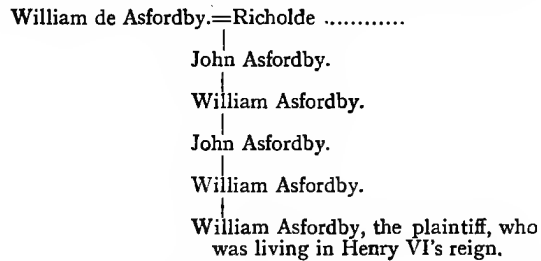
"Asfordby. This name figures in the printed *Visitation* of 1562 as 'Affordby,' owing to a long S having been taken for a F. It is derived from Asfordby (pronounced Asserby), a hamlet in the parish of Bilsby. The owners of the soil were certainly there in the 13th century. They seem, however, to have declined in importance towards the end of the 17th century, when they parted with their ancestral estate, lingering on at Saltfleetby so late as 1676. The very name has now disappeared."

He has also the following notes on the Will of Edward Asfordby, which was proved on 25th December, 1591 : "The Asfordbys, after this, seem to have gradually parted with their landed estates. William Asfordby, testator's eldest son, married, 20th April, 1597, Eleanor, daughter of John Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, by whom he had several children ; his younger brother, Peregrine, married another Newcomen—a cousin of his wife's—viz. : Anne, daughter of Charles Newcomen, of Saltfleetby."

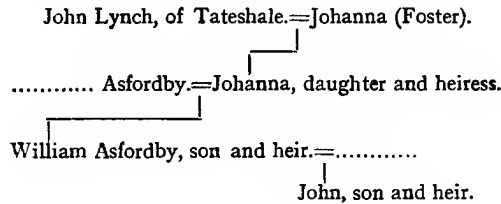
55 Coram Rege, Mich., 26 Henry III.

Asfordby. Agnes, widow of Robert Jagge, *versus* Galfred de Asfordby, one messuage, &c., in Asfordby, as her right of inheritance, and of which the defendant has no right of entry, by William de Aleby, to whom the said Robert, her late husband, devised the same. The defendant voc' ad warr' William de Aleby, who was present et voc' ad warr' Ralph fil. Robert de Aleby, who came and said that he held by right of inheritance from Robert, his father. Plaintiff recovered.

By the *Plea Roll* of 14 Henry VI, we get a pedigree of the family from the time of Edward III, when William Asfordby, of Byllesby, recovered land that John de la Chambre gave to William de Asfordby and Nicholdi, his wife, in the reign of King Edward III :



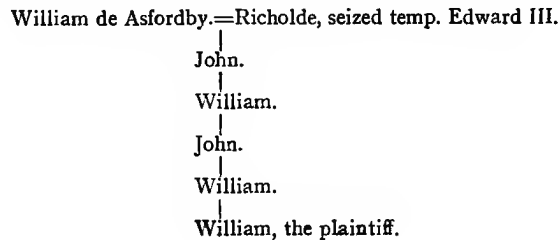
And from the *De Banco Roll*, in Henry VII's reign, we get some further information relating to the Asfordbys :



We do not think we shall be wrong in assuming that the John Asfordby, the son and heir of William, in this pedigree, is the John Asfordby the subject to the inquisition post mortem taken at Lincoln Castle, on the 20th April, 1499 ; if so, he must have been a man of considerable property, and the father of the John Asfordby with whom Canon Maddison's pedigree commences.

Plea Rolls, De Banco, Hilary, 14 Henry VI.

Lincoln. William Asfordby, of Byllesby, sued Petrell and William Swyne for lands at Asfordby, which John de la Chambre gave to William de Asfordby and Richolde, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, and from whom he gave this descent :



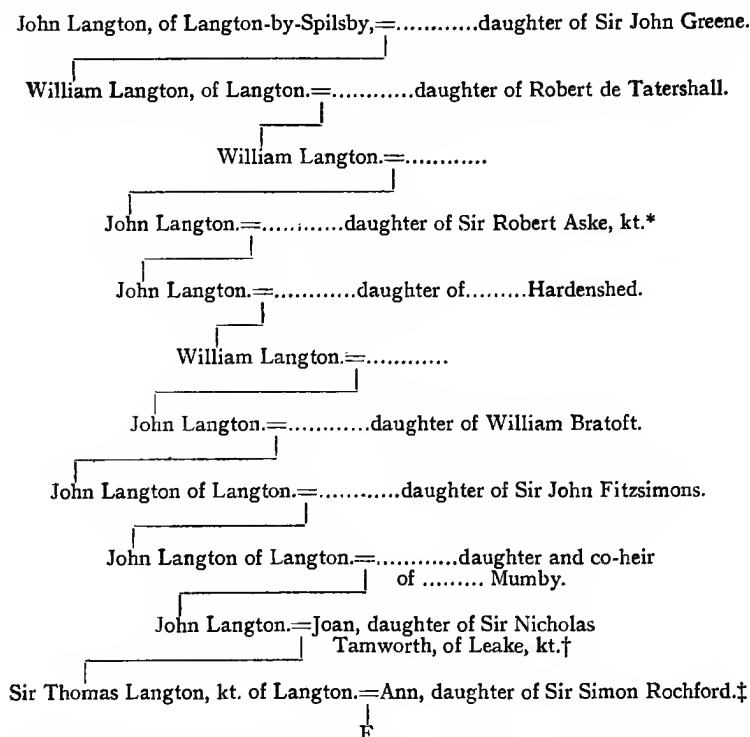
Verdict for plaintiff.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF LANGTON.

Through the marriage of Dorothy Asfordby with Christopher Newcomen, the Fosters claim descent from the Langtons of Langton, one of the oldest of our Lincolnshire families, and one which retains its hold in the county. We cannot do better than quote from Canon Maddison's introduction to *Lincolnshire Wills* on the Langton family.

“The simplest method of stating the antiquity of this family is, to quote from the register of Bishop Sutton, in which William de Langton, acolyte, is presented to the rectory of Langton by John de Langton, son and heir of Sir Thomas de Langton, kt., in the year 1293. The advowson of the rectory of Langton, with the entire parish is at the present day in the possession of Bennett Rothes Langton, descended in the direct male line from the above named Sir Thomas de Langton. Such an unbroken descent coupled with the possession of the ancestral estate from which the family derived its name, is uncommon—in Lincolnshire, unique. The Langtons, in addition to Langton had other estates in the county.”

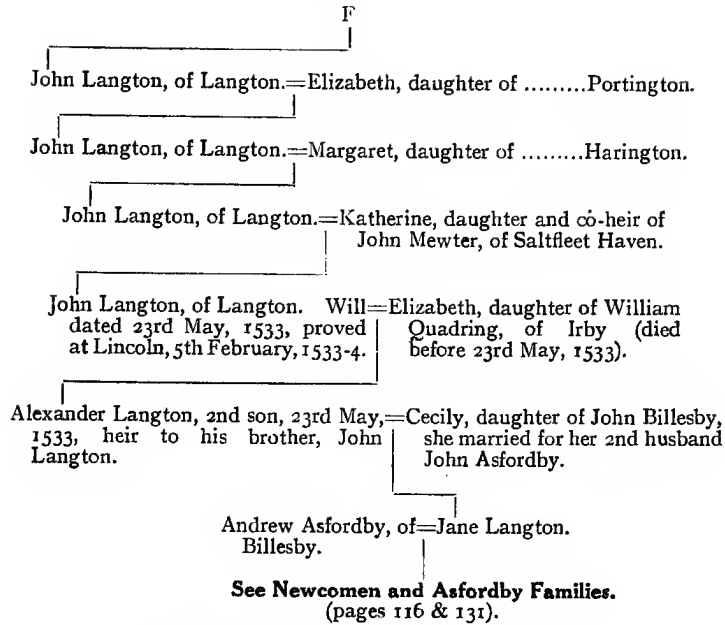
There is a pedigree of the Langton family in the *Heralds' Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1562-4*: The following is from Canon Maddison's work:—



* Note.—Canon Maddison gives a pedigree of this family, commencing with Henry Aske, of Wyberton, who was buried at Boston, 23rd March, 1595-6.

† Note.—Canon Maddison gives a pedigree of this family, but it does not commence until the 16th century.

‡ Note.—Canon Maddison gives in his *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* a pedigree of this family.



Notes on the Langton Family.

Final Concords, Lincolnshire :

On the octave of the Apostles Peter and Paul, 4 John (8th June, 1202).

Between Alice de Langton, plaintiff, and Thomas Abbot, of Kyrksted, tenant, Simon, a monk, put in his place of a toft and 12 acres of land in Langton, which Alice claimed against the abbot in dower of the free tenement which was of Amfrey, formerly her husband. Alice quit-claimed all right to the abbot and his successors, and for this the abbot gave her 20s.

On the Quindene of S. Martin, 15 Henry III (25th November, 1218). Between Agnes, daughter of William, plaintiff, and Henry de Langton, tenant of 26½ acres of land, and 4/6 of rent in Langton and Wadchet. Henry acknowledged the said land and rent to be the right of Agnes, and for this she gave him 10½ acres of land and 2 of meadow. To wit, these 10½ acres which Hawine, who was the wife of the said William, father of the said Agnes, to have and to hold to the said Henry and his heirs, of the said Alice and her heirs for ever, by the free service of half-a-pound of cumin, to be rendered at Christmas for all services and he gave her all charities, &c.

On Monday next after the feast of S. Luke, 18 Henry III (23rd October, 1334). Between Henry, son of John, plaintiff, and Gilbert de Langton, relating to a dispute with land at Langton, and complaint that Harvise de Quinton distrained on wrongly.

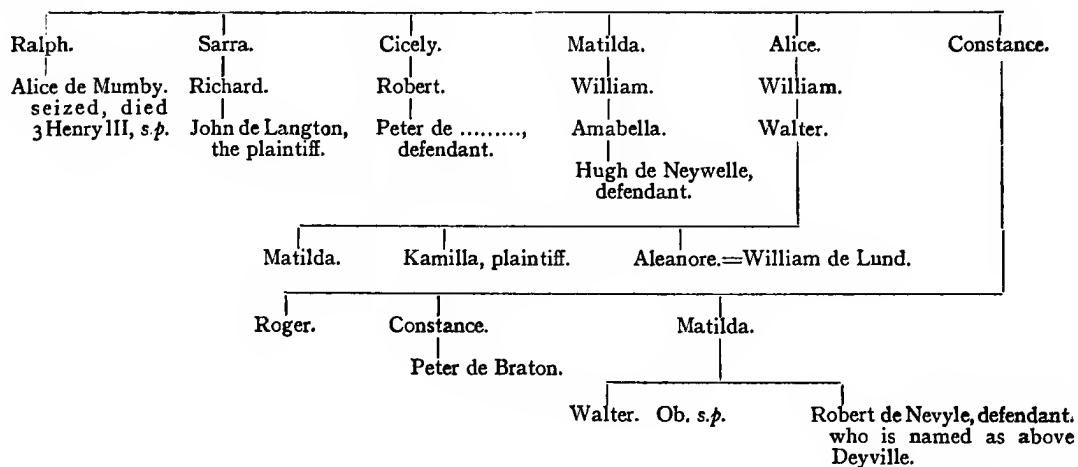
On the Quindene of St. John the Baptist, 20 Henry III (8th July, 1236). Between Warin de Monte Carriso and Dionisia, his wife, and Simon de Langton, tenant of ½ part of 16 bovates and 21 acres of land, 70 acres of wood, a mill, 6 messuages, and 7/4 rent in Langton, which Warin and Dionisia claimed to be the reasonable dower of Dionisia which belonged to her, of the free tenement which was of Walter de Langton, formerly her husband. Warin and Dionisia quit-claimed to the said Simon all right they had in the ½ part of 487 acres of land, 23 messuages, 2s. rent, and a mill in Sumerhuse, in the name of dower for ever, and the said Simon granted them 10 marks by the year for the life of the said Dionisia, to be taken by the hand of the said Simon and his heirs every year to the New Temple, London.

On the day of St. Mary Magdalen, 15 Henry III (22nd July, 1231). Between Alicia, who was the wife of Harry de Langton, plaintiff, and Nicholas, prior of Sixte, tenant of the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of 8s. rent in Henlon, which Alicia claimed to be her reasonable dower of the free tenement, which was of the said Henry. Alicia quit-claimed all her right to the said prior and his successors, and for this the prior gave her one mark.

Plea Rolls.—In three weeks from Easter Day, 29 Henry III (6th May, A.D., 1245). Between Eustace, son of Gilbert, plaintiff, and John de Langton, tenant of one messuage, and 1 carucate of land at Hagworthingham. Eustace acknowledged the said land and messuage to be the right of John. And for this John granted him 2 bovates of the same land, together with a certain meadow called Hilleydeyle, and a toft which Alcock and Pykot held in the same vill, and also two bovates of land in Langton, to wit, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bovates which Richard de Langton, father of the said John, formerly held, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovat of the demesne of the said John, except the tofts pertaining to those 2 bovates, which remain to the said John and his heirs by this fine. To have and to hold to Eustace for his life, quit of all secular service. And after the death of Eustace, the said land, meadow, and toft, shall revert to John and his heirs, quit of the heirs of the said Eustace for ever.

Plea Rolls, Curia Regis, Michaelmas, 45 Henry III.

Lincolnshire. John de Langton and Kamila Fitzwalter, sued Peter de Percy, Hugh Meyville, Roger de Deyville, and Peter de Bretton, for a fifth and a third of a messuage, and two knight's fees in Mumby and Hoggesthorpe and Anderby, as their..... of the inheritance of Alice de Mumby, and cousin to the said John and Karmile, and of Alianora and Matilda, sister of the said Kamilla, and of Peter, Hugh, Roger, and Peter, whose heirs they were, and gave this descent.



From Gibbon's *Early Lincolnshire Wills* :

Geoffrey de Langton is mentioned in the Will of John de Warre, kt., dated 11th August, 1345.

Richard de Langton was an executor under Will of Roger Perwyche, lord of Lobenham, dated 1388.

Richard de Langton is mentioned in the Will of John Daubriggecourt, kt., dated 20th April, 1415.

John Cornewayll, kt., lord of Fawnchope, by his Will dated 10th December, 1443, left a legacy to Thomas Langton.

From Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills* :

The Will of John Langton, of Langton, dated 23rd May, 1533. To be buried in church of S. Peter, at Langton, in the Lady Quire by Elizabeth, my wife ; To daughter, Elizabeth Langton, 100 marks or 10 marks a year for her life, as my son John prefers ; to son, John, household goods ; sons and daughters, Alexander, William, Cassandra Staynton, Catheryne Pache, and Alice Dary ; to Adelaide Langton ; to John Langton, a challyce and vestment ; executors, William Langton and Jamys Pache, supervisor, my brother John Littlebury, Esq.

Canon Maddison gives the Wills of William Langton, of Mumby, and Johan, daughter of Langton, but as they are subsequent to the marriage of Jane Langton with Andrew Asfordby, we have not copied. That author also records the Will of John Littlebury, of Hagworthingham, esquire, dated 20th June, 1535, who desires to be buried in the parish church before "Our Lady of the Rood." Appointed his wife executrix, she is to follow the advice of Sir George Fitzwilliam ; witnesses, William Langton, gentleman, Sir Marmaduke Myssendyne and Sir Richard Cheales.

John Langton, of Langton, had only £60, but his father, who made his Will 23rd May, 1533, considered 100 marks down or 10 marks a year for life as a sufficient provision for his daughter, Elizabeth. He had two sons and three daughters to provide for besides. The son, John Langton, married the daughter and heiress of a Boston merchant and her money must have enriched the family.

Inheritors of the county of Lincoln, 1550-60, John Langton, £60.

John Langton, in April, 1558, presented John Worthcliffe, to the church at Langton by Partney.

Return of Lincolnshire gentry in 1634.—William Langton, of Langton ; John Langton, of Keadley, Isle of Axholme ; George Langton, of Mareham.



THE FAMILY OF QUADRING.

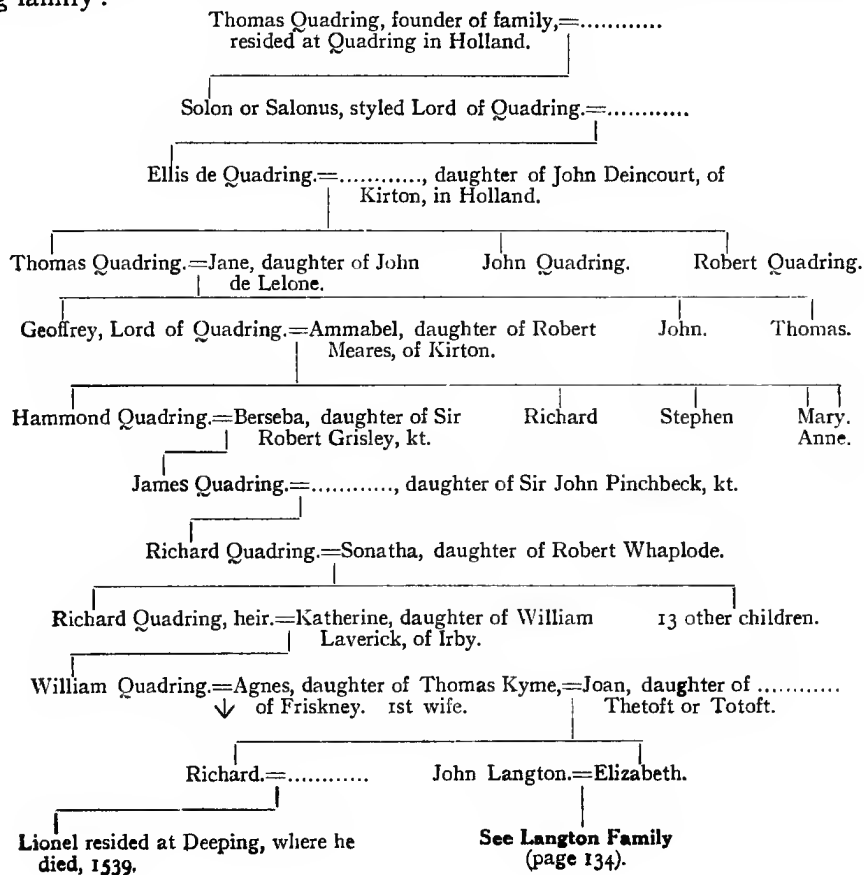
As will be seen by the Langton pedigree, John Langton, an ancestor of the Fosters, married Elizabeth Quadring. This marriage introduces us to another old Lincolnshire family who appear to have originally settled at Quadring, in the Holland division, probably much earlier than 1359, for at that date we find that Robert Quadring was defendant in a suit brought by the widow of Alan Massingberd.

There is a pedigree of the family in the *Heralds' Visitation of Lincolnshire in 1592*, also in Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*. In his *Lincolnshire Wills*, Maddison, when referring to the Quadring family says :

"From Quadring, in the parts of Holland, where they had lived, till a marriage with an "heiress in the 15th century brought them to Irby-in-the-Marsh. Here and at Burgh they lingered "till late in the 17th century, when they disappeared."

The arms of the family were :—Ermine, a fesse engrailed gules.

Oldfield in his *History of Wainfleet*, under the heading of Irby, gives the following pedigree of Quadring family :



Notes on the Quadring Family.

4 Henry VII. On the Octaves of St. John the Baptist. Between Richard Quadring, of Sireby, Thomas Kyme and others, plaintiffs, and Richard Langer, of Skremby, and Alice his wife, deforciant, relating to a messuage, 46 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and 14 acres of pasture in Skremby and Gratby, for which the plaintiffs gave £40.

Feet of Fines, 5 Henry VII (1481-2). On the Quindene of St. John the Baptist. Between Thomas Burgoyne, the eldest, Thomas Quadring, esq., and others, plaintiffs, and John Bramston, esq., and Elizabeth his wife, and John Pollett, and Aleanora his wife, relating to the Manors of Hungerton and Wywell, and lands in Lincolnshire which had been purchased by Thomas Burgoyne for 200 marks.

Inheritors of the county of Lincoln, 1550-1560 (Harl. MS. 2145). Thomas Quadring married daughter of Thomas Dymoke, £100.

Richard de Trafford in 1541, married at Irby-in-the-Marsh, Ihone, daughter of William Quadring, resident land-owner in that place.

22nd July, 1560 and 4th April, 1563. Thomas Quadring, esq., and others, sat on Commission of Sewers on these dates.

Gentry of Lincolnshire, 1634. Sir William Quadring, of Irby.

In Burgh Church. "Here lieth Rose Quadring, douter to Mr. John Quadring, and Sarah his wife, September 20th, 1667."

December 27th, 1663. Burgh. For being Nonconformists, among others Richard Quadring, was excommunicated.

December 8th, 1667, William Quadring was churchwarden of Burgh.

From Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills* :

The Will of Thos. Quadring, late of Careby (Irby), dated 6th April, 1528. To daughter, Jane Sapcotts and Edward her husband; failing their heirs to Thomas Quadring, son of William Quadring; to Leon Quadring, leaves land in Grantham, to find a priest to sing for 99 years, &c., &c. Executors, Edward Sapcotts, William Quadring, esq., Richard Greve, parson of Ropsley. Robert Hussey, esq., supervisor.

Will of Rauff Quadring, of Irby, dated 28th June 1554. To be buried in Church porch at Irby. Mentions Anne and Barbara; wife Dorothy; mentions his brothers.

Will of William Quadring, gentleman, of Burgh, dated 23rd January, 1578. Left everything to his wife and daughter.



THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF BILLESBY.

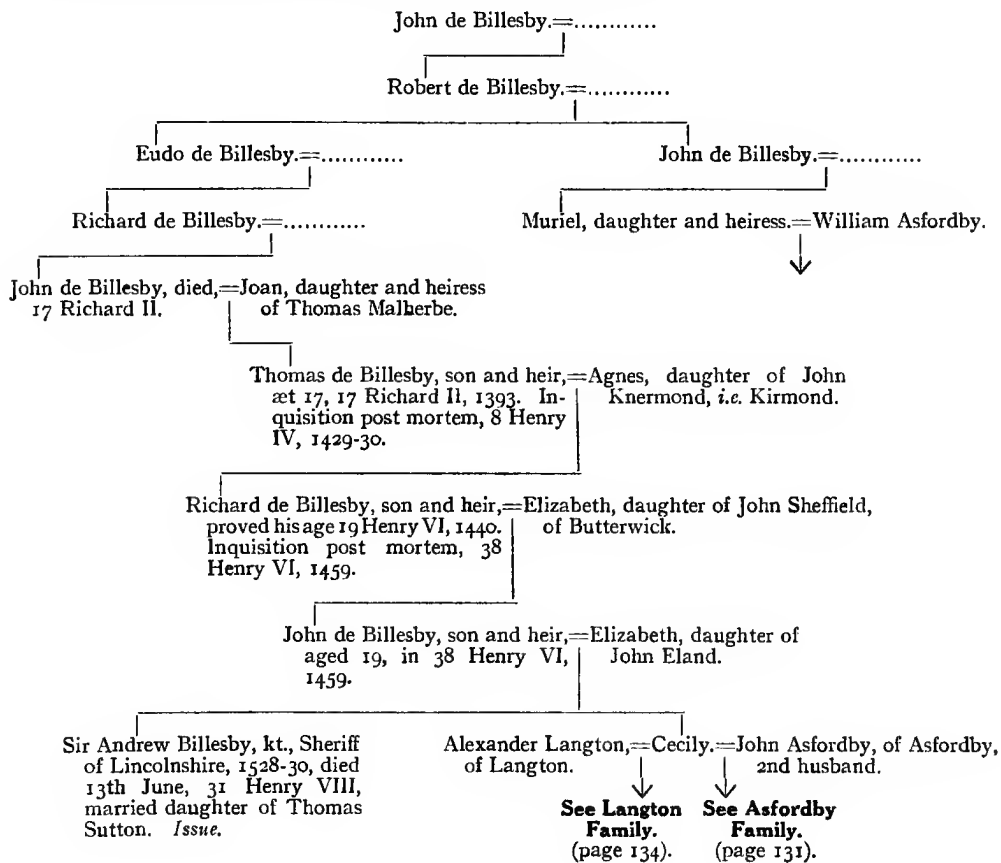
The next Lincolnshire family we have to mention as ancestors of the Fosters, is that of Billesby. The connection with the family is firstly, through Cecily Billesby marrying Alexander Langton, and secondly, by her marrying John Asfordby, both of whom, as will be seen by the previous pedigrees, were ancestors of the Fosters.

There is a pedigree of the family of Billesby in *The Heralds' Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1562-4*.

Their arms were :—Arg. a chevron between three steel gads or bill heads sable.

Crests :—1 A panther's head erased ; 2 A panther's head erased affrontée.

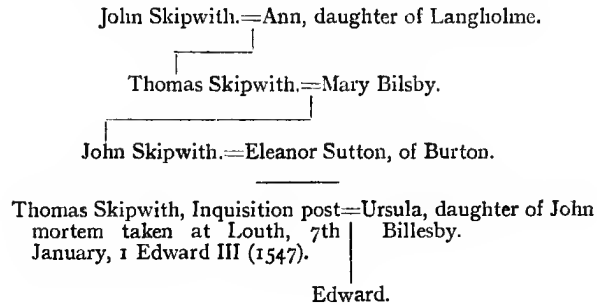
The following pedigree is from Canon Maddison's work :



The Rev. Canon Maddison in his *Lincolnshire Wills* says "Bilsby, written also Billesby." "This family was of distinction in the 15th and 16th centuries. The Bilsby were seated at Bilsby "from the earliest times, and Sir Andrew Bilsby, kt., was high sheriff in 1515 and 1530, but they

“faded away after the reformation probably in consequence of their adherence to the old faith for which they were fined. Bilsby had passed from them altogether in 1660. The traces of their moated mansion alone remains as evidence of their past existence. Probably John Billesby, gent, who was buried at Bilsby, 18th July, 1651-2, aged 75, was the last of this ancient name.”

The Billesbys were doubly connected with the Skipwith family.



Notes on the Billesby Family.

The Billesbys in the 14th and 15th centuries held considerable property at Gunby, Skendleby, Willoughby, and the manors of Skendleby and Irby.

In 1410, in the *Ormsby Manor Rolls*, we find John Billesby complains of John Escryte in a plea of debt, and the defendant says that he is bound to him in no money, and this he asks to verify.

There was also a dispute about a wood between the same parties.

Andrew Billesbie, esq., in 1537, presented John Gibsonne, clerk, to the church of Bilsby.

Inheritors in the county of Lincoln, 1550-1560, *Harl. M.S.* 2145. Andrew Billesby, married daughter of Robert Heneage, £80.

Will by John Godfrey, of Bag Enderby, esquire, dated 14th June, 1525, appointed Sir Andrew Billesby his supervisor.

John Copledyke, esq., of Harrington, by his Will dated 23rd June, 1552. Gave to my cousin, Edward Billesby “my hawke called Cloudes.”

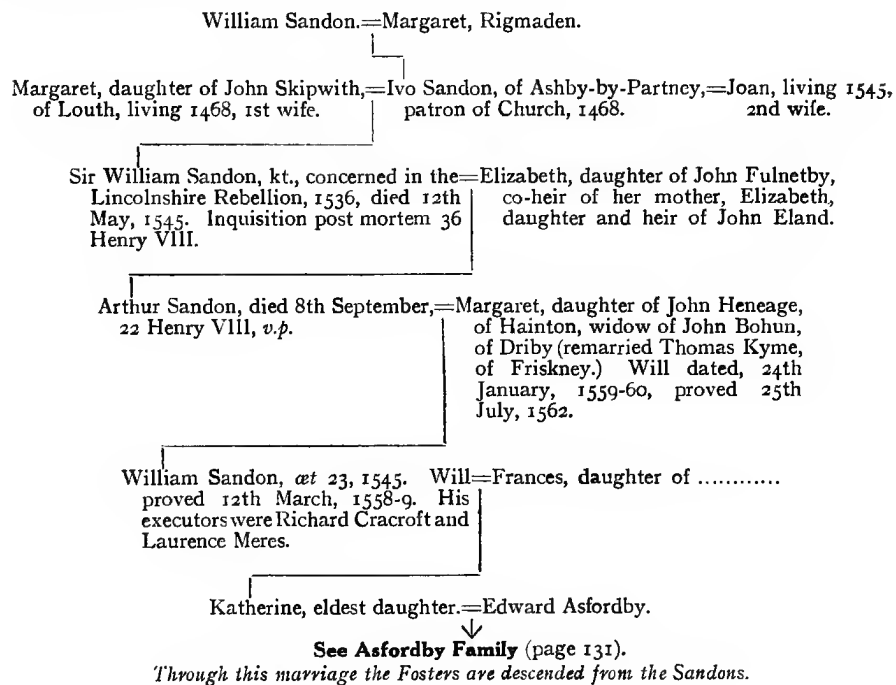


THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF
THE FAMILY OF SANDON.

Through Margaret Sandon marrying Edward Asfordby, as will be seen in the Asfordby Pedigree, the Fosters claim this Lincolnshire family as ancestors.

The following pedigree is taken from Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigree* :

Arms.—Gules, a chevron wavy between three bulls' heads, argent.



Notes on the Sandon Family.

At the end of the pedigree Canon Maddison adds—"NOTE: The disappearance of this family is a mystery, no trace can be found of the burial of the probably last male at Coningsby."

Geoffrey de Sandon is mentioned in a *Final Concord*, 4 Henry III (13th June, 1220), relating to property at Kyrkeby.

THE FAMILY OF FULNETBY,
OF FULNETBY.

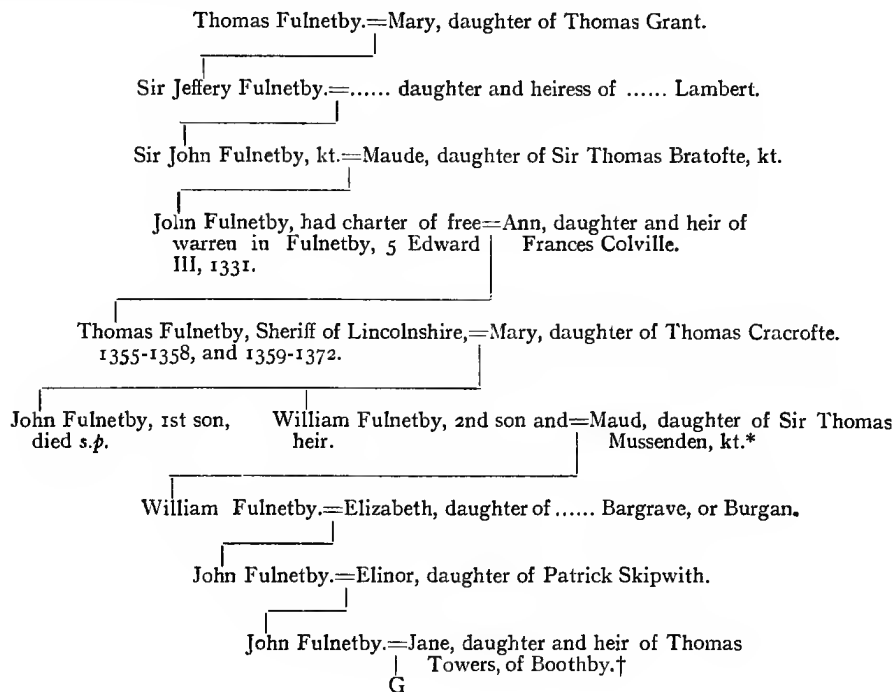
The next family with whom we propose to write is the Fulnetby family, which flourished in Lincolnshire from the 13th to the end of the 17th century. The Fosters claim descent from the family through the marriage of Elizabeth Eland, with Sir William Sandon, of Ashby cum Partney, as will be seen by the pedigree of the Sandon family, on the previous page.

A pedigree of the Fulnetby family appears in the *Heralds' Visitation of Lincolnshire*, of 1562-4. Canon Maddison, in his *Lincolnshire Wills*, vol. 1, Intro. p. xx, writes :

"Fulnetby, of Fulnetby, in the parish of Rand, a race which furnished Knights of the Shire in the 14th century. Sir Vincent Fulnetby, kt., knighted in 1603, seems to be the last 'of that ilk.' The estate was in the possession of the Lodington family in 1670, and passed by marriage to the Cracrofts, of Hackthorn, who now hold it."

Arms—Gules, three crescents argent, a chief ermine.

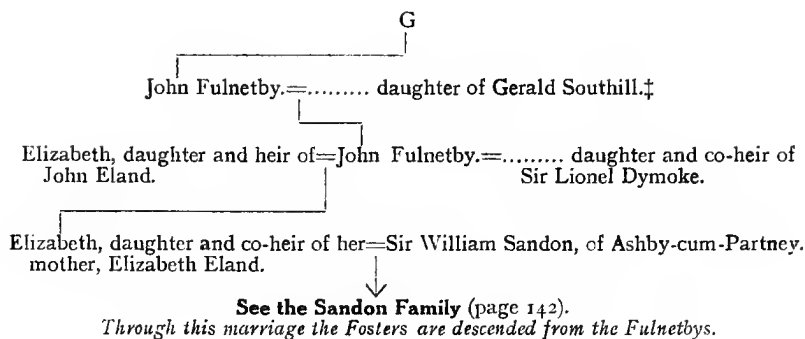
The following pedigree is taken from Canon Maddison's work :



* A pedigree of the Mussenden family is given in Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*.

† There is a pedigree of the Towers family, of Thonock, given in Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, but this lady's name does not appear in it.

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF



Notes on the Fulnetby Family.

From Gibbon's *Early Lincolnshire Wills* :

Will of John Fulnetby, dated 7th September, 1486. To be buried in St. Oswald's church, Rand, my wife, Johan Rand (*sic*) to have all my lands in Snelland, Stayton, Nevysby, and Rand, until my son, Henry, comes of age, remainder to daughters, Elizabeth, Johan, Margaret, in case he died under age, &c., &c. He mentions his son, John, and his mother, Margaret Willoughby, William Willoughby; he appointed as executors, Johan, his wife, and another.

From Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills* :

Will of Godfrey Fullet, of Rands, dated 19th December, 1540. To be buried in the quire of my parish church of St. Oswald, Rand, mentions his sons, Duke and Garnell, daughters, Anne, Barbara, Katherine, son and heir, John; wife, Elizabeth, executrix.

Will of John Fulnetby, esq., dated 17th June, 36 Henry VIII, proved 22nd October, 1544. To be buried in Rand Church; wife, Margaret, executrix; mentions his father, Godfrey, children, Elizabeth, Mabel, Margaret, Annie, and Alice. Brother-in-law, Thomas Grantham, an executor; father-in-law, Vincent Grantham, supervisor; mentions lands in Fulnetby, Rand, Orby, Askington, and Bratoft.

By his Will, John Sheffield, of Croxby, esquire, dated 27th April, 1586, makes his brother, Vincent Fulnetby, one of the supervisors.

William de Wilgebi confirmed to Kirkstead Abbey, all the donations of William de Fulnetbie, his father-in-law, in Dalby.

William de Wilgebi in the time of Richard I, held $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovate of land in Skorthby, and presented to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the church at Fulnetby, in 1235, jointly with Lady Alice Harrington.

‡ There is a pedigree of this family given in Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, page 914. It commences with Sir Henry Southill, of South-Hall, co. York, kt., 7 Edward II, 23 Edward III.

THE FAMILY OF HENEAGE.

Through the marriage of Margaret Heneage, the daughter of John Heneage, with Arthur Sandon, the Fosters claim descent from the Heneages, another old Lincolnshire family. This family, unlike many of those mentioned in this volume, is still one of wealth and influence in Lincolnshire.

Arms.—Or, a greyhound courant sable, between three leopards' faces azure a bordure engrailed gules.

The following is taken from Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* :

1st wife, Alice, daughter of Walter Goddard, of Snettisham, co. Norfolk. = John Heneage, 1398, of Hanton, legatee of John de la Warr, 1398, died 22nd September, 1439. = 2nd wife, Joan, daughter of Sir Antony Brown, kt.

John Heneage, eldest son, dead in 1475. Will dated 4th December, 1469. = Eleanor, daughter and heiress of John Preston, of South Reston, co. Lincoln.

Katherine, daughter of Thomas Wymbish, of Nocton.* † = John Heneage, died 31st May, 1530, aged 78.

Margaret Heneage, she married secondly, John Bohun, and thirdly, Thomas Kyme, of Friskney, her will was dated 24th January, 1559-60; proved 25th July, 1562. = 1st husband, Arthur Sandon, of Ashby by Partney.

See Sandon Family (page 142).

Through this marriage the Fosters are descended from the Heneage family.

Notes on the Heneage Family.

Canon Maddison in his *Lincolnshire Wills* gives the following on the Heneage family :—

“Heneage. According to the M.S. account of this family written by the Rev. William Oakes in the last century, the earliest form of the name was de Heneage—no place of that name is to be found in Lincolnshire, and certainly from the beginning of the 14th century, the Heneages were seated at Hainton. They seem to have been feudally subject to the Barons de Warr, who were lords of the manor of Hainton. They did not rise into any importance till the death of John de la Warr, in 1398. He made John Heneage one of his executors, and bequeathed to him £10. John Heneage acquired the manor of Hainton in 1435. But the 16th century witnessed the growth of this family into wealth and station. Sir Thomas Heneage was high in favour with Henry VIII and profited thereby. An ample share of monastic property fell to his lot including the priory of Sexhills. From this period the Heneages were a leading family in the county. They were high sheriffs in the county, in 1576, 1585, 1598, 1629. They suffered for ‘malignancy’ under the Commonwealth and for ‘recusancy’ under the Hanoverian dynasty, as in spite of the monastic spoil they had acquired ‘they had adhered to the old faith.’”

* Canon Maddison in his *Lincolnshire Pedigrees* gives in page 1116 a pedigree of the family of Wymbish, of Nocton, but this lady is not mentioned therein.

† Canon Maddison gives as a note to the interesting Will of Nicholas Wymbysshe, of Blankney, dated 12th March, 1533. “The testator came from the old and distinguished family of Wymbysshe, or Wimbish, of Nocton, but ‘its glories seem to have culminated in his nephew, who married the great Talboys heiress, in right of whom he unsuccessfully claimed the Barony of Talboys. He died without issue. The family became ‘extinct in the 17th century.’”

Will of John de la Warr, dated 8th January, 1397. To be buried in Swineshead Abbey; to Swineshead Abbey, c marks; to Friars of Stamford and other religious houses; to John Heneage and another, manors and land; John Heneage, one of the executors.

Will of John Huntynghdon, 1409. To Swineshead Abbey, vjs. viijd.; bequests to Semprynham Abbey, Croyland Abbey, Thorney Abbey, Bardney Abbey; to John Heneage a silver cup and coin, he was also an executor.

16th March, 1420. Licence for an oratory to John Heneage and his wife, *infra mansionem apud* Boston for 3 year.

Katherine Heneage, widow of Thomas Heneage, kt., presented Henry Pigge to the living of Stewton, 1554; and John Tyson, clerk, to the living of Sexhills, in the year 1556.

Thomas Heneage, esq., presented in 1557, Thomas Chapman, clerk, to the church at Farlsthorpe.

Inheritors in the county of Lincoln, 1550-1560. George Heneage married daughter and heir of Sir Richard Southwell, 300 marks.

Lincolnshire gentry in 1634. Sir George Heneage, of Hainton.

Will of John Palmer (dated February, 1433), of Boston, merchant. To be buried in the chapel of B.V.M., Boston Church. Wife, Margaret. One of the supervisors, John Heneage.

The following marriages took place between members of the Skipwith and the Heneage families:

Edward Skipwith, of Hamburg, married Eleanor, daughter of John Heneage, of Humber, esquire, and had issue.

John Skipwith, of Friskney, died without issue, after having granted in 1504, his manor of Laconby and Alsby to the son of Edward Skipwith, his nephew, and heir of Eleanor, his wife, daughter of John Heneage, of Hainton, esquire.

Catherine, daughter of Sir John Skipwith, kt., Banneret, who was sheriff of Lincolnshire, 8 Henry VII, by Catherine, his wife, and daughter of Sir Richard Fitzwilliam, married Thomas Heneage, kt., of Hainton.

In 1502, when Sir John Skipwith made deed of settlement, John Heneage was a party.

From Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills*:

Will of Dame Katherine Heneage, late wife of Sir Thomas Heneage, kt., dated 10th January, 1571. To be buried at the high altar, at Hainton Church at the feet of my late husband. She was the daughter of Sir John Skipwith, kt., of South Ormsby, and married Sir Thomas Heneage, kt., by whom she had a daughter and heiress, who married William, Lord Willoughby, of Parham.

Will of Margaret Kyme, of Hainton, widow, dated 24th January, 1559. To be buried at Hainton Church, mentions her son, George Sandon, daughter, Mary Ardom, makes her son, Robert Bougham, her son, Richard Cracroft, and her nephew, George Heneage, executors.



THE FAMILY OF HUNNINGS,
OF WHAPLODE, HOLBEACH, AND ALGARKIRK.

The last of the Newcomen marriages with which we propose to treat, is that of Ann Newcomen, the younger of the two daughters of Edward Newcomen by his first wife, Mary Bramsby, widow, whom he married at Authorpe, 7th October, 1725. As will be seen by the Newcomen pedigree Ann Newcomen was baptised at Authorpe, county Lincoln, on the 6th November, 1730, and married Thomas Hunnings, of Whaplode, at Surfleet Church, county Lincoln, on the 1st January, 1751. By him she had a family. At the death of Thomas Hunning, as her second husband she married at Whaplode, a Thomas Crowder, by whom she had a son and daughter. She was a much married lady, as she subsequently married a Whaplode gentleman named Goulding, and at his death, another Whaplode gentleman, named Palmer. She had no family by her last two husbands. Through Ann Newcomen, the Hunnings derived their royal descent.

There is account of the Hunnings family being published in the xxviii volume of *The Genealogist*.

The following, relating to the Hunnings family, is taken from *Notes on the Foster family of Dowsby and Moulton* :

Thomas Foster, the only son of W. E. Foster, by his wife, Martha (Turner), of the Manor House, Moulton, married at Holbeach, 26th March, 1845, Susannah Mary, the third daughter of the late John Frotheringham Hunnings, attorney-at-law, of Donington, who died and was buried there 13th December, 1822.

Two pedigrees of the Hunnings family have been recently published, one by Canon Maddison in his *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, and one in *The Genealogist*, which shews the connection of the family with the ancient Lincolnshire family of Newcomen, of Saltfleetby.

By the marriage, in 1845, of Thomas Foster, of Moulton, with Susannah Mary Hunnings, we are introduced to another of the many interesting South Lincolnshire families—that of the Hunnings—a family that is known to have resided in the southern part of the county for several centuries—from the time of Edward III to that of George IV's reign.

In 47 Edward III, we find Alexander Hunnyng, of Algarkirk, bailiff of property at Kyrton, a neighbouring parish; and in 13 Richard II, John de Warre, Lord of Swyneshead, married the widow of Alexander Hunnyng.

In 11 Richard II, we find the name of Lambert Hunnings, of Algarkirk; and in 8 Henry IV, there is a deed of grant to Lambert Hunnyng, of Algarkirk, which is witnessed by a John Hunnyng and a William Hunnyng.

In 17 Henry V, the gaol delivery records shew a Thomas Hunnyng, of Algarkirke, as a juror.

By the Feet of Fines, a Thomas Hunnyng, of Algarkirk, was holding lands there in 15 Henry VII, and a Lambert Hunnings and Thomas Hunnyngs in 1432; also a John Hunnyng in 10 Henry VIII (1510).

By the early Chancery Proceedings at the end of the reign of Richard III, probably between 1432-43 (38/293), we have an insight into a family dispute. The suit was between Thomas Welby, and Johane, his wife, daughter of Simon, son of Thomas Hunning, and Richard Pinchbeck, Esq., feoffee to uses of the will of Thomas Hunning, of Algarkirk. The proceedings state that Thomas Hunning had enfeoffed defendant, and others, then dead, of lands, etc., in Alderkirk, co. Lincoln, to the intent that they should perform his last will, in which will it was contained that the same Richard (Pynchbeck) and his co-feoffees should make estate of the said lands to Simon, the eldest son of said Thomas Hunnyng, and to the heirs of his body, and for default of issue of the said Thomas the son, said land should remain to Roger, another son of the said "fader," and the heirs of his body, which Symon had issue the said Johane, now one of "ye said hesechers." "And that your besechers have often times required the said Richard (Pynchbek) to make estate of the said lands to the said Johane, the which to do the said Richard (Pinchbek) hath at all times refused."

Thomas Welby, of Fosdyke, the husband of Johane Hunnings, was, we gather from Colonel Welby's pedigree of the Welby family, a member of the well-known family of that name, which for several centuries took a leading position in Moulton, Whaplode, and Gedney, and were, for many generations, one of the most prominent families in South Lincolnshire.

Canon Maddison found entries relating to the Hunnings in an old Court Roll as holding land in 1419-20, of the manor of Bozonhall, in Kirton, of Lady Margaret Tilney, formerly wife of Sir Frederick Tilney.

From Lady Elizabeth Cust's *Records of the Cust Family*, we learn that there are with the Belton muniments, the following deeds:

Deed in 1436, whereby Thomas Thacker granted land to Lambert Hunnyng, and others, in Pinchbeck.

Also one in 1437-8, when further land was granted to Lambert Hnnnyng, who is described as of Algarkirk, gentleman. The deed is witnessed by a Thomas Hunnyng, of Algarkirk.

In 1445, Lambert Hunnyng was party to a deed, dated 9th September, 1445, at Pinchbeck. He was described as of Algarkyrk. This deed is a very interesting one, as it is witnessed by Thomas Welby, and the seal of Lambert Hunnyng is still affixed to the same. Lady Elizabeth Cust states: "Seal (of Lambert Hunnyng in red wax, oblong with corners cut off, half-inch long, bearing a shield with chevron between two annulets in chief and an anchor at base—no legend."

In 1472, it is recorded that Thomas Hunnyng and Elizabeth, his wife, were taxed as owners of land at Fosdyke. During the fifteenth century, many members of the family are from time to time mentioned in the gaol delivery rolls as jurors (see *Rolls* 33 and 34).

On the inquisition taken after the death of Richard Pery, at Donington, 22nd October 1529 (21 Henry VIII), the jurors found that a certain Thomas Hunnyng was seized of, and in 1½ acres of land, in Kyrton, in Holland; he therefore enfeoffed the said Richard Pery and certain Robert Heyland, Alan Barnaby, and Thomas Foule, to have to them and their heirs.

On the inquisition made at Boston, on the death of Hugh Cust, of Pinchbeck, held 5th June, 26 Henry VIII, the name of Richard Hunnyng, of Algarkirk, appears as a juror; and at an inquisition, held 38 Henry VIII and 1 Edward VI, on the death of Henry Cust, we again find the name of Richard Hunnyng as a juror.

William Ransom, of Byker, by his will, dated 1479, wills, "I also wyll y^t Elizabeth Hunnynge have ij kye and vi zowys."

Also under the will of Roger Wylkynson, of Swyneshead, yeoman, Roger, son of John Hunnyng, was left property. The will is given in Gibbons' *Early Lincoln Wills*, p. 197; Bishop Smith's "Register," 1496-1514. By his will (proved at Lincoln, 22nd January, 1499), Roger Wylkynson, of Swyneshead, yeoman, after leaving directions that he should be buried at St. Mary Church, Swyneshead, and giving bequests to Lincoln and Swyneshead Churches, and to some orders of friars at Boston, he gave the residue of his estates to Thomas Lacy, of Kyme, and John Hogh and Edward Binson, of Swyneshead, to dispose of for the health of his soul, and Sir George Talboice, kt., was made supervisor of his will, and directing masses to be said at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Kyme Church, for his soul and for the souls of Sir William Talboice and Elizabeth, his consort. He directs "My godson, Roger, son of John Hunnyng, when he comes of full age, to have my principal messuage and meadow, called Gosetoft, and a piece of hempland near Bradm-pan, and another piece of salt marsh to him and his heirs in tail, they keeping my anniversary in Swyneshead Church."

By deed dated 24th October, 1473, William Boston and others, of Swyneshead, granted land in Wygtoft to John Hunne, the son of Robert Hunne, of Algarkyrk.

In 10 Henry VIII (1510) we find John Rooper, gentleman, conveying land to John Hunnyng, of Algarkirk.

The manuscript room of the Right Hon. Lord Boston, at Hedsor, Bucks., contains three documents, dated in 1532, relating to the Hunnings family, residing at Moulton.

We give the Will of Edward Hunnyng, of Algarkirk, dated 18th July, 1552, which was proved by his widow, Alice, on 5th August, 1552, as a specimen of the Wills of members of the family. It shews the testator to have been a man of means and position, and in possession of a swan mark.

In the name of God Amen the xvijth daye of July in the yere of our lorde God a Thousand fyve hundred fiftie and two I Edwarde Hunnyng of Alderkirk in the partis of hollande in the Countie of Lincoln yoman being hole of mynde and good memorye doth constitute and ordeyn this my testament wherein is conteyned my last will in manner and forme followinge Firste I bequeathe my soule to the Holy Trynitie beseching all the faithfull in Christe to praye for me My bodye to be buried within the Churche of Alderkirk aforesaid And also for my mortuarye as the Kinge's Lawes at this daye doth require Also I bequeath to the p'sonne of Alderkirke for tithes forgotten xxxd. Item I give to the poore mens boxe there xijd. Item I give to the p'sone and vicare of Kirton for tithes forgotten xij Item I give to Hugh Clamond and Alice Clamond his sister four score pounds of Englyshe money of and for the discharging of the last will and testament of Philip Clamond the father for the discharging of my execution for all bequests before to them given in the foresaide will And for the discharge of one swane marke called Clamonds bronde being the Boundell the crosse and a hoke and a gape on the fare side Also I will that Agnes my wife have the swan mark the terme of her lief And after her decease I will that John Hunnyng my some have the said Swan marke to hym and to his heyres for ever Item I will that John Gibbon of Alderkirk and John Burdyng of Sutterton have the foure score poundes to the tyme that they may be discharged by Clamonds will or by the lawe sufficient the whole four score poundes I will that thre score pounds and xvijjs. be taken as the same money which the saide John Burdyng doth owe unto me which is due to me the viijth daye of April next to come. Also I will that iiijl. x. iijjs. iiijd. be taken of Robert Bernard of Byesam in the Countie of Suffo Clothier due to me at holy roodde masse next to come. Item I will that iiijjs. iiijd. be taken of the saide John Gibbon which is due to me at Martilmes next to come Also I will that vijl. be taken of John Storokes of Swyneshed Also I will that the residue of the lxxxli. be taken of the vijl. that William

Bellet of Swyneshed doth owe me due to me at May daie next to come Also I give to Nicholas Bray viijs. iiijd. with the Money I owe him Also I will that John Gibbon and John Burdyng have the xviijs. p'cell of the lxi. and xviijs. equally between them for their paynes Also I will that Frances Hunnyng and Michell Hunnyng my bretheren have thone half of the residue of my debts which ar to receyve and Agnes my weif to have thother half after my debts be paid myself honestlie brought forthe and all things discharged equally between them Also I give to John Hunnyng my sonne xls. I give my weif all whom I make my Executrix This being witness John Greswyth, Nicholas Bray, William , with other mo.

Proved at London, 5th August, 1552, by Alice, the widow. (P.C.C., Powell).

In the return of Lincolnshire freeholders in 1561, appears the names of Thomas Hunnyng de Fosdyke, yeoman ; Francis Hunnyng de Fosdyke, yeoman.

There are a great number of deeds of the 15th and 16th centuries, to which members of the Hunnings family were parties, relating to property at Algarkirk and the district, in the possession of Lord Willoughby de Broke, at Compton Verney, county Warwick, but as the author of these notes intends to publish an account of the Hunnings family, giving their Wills, it is not proposed to encumber these pages with them.

In Somerset House there are some very interesting Wills of several members of a branch of the Hunnyng family who appear, during the Tudor period, to have possessed considerable wealth and property in the City of London. One of the family was fishmonger to Henry VIII, and he and some of his relatives were very useful in finding money for that Monarch, to carry on his war with France. William Hunnyng, of London and Sudbourne, county Suffolk, Esq., by his Will dated in 1566, mentions his kinsman "Henry Erby," and leaves "every of his fellows of the signet and to his clerk of the privy seal, 8oz. of gilt plate, and a ring of the value of 3os.

There are the following Wills of members of the Hunnings family in the Lincoln Registry :—

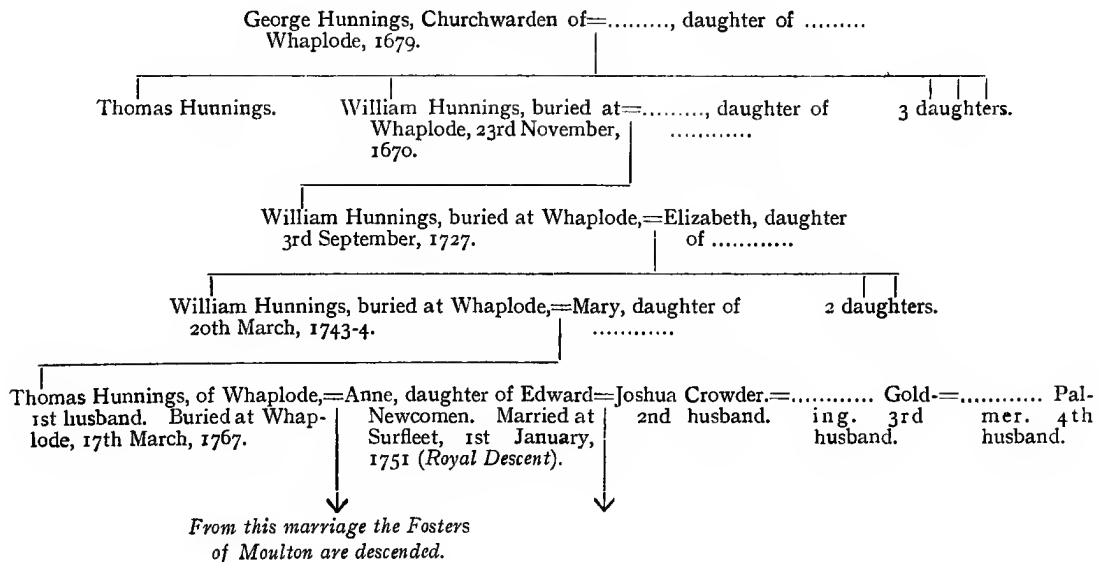
- Hunning, Thomas, Algarkirk, 1551-2. No. 169.
- Hunning, Cicely, Algarkirk, 1565. No. 14.
- Hunning, Nicholas, Algarkirk, 1597-8. No. 4.
- Hunning, Richard, Boston, 1543-45. No. 28.
- Hunning, Thomas, Kirton Holme, 1570. No. 62.
- Hunning, Thomas, Algarkirk, 1570. No. 104.
- Hunning, Roger, Boston, 1612. No. 195.
- Hunning, Thomas, Algarkirk, 1660. No. 261.
- Hunning, Thomas, Algarkirk, 1660. No. 23.
- Hunnings, James, Newham, 1680. No. 219.
- Hunnings, Anthony, Nettleton, 1680. No. 380.
- Hunnings, Edward, Holbeach, 1793.
- Hunnings, Edward, Moulton, 1734.
- Hunnings, Joseph, Holbeach, 1746.
- Hunnings, Matthew, Boston, 1788.
- Hunnings, Edward, Lincoln, 1804.

In the seventeenth century, the family died out at Fosdyke and Algarkirk, but one branch remained at Boston ; another, and for a time the more numerous branch, resided at Moulton, Whaplode, and Holbeach. The registers of the four parishes contain a large number of references to the births, marriages, and deaths of members of the family. The Holbeach and Whaplode branches became extinct with the death of John Frotheringham Hunnings, attorney-at-law, who died at Donington in 1827, leaving four daughters. The Boston branch of the family migrated early in the 19th century to London. To this family belongs Mr. Alfred Hunnings, of the Town Hall, Hackney. This branch is now somewhat numerous.

The Hunnings followed the almost universal custom of the South Lincolnshire families, of marrying with the neighbouring families. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries they became connected with the Simpsons, the Hardys, the Newcomens of Saltfleetby, the Clarkes of The Goddards, Moulton, the Sanders of Weston, the Marchs and Davys of Holbeach, and others.

In Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, published by the Harleian Society, there are given pedigrees of the Hunnings of Boston and Moulton, the Hunnings of Holbeach, and two of the Hunnings of Whaplode ; from the latter of which we extract the following pedigree :

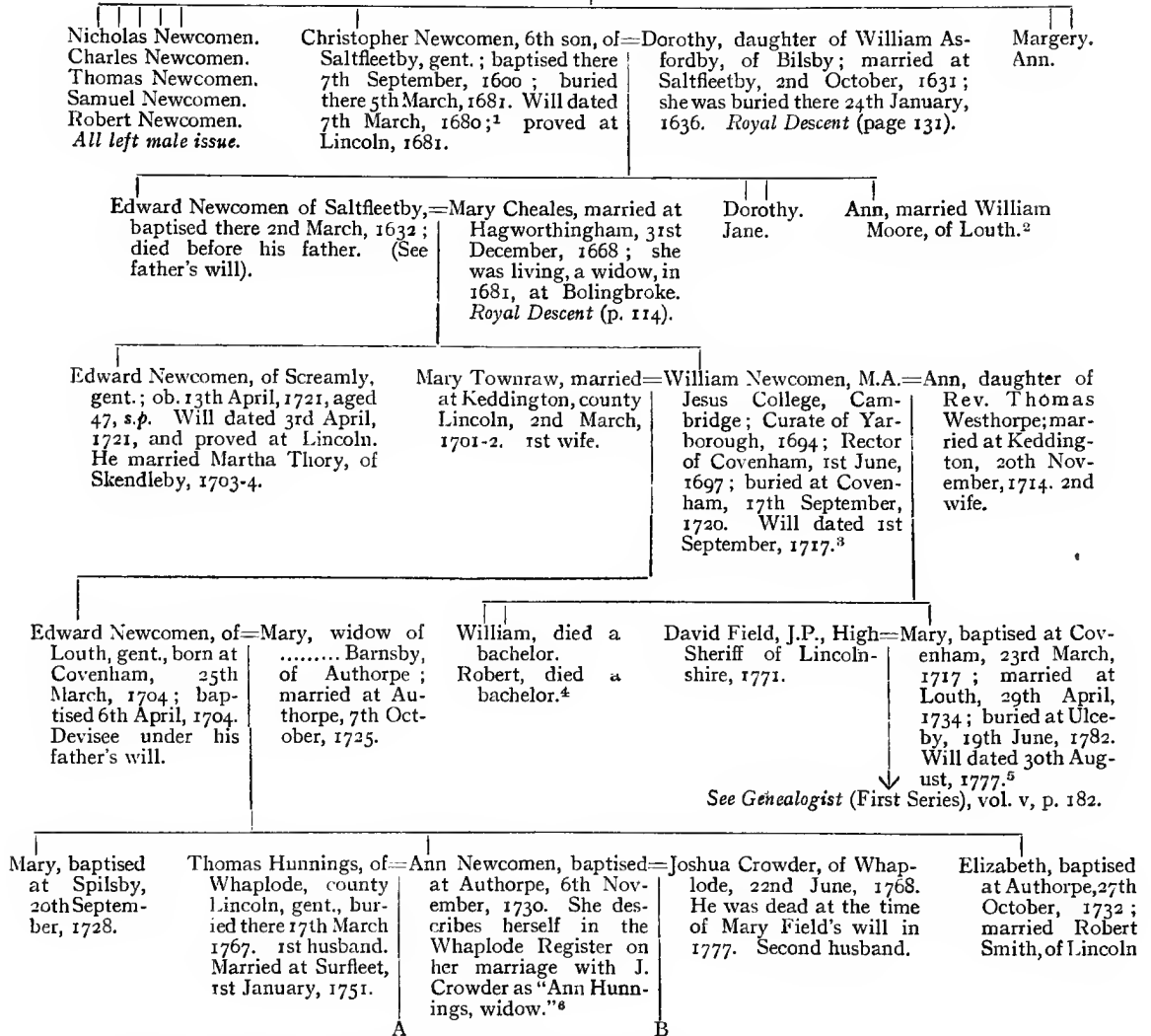
HUNNINGS OF WHAPLODE.



The following pedigree, showing the connection between the Newcomen and Hunnings families, is taken from *The Genealogist* of January, 1903 :

NEWCOMEN AND HUNNINGS FAMILIES.

Charles Newcomen=Joan Thorndyke.
(see page 116). Ob. 1637.



¹ See notice of this will in *Genealogist* (First Series), vol. vii, p. 229.

² Administration granted at Lincoln to widow Ann, 23rd January, 1687.

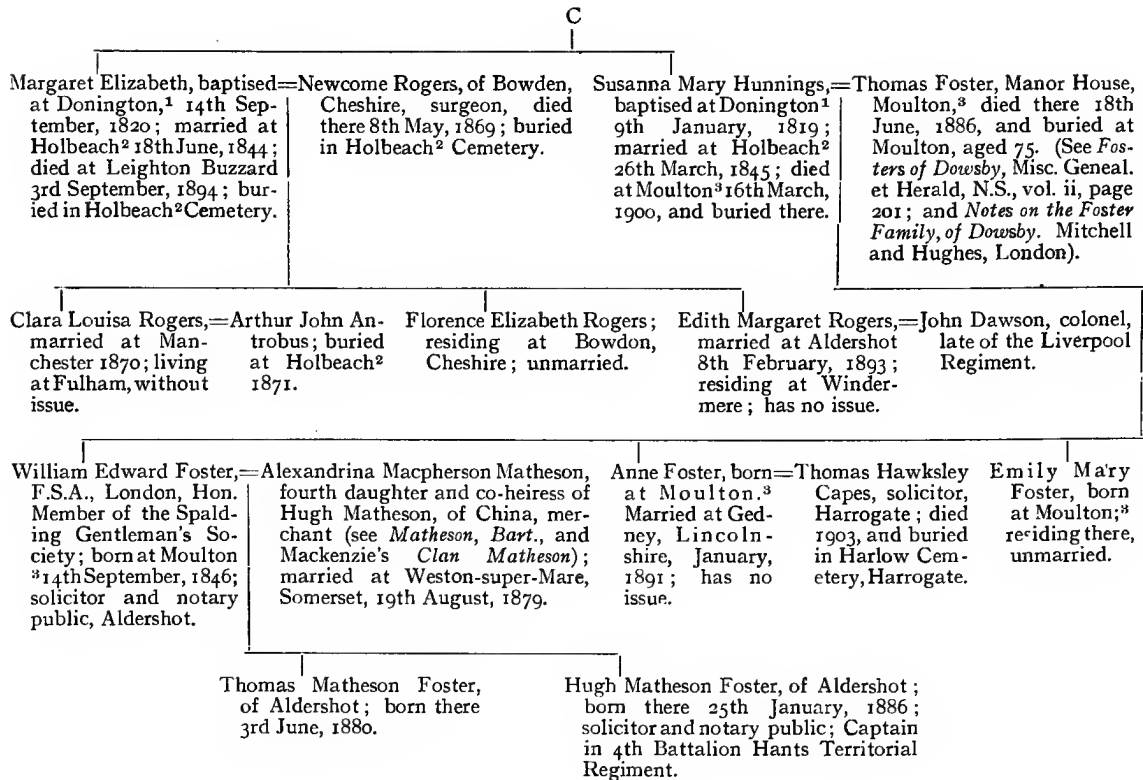
³ Extract from will given in Mr. Fletcher's history, p. 16.

⁴ His will was dated 15th April, 1730, was proved at Louth, by Mary Field, his sister, executrix and residuary legatee.

⁵ Proved at Lincoln, 21st January, 1782. She leaves £50 each to John "Hemmings" and Elizabeth "Hemmings," son and daughter of her niece Ann, wife of Joshua Crowder, of Whaplode, by a former husband, and to Joshua Crowder, the younger, and Jane Crowder, the son and daughter of her niece Ann Crowder, by her late husband. The legacies to be paid at ages of 21.

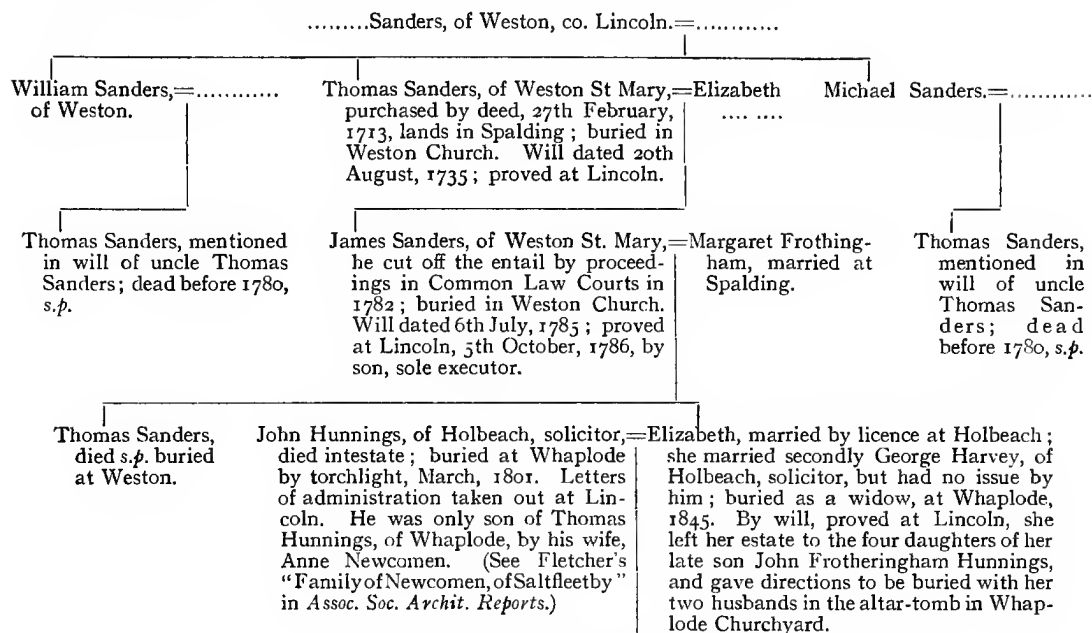
⁶ Ann Newcomen married four times, but had no further issue, and she was buried at Whaplode as Ann Palmer, widow,

THE ROYAL DESCENTS OF

¹ Donington Registers.² Holbeach Registers.³ Moulton Registers.

THE FAMILY OF SANDERS,
OF WESTON ST. MARY, COUNTY LINCOLN.

The following pedigree is from *Fenland Notes and Queries* for 1902 :



For Issue, see page 153.
The Fosters are descended from this marriage.

THE FAMILY OF FOSTER,
OF DOWSBY AND MOULTON, COUNTY LINCOLN.

The late Susanna Mary Hunnings, married at Holbeach, on 25th March, 1845, Thomas Foster, of the Manor House, Moulton, a member of another Lincolnshire family. As there has recently been published "Notes on the Foster family, of Dowsby and Moulton and their marriage connections" (Mitchell, Hughes, and Clarke, London, 1907), which fully dealt with the Foster family, it will be sufficient here to give a copy of the pedigree from that work, and to mention the names of some of the South Lincolnshire families with whom the Fosters intermarried.

The Oldfields of Spalding.—A pedigree of this family by Mr. Everard Green, F.S.A., was published in vol. 1 of *The Genealogist*.

The Tollers of Billingborough.—A pedigree of this family by Mr. Everard Green, F.S.A., was published in vol. 1 of *The Genealogist*.

The Browns of Horbling.—A pedigree of this family by Mr. Everard Green, F.S.A., was published in vol. 1 of *The Genealogist*.

The Custs of Pinchbeck.—See *The Records of the Cust family*, by Lady Elizabeth Cust.

The Burrells of Dowsby.—For account of this family, see Blore's *History of the County of Rutland*, and *The Burrell Family*, by Canon Foster, F.S.A., also Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*, page 1164.

The Wilkinsons of Spalding.

The March family of Whaplode.

The Turners of Whaplode.

The Hunnings of Whaplode.

The Mathesons of Shinness and Lochalsh.

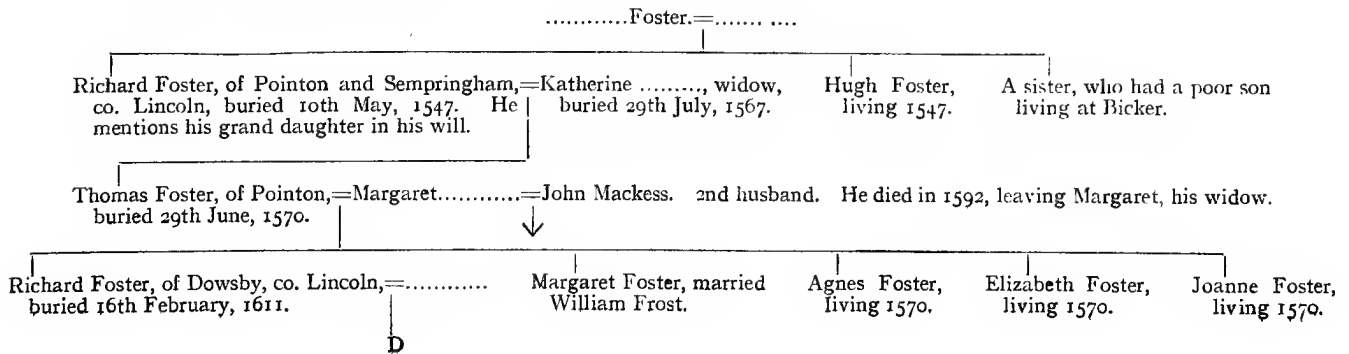
There is a pedigree of the Foster family given in Blore's *History of the County of Rutland*, also one by Mr. Everard Green, F.S.A., in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* for November, 1875, and in Canon Maddison's *Lincolnshire Pedigrees*.

The following pedigree is taken from Notes on the Foster family :—

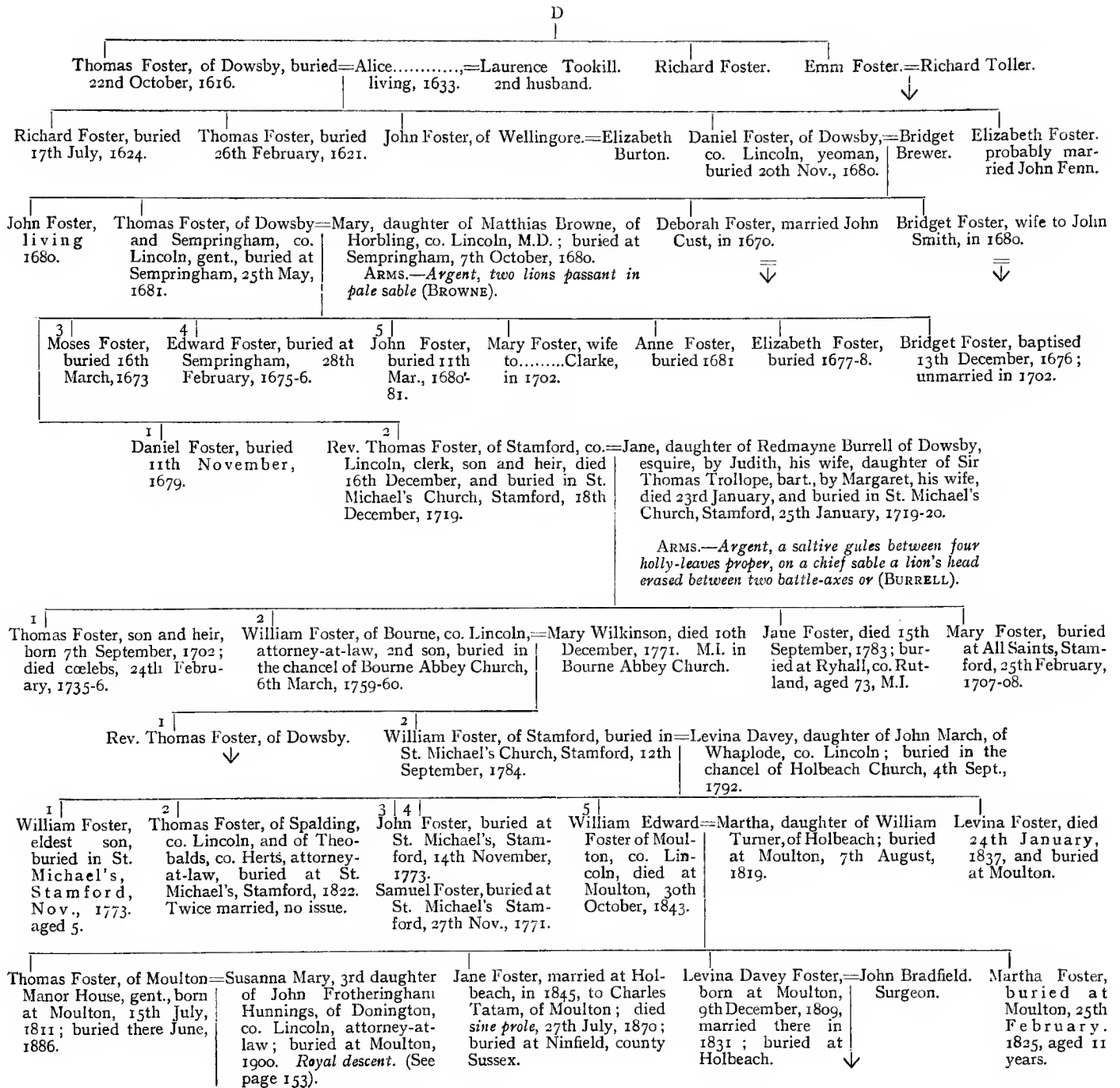
Arms.—Sable, a chevron engrailed ermine, between three broad-arrows or, feathered argent.

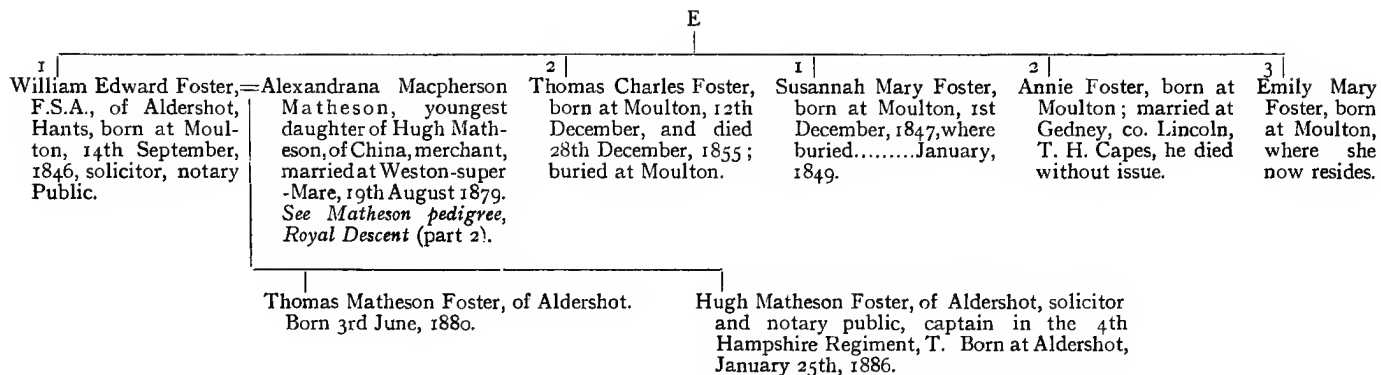
Crest.—An antelope's head erased argent, attired or, collared and chained of the last.

Motto.—"INCONCUSSA FIDES."

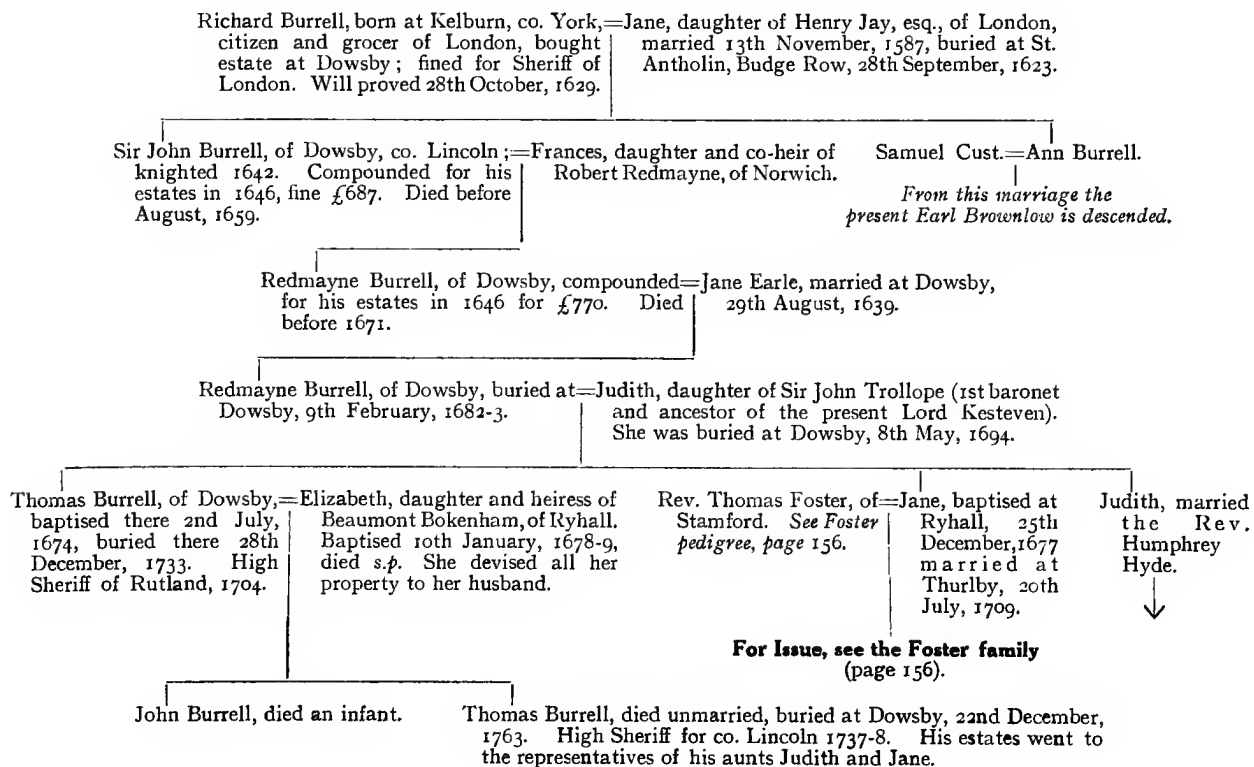


THE FOSTERS OF MOULTON.





THE FAMILY OF BURRELL, OF DOWSBY, CO. LINCOLN.



PART II.



THE

FAMILY OF MATHESON,

OF

SHINNESS AND LOCHALSH,

THEIR

ROYAL AND OTHER ANCESTRY.

DESCENTS OF THE MATHESONS.

CONTENTS.

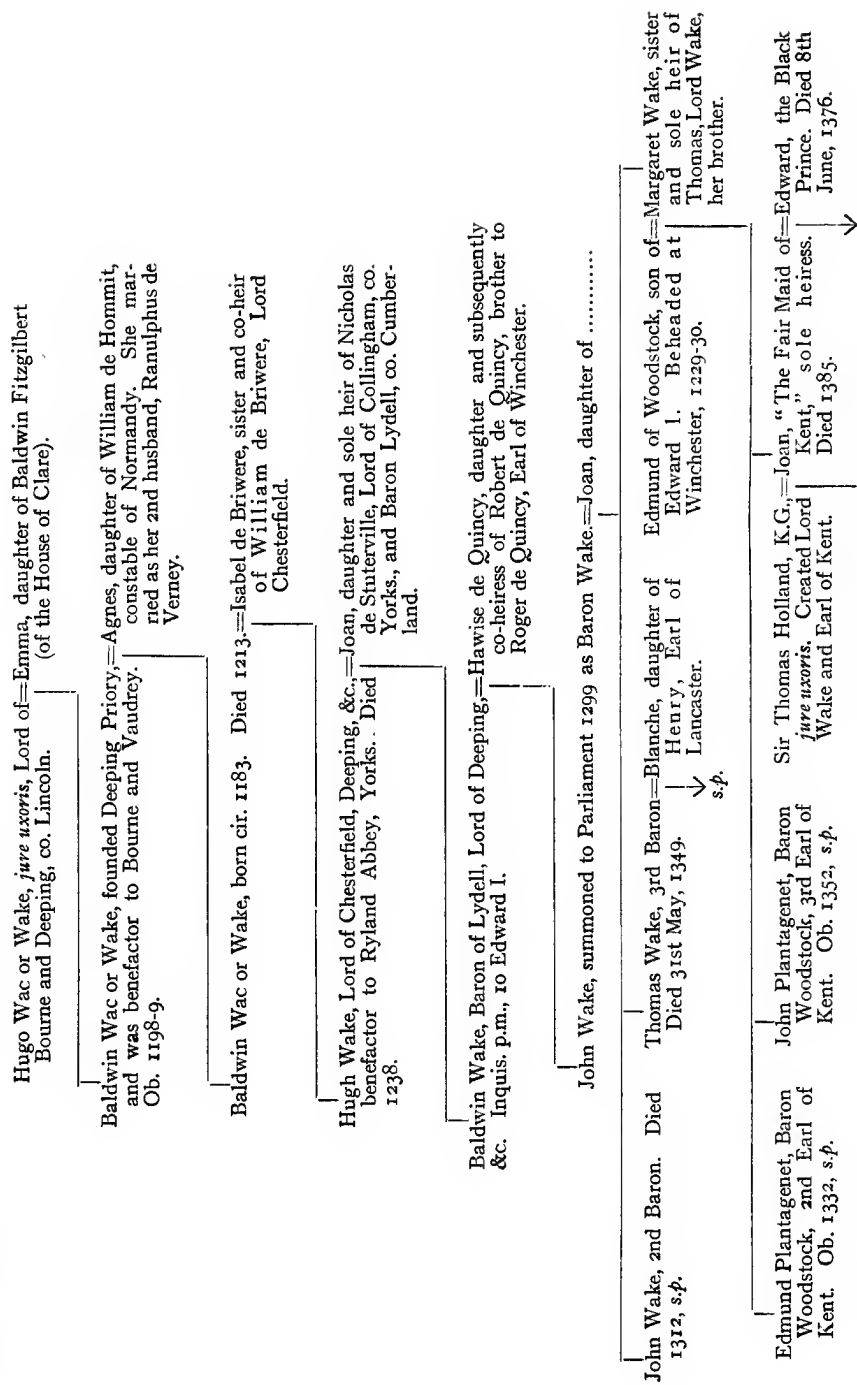
- Pedigree A—Descent from King Henry III, of England.
- B—Descent from The Wake Family, of Bourne, Lincolnshire.
- C—Descent from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.
- D—Descent from The Earls of Dunbar.
- E—Descent from James I, King of Scotland.
- F—Descent from Robert, Duke of Albany.
- G—Descent from The Earls of Athol, through Mackenzie of Kintail.
- H—Descent from King Robert Bruce, through the Earls of Sutherland.
- I—Descent from The Mackays.
- J—Descent from The Frasers (Lord Lovat).
- K—The Matheson Family.
-

By the kindly aid given us by the Marquis de Ruvigny, the well-known author of *The Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal*, and also by Major H. Lyall, late of the R.A., we have been able to give the following pedigrees of the ancestry of The Mathesons of Shinness and Lochalsh. Apart from their interest to the family concerned, we believe they have a far wider interest, for they show not only the marriages between the members of the Royal Families of England and Scotland, but also between members of the families of Nobility of both countries, ages before the Union of England and Scotland took place.

PEDIGREE B.

THE FAMILY OF WAKE.

The following pedigree of the Wake Family, is taken from *The Proceedings of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society*, for the year 1862:



PEDIGREE D.

DESCENT FROM THE EARLS OF DUNBAR
THROUGH THE MACKENZIES, OF HILTON.

George, 10th Earl of Dunbar and March. = Christian, sister of Sir William Seton, of Seton.
(See *Pedigree C*).

Sir John Seton, Lord of Seton. Died 1441. = Lady Janet Dunbar.

Sir William Baillie, of Lamington. Died about 1490. = Marion Seton.

Alexander Dunbar, of Conzie. Died 1517. = Margaret Baillie, Dowager Countess of Sutherland.

Alan Mackenzie, of Hilton, co. Ross. = Jane Dunbar.

Murdock Mackenzie, of Hilton. = Innes, of Innerbreachie.

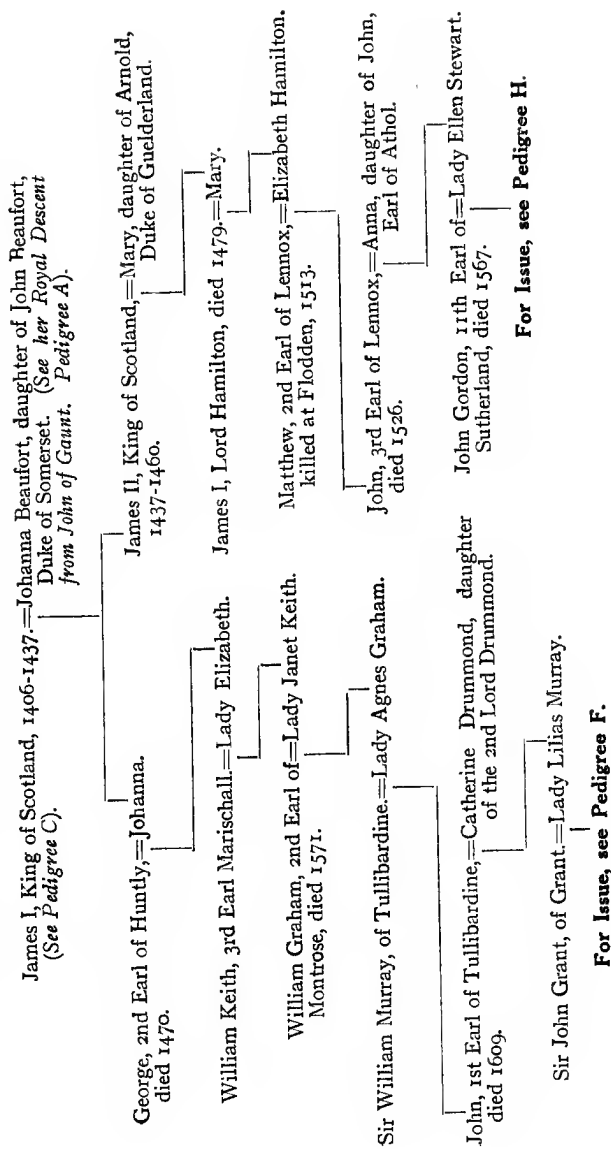
John Mackenzie, of Hilton. = Margaret Dunbar, of Inchbrook.

John Matheson, of Balmacarra. = Margaret Mackenzie.
(See *Pedigree K*).

For Issue, see Pedigree K
(The Matheson Family).

PEDIGREE E.

DESCENT FROM JAMES I, KING OF SCOTLAND.



PEDIGREE F.

**DESCENT FROM ROBERT, DUKE OF ALBANY
(SON OF KING ROBERT II).**

Robert, Duke of Albany, son of King Robert II. = Margaret, Countess of Montieith.
(See Pedigree C).

Sir Duncan Campbell, Lord Campbell, died 1453. = Lady Margery Stewart.

Archibald Campbell. Ob. *v.p.* = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Somerville, of Carnwarth.

Colin Campbell, 1st Earl of Argyle, created 1457, died 1493. = Isabell, daughter and co-heir of John, Lord Lorne.

Archibald, 2nd Earl of Argyle, killed at Flodden, 1513. = Lady Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of John, 1st Earl of Lennox.

John Stewart, 2nd Earl of Athol. = Lady Mary Campbell.
(See Pedigree A).

John, 3rd Earl of Athol, = Grizel, daughter of Sir John Alexander, master of = Lady Janet Stewart. Kenneth Mackenzie, of = Lady Elizabeth
died 1542. Rattray, of Rattray. Sutherland. Kintail, died 1568. | Stewart.
For Issue, see Pedigree G.

For Issue, see Pedigree H.

John Grant, of Grant, died 1585. = Lady Margaret Stewart.

Duncan Grant, of Grant, died 1581. = Margaret Macintosh, of Macintosh.

Sir John Grant, of Grant, died 1622. = Lady Lillias Murray, daughter of the Earl of Tullibardine.
(For her descent see Pedigree E).

Sir John Grant, of Grant, died 1637. = Mary, daughter of Walter, Lord Ogilby, of Deskford.

Kenneth Mackenzie, of Gairloch, died 1669. = Anne Grant.

Hector Mackenzie, of Bishop-Kinkell. = Mary, daughter of Donald Mackenzie, of Loggie.

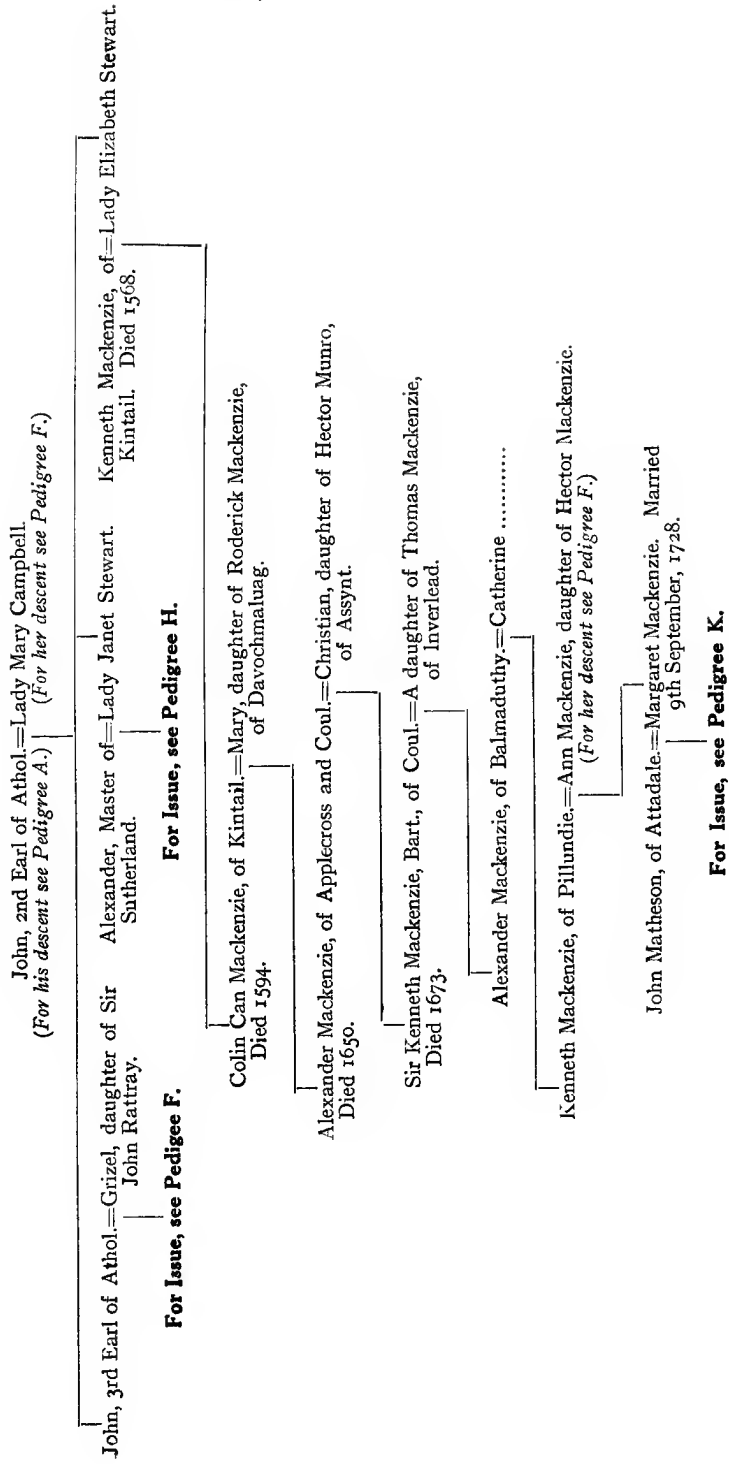
Kenneth Mackenzie, of Pillundie. = Anne Mackenzie.
(For his descent see Pedigree F).

John Matheson, of Attadale, which he purchased in 1730. = Margaret Mackenzie. (See Pedigree G).

For Issue, see Pedigree K.

PEDIGREE G.

**DESCENT FROM THE EARLS OF ATHOL
THROUGH THE MACKENZIES, OF KINTAIL.**



PEDIGREE H.

DESCENT FROM ROBERT BRUCE, KING OF SCOTLAND
THROUGH THE EARLS OF SUTHERLAND.

Robert Bruce, King of Scotland,=Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, 2nd Earl of Ulster. 2nd wife.

William, 4th Earl of Sutherland. Ob. 1370.=Margaret.

William, 5th Earl of Sutherland.=A daughter of John, Lord of the Isles.

Robert, 6th Earl of Sutherland, died 1442.=Lady Isabella Dunbar, daughter of John, Earl of Moray.

John, 7th Earl of Sutherland.=Margaret, daughter of Sir William Bailie, of Lamington.

John, 8th Earl of Sutherland.=Lady Margaret, daughter of Alexander, Lord of the Isles.

Adam Gordon, Lord of Aboyne, died 1537.=Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, died 1535.

Alexander, Master of Sutherland,=Lady Janet Stewart, daughter of Sir James Stewart, 2nd Earl of Athol, by Lady Mary Campbell. (See Pedigrees A and F.)

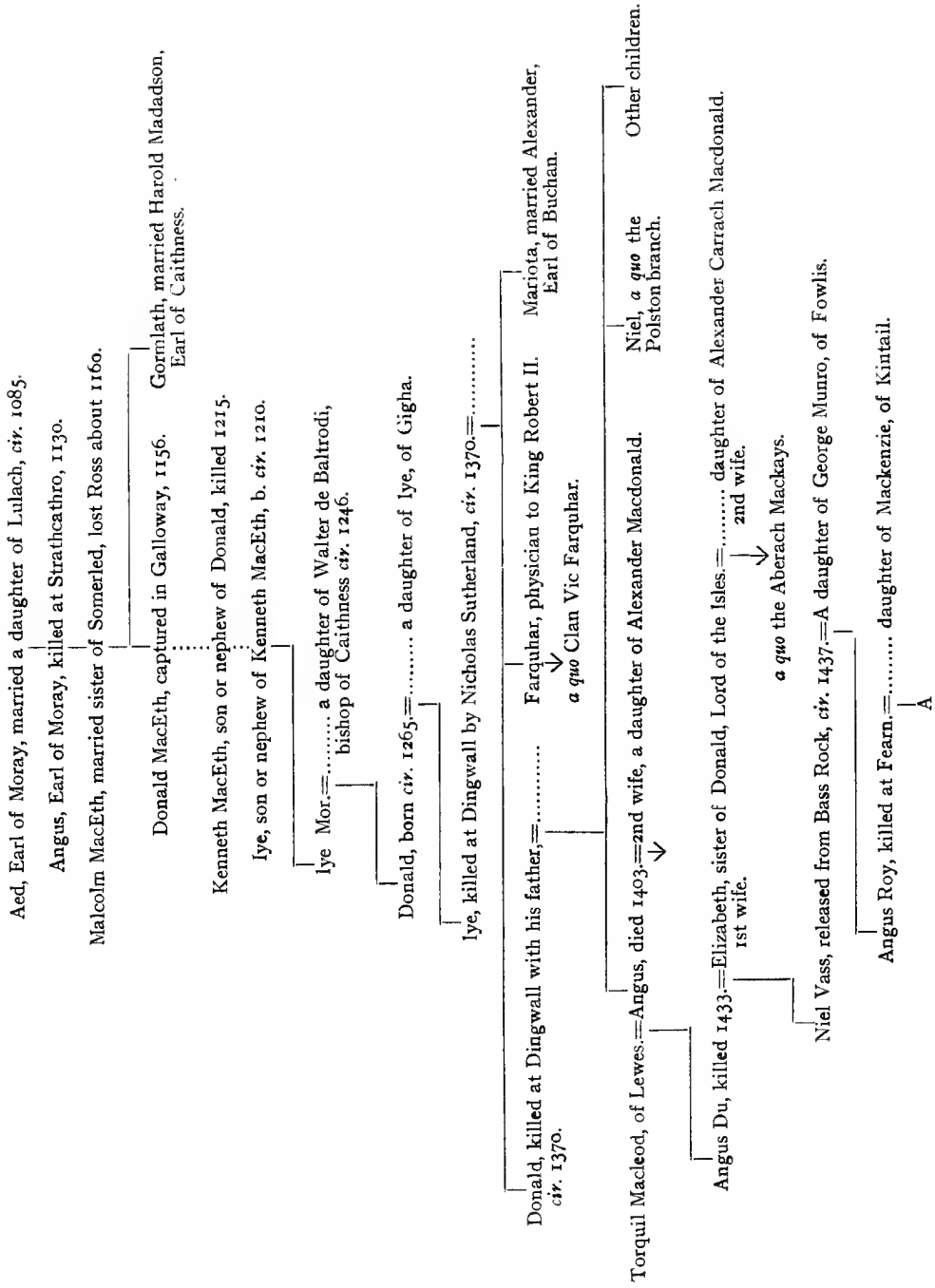
John, 11th Earl of Sutherland,=Lady Helen Stewart, daughter of John, 3rd Earl of Lenox, died 1567. (See Pedigree E.)

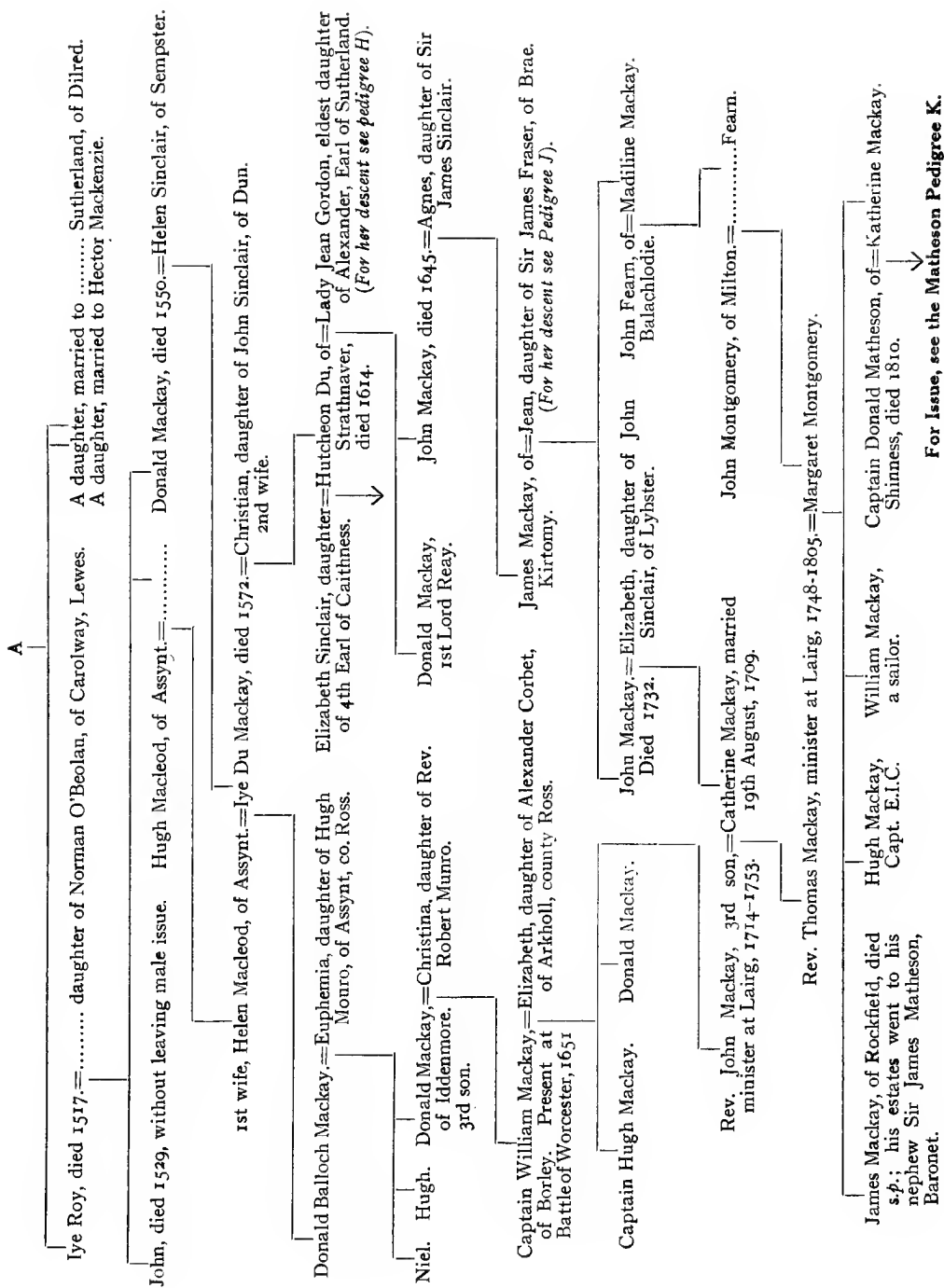
Alexander, 12th Earl of Sutherland,=Lady Jean Gordon, the divorced wife of the Earl of Bothwell.

Huchean Mackay, of Far, died 1614.=Lady Jean Gordon.

For issue, see Pedigree I.

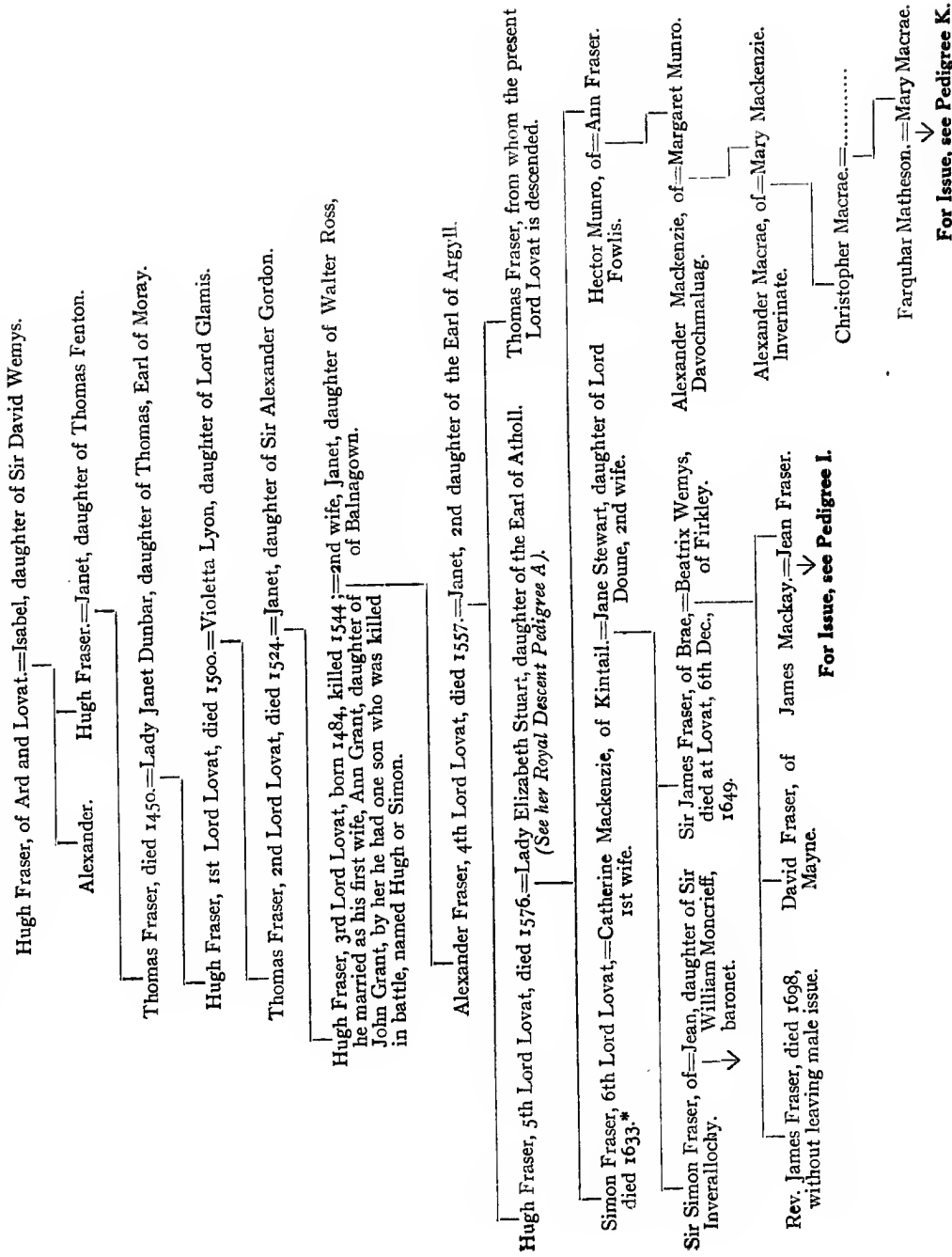
PEDIGREE I.
DESCENT FROM THE MACKAYS.





PEDIGREE J.

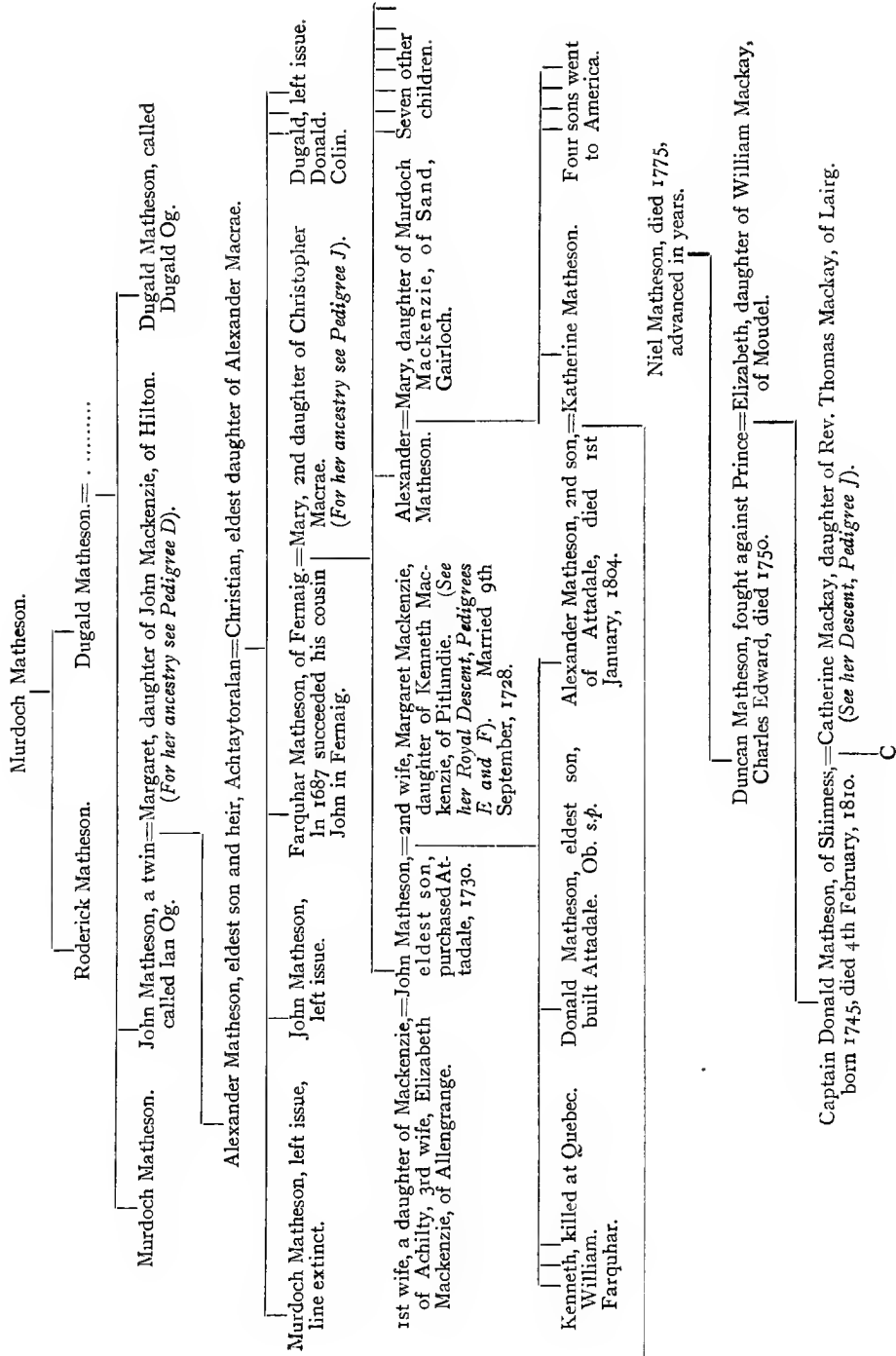
DESCENT FROM THE FRASERS, LORD LOVAT.



* From this marriage the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Lords Lovat were descended. The 12th Lord was beheaded on Tower Hill, 9th April, 1746.

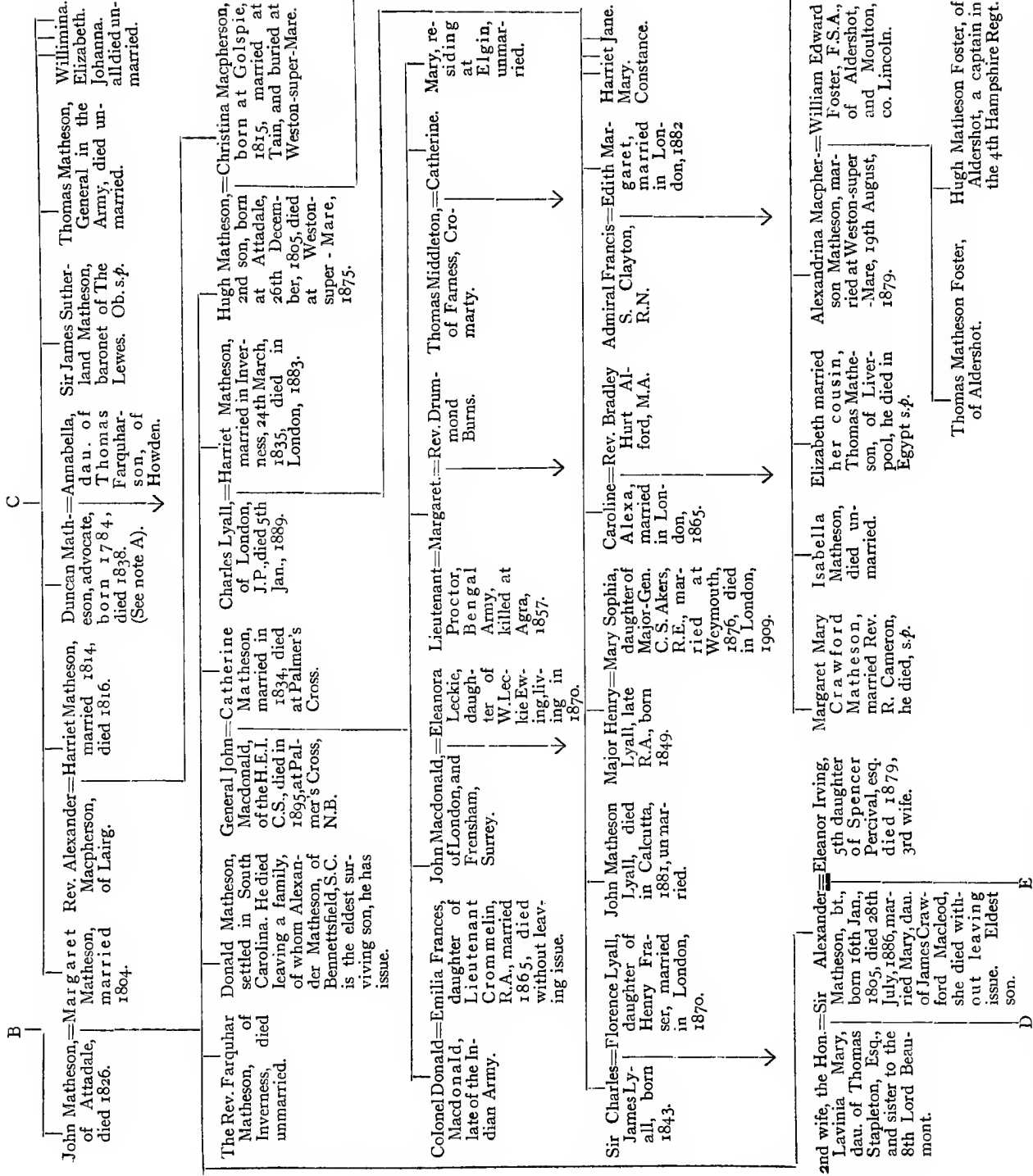
PEDIGREE K.

THE FAMILY OF MATHESON.

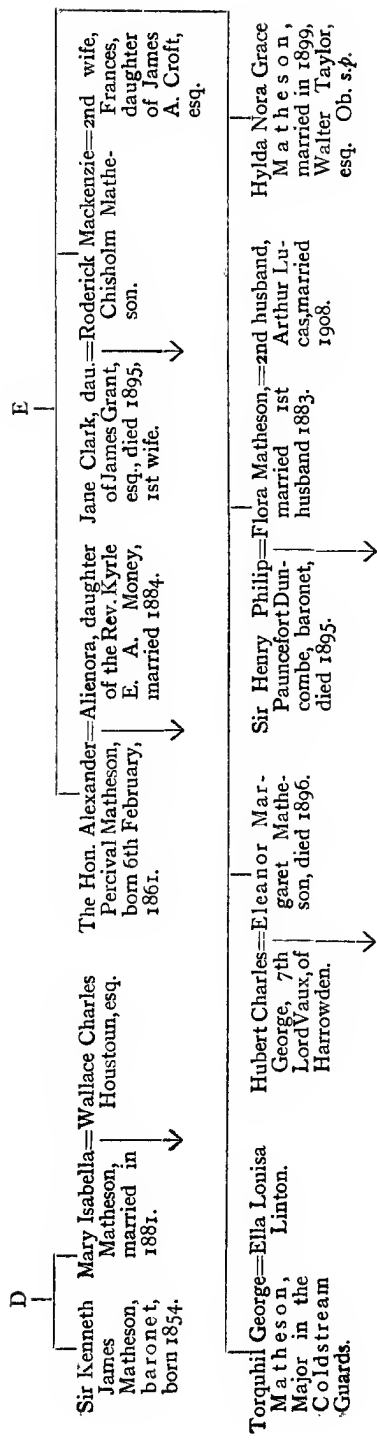


B

C



NOTE A.—From this marriage were descended the late Hugh M. Matheson, of Lombard Street, London, merchant; the late Donald Matheson, of London; and the late Thomas Matheson, of Liverpool, merchant.



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